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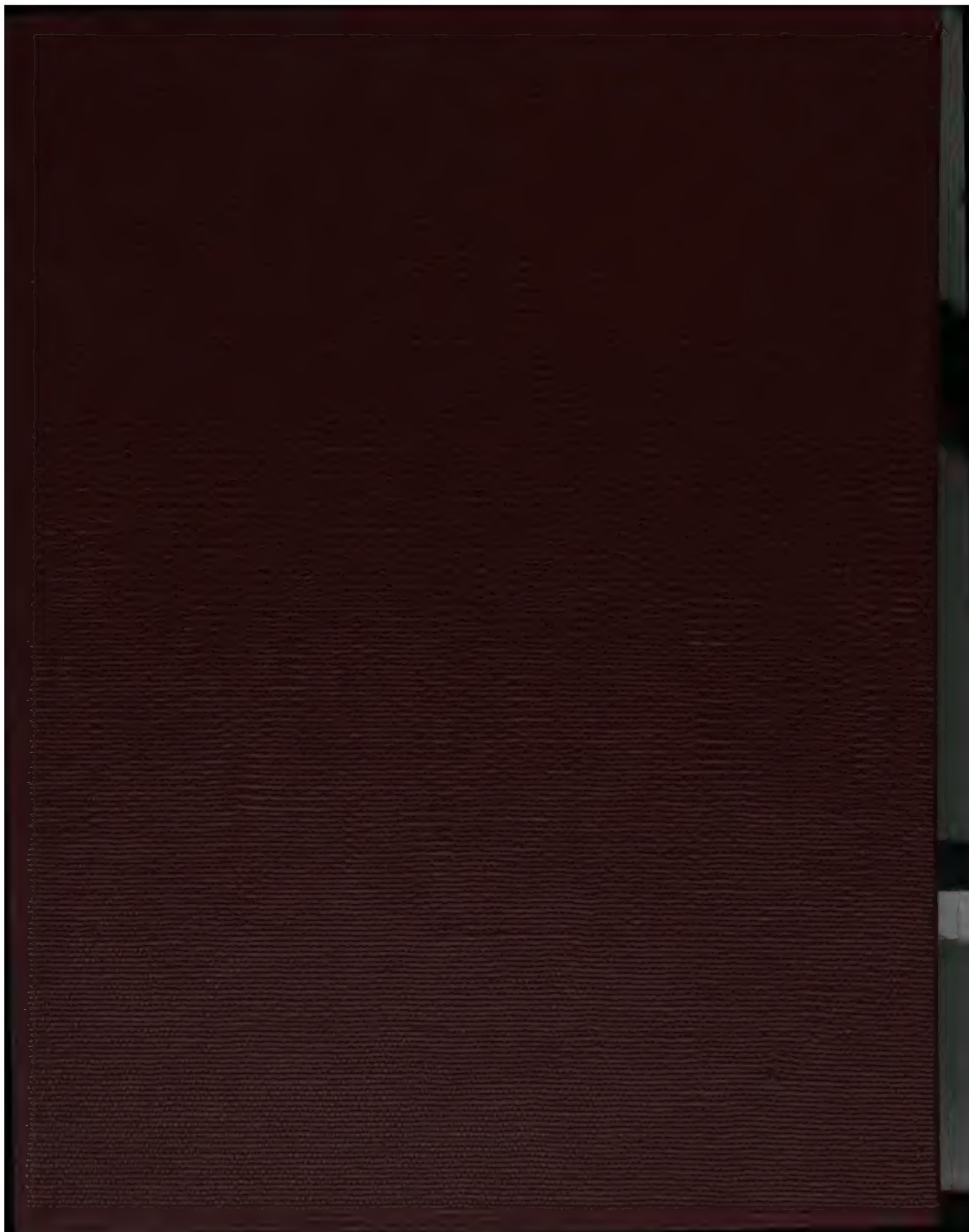
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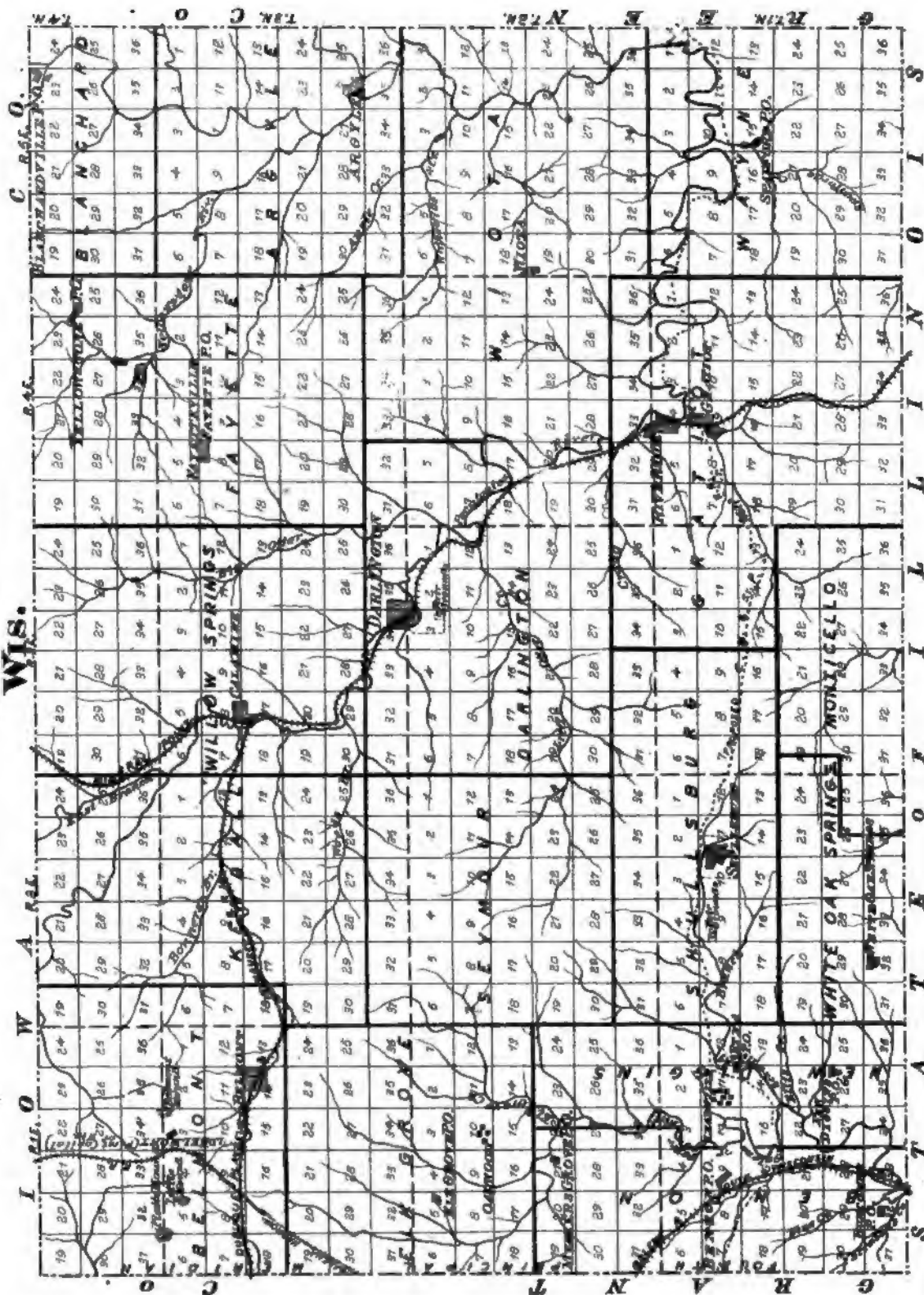
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HISTORY
OF
"LA FAYETTE COUNTY,"
WISCONSIN,

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS SETTLEMENT, GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCES; AN EXTENSIVE AND
MINUTE SKETCH OF ITS CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES—THEIR IMPROVEMENTS, INDUSTRIES,
MANUFACTORIES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES; ITS WAR RECORD, BIOGRAPH-
ICAL SKETCHES, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN AND EARLY SETTLERS;
THE WHOLE PRECEDED BY A HISTORY OF WISCONSIN, STATISTICS
OF THE STATE, AND AN ABSTRACT OF ITS LAWS AND CON-
STITUTION AND OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
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PREFACE.

THIS WORK was commenced with a specific object in view, which was to place upon record, in a reliable manner and in permanent form, whatever incidents of importance have transpired within the region of which La Fayette County is now a part. As a necessary preliminary to this work, a brief history of the entire district now known as Wisconsin is given, together with such valuable facts concerning the antiquities of the Northwest as science has revealed. Following along this plan of labor, the history of the Lead Region, with an ample geological and mineralogical sketch thereof, is detailed from trustworthy sources. The more local records embrace the narrative of settlement in the early times that tried the courage and endurance of the heroic pioneers; a recital of the bravery of La Fayette's citizen-soldiers in the Indian wars; a description of the characteristic deeds of the representative men of the county, and a complete delineation of the events of the past half-century. In the history of the county will be found incidents, reminiscences and anecdotes, which serve to spice the more statistical portions of the work. In the preparation of this volume, many men of experience have patiently examined record books, intelligently conversed with pioneers, and carefully compiled the fruits of their industrious researches. The chief value of the history lies in the fact that not only was the original matter gathered first-handed from the participants in many of the scenes, but in the fact, of still greater importance, that the proof-sheets have been submitted for correction to many of the oldest settlers. Herein is furnished a truthful reflex of the times and deeds of by-gone days, and it is hoped that the present generation will feel that pride in the work which future generations are surely destined to do. The publishers are aware that all persons cannot be pleased, but impartial and conscientious efforts must eventually be accepted at their true worth. Upon that faith is this volume submitted to the public with confidence.

Thanks are herein expressed to the scores of Pioneers, the County Officials, the Clergy and the Press for the uniform courtesy extended the compilers.

FEBRUARY, 1881.

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HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

BY C. W. BUTTERFIELD.

I.—WISCONSIN ANTIQUITIES.

The first explorers of the valleys of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi and its tributaries, seem not to have noticed, to any considerable extent, the existence within these vast areas of monuments of an extinct race. Gradually, however, as the tide of emigration broke through the barriers of the Alleghanies and spread in a widely extended flow over what are now the States of the Northwest, these prehistoric vestiges attracted more and more the attention of the curious and the learned, until, at the present time, almost every person is presumed to have some general knowledge, not only of their existence, but of some of their striking peculiarities. Unfortunately, these signs of a long since departed people are fast disappearing by the never ceasing operations of the elements, and the constant encroachments of civilization. The earliest notices of the animal and vegetable kingdom of this region are to be found in its rocks; but Wisconsin's earliest records of men can only be traced in here and there a crumbling earth-work, in the fragment of a skeleton, or in a few stone and copper implements—dim and shadowy relics of their handicraft.

The ancient dwellers in these valleys, whose history is lost in the lapse of ages, are designated, usually, as the Mound-Builders; not that building mounds was probably their distinctive employment, but that such artificial elevations of the earth are, to a great extent, the only evidences remaining of their actual occupation of the country. As to the origin of these people, all knowledge must, possibly, continue to rest upon conjecture alone. Nor were the habitations of this race confined to the territory of which Wisconsin now forms a part. At one time, they must have been located in many ulterior regions. The earth-works, tumuli, or "mounds," as they are generally designated, are usually symmetrically raised and often inclosed in mathematical figures, such as the square, the octagon, and the circle, with long lines of circumvallation. Besides these earth-works, there are pits dug in the solid rock; rubbish heaps formed in the prosecution of mining operations; and a variety of implements and utensils, wrought in copper or stone, or moulded in clay. Whence came the inhabitants who left these evidences to succeeding generations? In other words, who were the Mound-Builders? Did they migrate from the Old World, or is their origin to be sought for elsewhere? And as to their manners and customs and civilization—what of these things? Was the race finally swept from the New World to give place to Red men, or was it the one from which the latter descended? These momentous questions are left for the ethnologist, the archæologist, and the antiquarian of the future to answer—if they can.

Inlosures and mounds of the prehistoric people, it is generally believed, constituted but parts of one system; the former being, in the main, intended for purposes of defense or religion; the latter, for sacrifice, for temple sites, for burial places, or for observatories. In selecting sites for many of these earth-works, the Mound-Builders appear to have been influenced by motives which prompt civilized men to choose localities for their great marts; hence, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities of the West are founded on ruins of pre-existing structures. River terraces and river bottoms seem to have been the favorite places for these earth-works. In such localities, the natural advantages of the country could be made available with much less trouble than in portions of the country lying at a distance from water-courses. In Wisconsin, therefore, as in other parts, the same general idea of selecting points contiguous to the principal natural thoroughfares is found to have prevailed with the Mound-Builders; for their works are seen in the basin of the Fox river of the Illinois, in that of Rock river and its branches, in the valley of Fox river of Green bay, in that of the Wisconsin, as well as near the waters of the Mississippi.

While a few circumvallations and immense mounds, such as are common to certain other portions of the United States, are discoverable in Wisconsin, yet by far the largest number of earthworks have one peculiarity not observable, except in a few instances, outside the State. This characteristic is a very striking one. The fact is revealed that they are imitative in form—resembling beasts, reptiles, birds, fish, man. All these, for convenience, are usually classed under the general name of “animal mounds,” although some are in the similitude of trees, some of war clubs, others of tobacco pipes. Generally, these figures are in groups, though sometimes they are seen alone. For what purpose these earth-works were heaped up—they rise above the surface two, four, and sometimes six feet—or what particular uses they were intended to subserve, is unknown. It is, however, safe to affirm that they had some significance. A number resemble the bear; a few, the buffalo; others, the raccoon. Lizards, turtles, and even tadpoles, are outlined in the forms of some. The war eagle, and the war club has each its representative. All this, of course, could not have been a mere happening—the work of chance. The sizes of these mounds are as various as their forms. One near Cassville, in Grant county, very complete in its representation of an animal, supposed to be of the elephant species, was found, upon measurement, to have a total length of one hundred and thirty-five feet. Another in Sauk county, quite perfect in its resemblance to the form of a man, was of equal length—a veritable colossus; prone, it is true, and soon to disappear, if it has not already been destroyed, by ravages of a superior civilization.

In portions of Wisconsin, as well as in a few places outside the State, are found earth-works of another kind, but quite as remarkable as the “animal mounds,” which, from their supposed use, have been styled “garden beds.” They are ridges, or beds, about six inches in height and four feet in width, ranged, with much apparent method, in parallel rows, sometimes rectangular in shape, sometimes of various but regular and symmetrical curves, and occupying fields of from ten to a hundred acres.

The Mound-Builders have left many relics, besides their earthworks, to attest their presence in Wisconsin in ages past. Scattered widely are found stone and copper axes, spear-heads, and arrow-heads, also various other implements—evidently their handiwork. As these articles are frequently discovered many feet beneath the surface, it argues a high antiquity for the artificers. Whether they had the skill to mould their copper implements is doubtful. Such as plainly show the work of hammering, indicate an art beyond that possessed by the Red men who peopled America upon its first discovery by Europeans. In a few instances, fragments of human skulls have been found so well preserved as to enable a comparison to be drawn between the crania of

this ancient race and those of modern ones; the results, however, of these comparisons throw little, if any, light upon "the dark backward and abysm" of mound-building times.

The evidences of an extinct people of superior intelligence is very strikingly exhibited in the ancient copper mines of the Lake Superior region. Here are to be found excavations in the solid rock; heaps of rubble and dirt; copper utensils fashioned into knives, chisels, and spear and arrow-heads; stone hammers; wooden bowls and shovels; props and levers for raising and supporting the mass copper; and ladders for ascending and descending the pits. These mines were probably worked by people not only inhabiting what is now the State of Wisconsin, but territory farther to the southward. The copper was here obtained, it is believed, which has been found in many places, even as far away as the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, wrought into various implements and utensils. But there are no traces in Wisconsin of a "copper age" succeeding a "stone age," discernible in any prehistoric relics. They all refer alike to one age—the indefinite past; to one people—the Mound-Builders.

II.—THE INDIAN TRIBES OF WISCONSIN.

When, as early, it is believed, as 1634, civilized man first set foot upon the territory now included within the boundaries of Wisconsin, he discovered, to his surprise, that upon this wide area met and mingled clans of two distinct and wide-spread families—the Algonquins and Sioux. The tribes of the former, moving westward, checked the advance of the latter in their excursions eastward. As yet there had been no representatives of the Huron-Iroquois seen west of Lake Michigan—the members of this great family, at that date dwelling in safety in the extensive regions northward and southward of the Erie and Ontario lakes. Already had the French secured a foot-hold in the extensive valley of the St. Lawrence; and, naturally enough, the chain of the Great Lakes led their explorers to the mouth of Green bay, and up that water-course and its principal tributary, Fox river, to the Wisconsin, an affluent of the Mississippi. On the right, in ascending this bay, was seen, for the first time, a nation of Indians, lighter in complexion than neighboring tribes, and remarkably well formed, now well known as the MENOMONEES.

This nation is of Algonquin stock, but their dialect differed so much from the surrounding tribes of the same family, it having strange guttural sounds and accents, as well as peculiar inflections of verbs and other parts of speech, that, for a long time, they were supposed to have a distinct language. Their traditions point to an emigration from the East at some remote period. When first visited by the French missionaries, these Indians subsisted largely upon wild rice, from which they took their name. The harvest time of this grain was in the month of September. It grew spontaneously in little streams with slimy bottoms, and in marshy places. The harvesters went in their canoes across these watery fields, shaking the ears right and left as they advanced, the grain falling easily, if ripe, into the bark receptacle beneath. To clear it from chaff and strip it of a pellicle inclosing it, they put it to dry on a wooden lattice above a small fire, which was kept up for several days. When the rice was well dried, it was placed in a skin of the form of a bag, which was then forced into a hole, made on purpose, in the ground. They then tread it out so long and so well, that the grain being freed from the chaff, was easily winnowed. After this, it was pounded to meal, or left unpounded, and boiled in water seasoned with grease. It thus became a very palatable diet. It must not be inferred that this was the only food of the Menomonees; they were adepts in fishing, and hunted with skill the game which abounded in the forests.

For many years after their discovery, the Menomonees had their homes and hunting

grounds upon, or adjacent to, the Menomonee river. Finally, after the lapse of a century and a quarter, down to 1760, when the French yielded to the English all claims to the country, the territory of the Menomonees had shifted somewhat to the westward and southward, and their principal village was found at the head of Green bay, while a smaller one was still in existence at the mouth of their favorite stream. So slight, however, had been this change, that the country of no other of the surrounding tribes had been encroached upon by the movement.

In 1634, the Menomonees probably took part in a treaty with a representative of the French, who had thus early ventured so far into the wilds of the lake regions. More than a score of years elapsed before the tribe was again visited by white men,—that is to say, there are no authentic accounts of earlier visitations. In 1660, Father René Menard had penetrated the Lake Superior country as far, at least, as Kewenaw, in what is now the northern part of Michigan, whence some of his French companions probably passed down the Menomonee river to the waters of Green bay the following year; but no record of the Indians, through whose territory they passed, was made by these voyagers. Ten years more—1670—brought to the Menomonees (who doubtless had already been visited by French fur-traders) Father Claudius Allouez, to win them to Christianity. He had previously founded a mission upon the bay of Chegoimegon, now Chaquamegon, or Ashland bay, an arm of Lake Superior, within the present State of Wisconsin, in charge of which, at that date, was Father James Marquette. Proceeding from the "Sault" on the third of November, Allouez, early in December, 1669, reached the mouth of Green bay, where, on the third, in an Indian village of Sacs, Pottawattamies, Foxes and Winnebagoes, containing about six hundred souls, he celebrated the holy mass for the first time upon this new field of his labors,—eight Frenchmen, traders with the Indians, whom the missionary found there upon his arrival, taking part in the devotions. His first Christian work with the Menomonees was performed in May of the next year. Allouez found this tribe a feeble one, almost exterminated by war. He spent but little time with them, embarking, on the twentieth of that month, after a visit to some Pottawattamies and Winnebagoes, "with a Frenchman and a savage to go to Sainte Mary of the Sault." His place was filled by Father Louis André, who, not long after, erected a cabin upon the Menomonee river, which, with one at a village where his predecessor had already raised the standard of the cross, was soon burned by the savages; but the missionary, living almost constantly in his canoe, continued for some time to labor with the Menomonees and surrounding tribes. The efforts of André were rewarded with some conversions among the former; for Marquette, who visited them in 1673, found many good Christians among them.

The record of ninety years of French domination in Wisconsin—beginning in June, 1671, and ending in October, 1761—brings to light but little of interest so far as the Menomonees are concerned. Gradually they extended their intercourse with the white fur traders. Gradually and with few interruptions (one in 1728, and one in 1747 of a serious character) they were drawn under the banner of France, joining with that government in its wars with the Iroquois; in its contests, in 1712, 1729, 1730, and 1751, with the Foxes; and, subsequently, in its conflicts with the English.

The French post, at what is now Green Bay, Brown county, Wisconsin, was, along with the residue of the western forts, surrendered to the British in 1760, although actual possession of the former was not taken until the Fall of the next year. The land on which the fort stood was claimed by the Menomonees. Here, at that date, was their upper and principal village, the lower one being at the mouth of the Menomonee river. These Indians soon became reconciled to the English occupation of their territory, notwithstanding the machinations of French traders who endeavored to prejudice them against the new comers. The Menomonees, at this time, were very much reduced, having, but a short time previous, lost three hundred of their warriors.

by the small pox, and most of their chiefs in the late war in which they had been engaged by the then French commander there, against the English. They were glad to substitute English for French traders; as they could purchase supplies of them at one half the price they had previously paid. It was not long before the sincerity of the Menomonees was put to the test. Pontiac's War of 1763 broke out, and the post of Mackinaw was captured. The garrison, however, at Green bay was not only not attacked by the savages, but, escorted by the Menomonees and other tribes, crossed Lake Michigan in safety to the village of L'Arbre Croche; thence making their way to Montreal. The Menomonees continued their friendship to the English, joining with them against the Colonies during the Revolution, and fighting on the same side during the war of 1812-15.

When, in July, 1816, an American force arrived at Green bay to take possession of the country, the Menomonees were found in their village near by, very peaceably inclined. The commander of the troops asked permission of their chief to build a fort. "My Brother!" was the response, "how can we oppose your locating a council-fire among us? You are too strong for us. Even if we wanted to oppose you we have scarcely got powder and ball to make the attempt. One favor we ask is, that our French brothers shall not be disturbed. You can choose any place you please for your fort, and we shall not object." No trouble had been anticipated from the Menomonees, and the expectations of the government of the United States in that regard were fully realized. What added much to the friendship now springing up between the Menomonees and the Americans was the fact that the next year—1817—the annual contribution, which for many years had been made by the British, consisting of a shirt, leggins, breech-clout and blanket for each member of the tribe, and for each family a copper kettle, knives, axes, guns and ammunition, was withheld by them.

It was found by the Americans, upon their occupation of the Menomonee territory, that some of the women of that tribe were married to traders and boatmen who had settled at the head of the bay, there being no white women in that region. Many of these were Canadians of French extraction; hence the anxiety that they should be well treated, which was expressed by the Menomonees upon the arrival of the American force. At this period there was a considerable trade carried on with these Indians at Prairie du Chien, as many of them frequently wintered on the Mississippi. The first regular treaty with this tribe was "made and concluded" on the thirtieth day of March, 1817, "by and between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners on the part and behalf of the United States of America, of the one part," and the chiefs and warriors, deputed by the Menomonees, of the other part. By the terms of this compact all injuries were to be forgiven and forgotten; perpetual peace established; lands, heretofore ceded to other governments, confirmed to the United States; all prisoners to be delivered up; and the tribe placed under the protection of the United States, "and of no other nation, power, or sovereign, whatsoever." The Menomonees were now fully and fairly, and for the first time, entitled to be known as "American Indians," in contradistinction to the term which had been so long used as descriptive of their former allegiance—"British Indians."

The territory of the Menomonees, when the tribe was taken fully under the wing of the General Government, had become greatly extended. It was bounded on the north by the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those flowing south into Green bay and the Mississippi; on the east, by Lake Michigan; on the south, by the Milwaukee river, and on the west by the Mississippi and Black rivers. This was their territory; though they were practically restricted to the occupation of the western shore of Lake Michigan, lying between the mouth of Green bay on the north and the Milwaukee river on the south, and to a somewhat indefinite area west. Their general claim as late as 1825, was north to the Chippewa country:

east to Green bay and Lake Michigan; south to the Milwaukee river, and west to Black river. And what is most surprising is that the feeble tribe of 1761 had now, in less than three quarters of a century, become a powerful nation, numbering between three and four thousand.

The Menomonee territory, as late as 1831, still preserved its large proportions. Its eastern division was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake; its western division, by the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers on the west; Fox river on the south; Green bay on the east, and the high lands whence flow the streams into Lake Superior, on the north. This year, however, it was shorn of a valuable and large part by the tribe ceding to the United States all the eastern division, estimated at two and one half million acres. The following year, the Menomonees aided the General Government in the Black Hawk war.

That the Menomonees might, as much as possible, be weaned from their wandering habits, their permanent home was designated to be a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory farther west, was reserved for their hunting grounds until such time as the General Government should desire to purchase it. In 1836, another portion, amounting to four million acres, lying between Green bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was disposed of to the United States, besides a strip three miles in width from near the portage north, on each side of the Wisconsin river and forty-eight miles long—still leaving them in peaceable possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long, and about eighty broad.

Finally, in 1848, the Menomonees sold all their lands in Wisconsin to the General Government, preparatory to their movement to a reservation beyond the Mississippi of six hundred thousand acres; but the latter tract was afterward re-ceded to the United States; for, notwithstanding there were treaty stipulations for the removal of the tribe to that tract, there were obstacles in the way of their speedy migration, resulting, finally, in their being permitted to remain in Wisconsin. Lands, to the amount of twelve townships, were granted them for their permanent homes, on the upper Wolf river, in what is now Shawano and Oconto counties—a portion, but a very small one, of what was once their extensive possessions. To this reservation they removed in October, 1852. Thus are the Menomonees, the only one of the original tribes of Wisconsin who, as a whole, have a local habitation within its limits. This tribe refused to join the Sioux in their outbreak in 1861, and several of their warriors served as volunteers in the United States army during the late civil war.

It is now over two centuries since the civilized world began to gain knowledge of the existence, in the far West, of a tribe of Indians known as the WINNEBAGOES—that is, *men of the sea*; pointing, possibly, to their early migration from the shores of the Mexican gulf, or the Pacific. The territory now included within the limits of Wisconsin, and so much of the State of Michigan as lies north of Green bay, Lake Michigan, the Straits of Mackinaw and Lake Huron were, in early times, inhabited by several tribes of the Algonquin race, forming a barrier to the Dakotas, or Sioux, who had advanced eastward to the Mississippi. But the Winnebagoes, although one of the tribes belonging to the family of the latter, had passed the great river, at some unknown period, and settled upon the head waters of Green bay. Here, this “sea-tribe,” as early, it is believed, as 1634, was visited by an agent of France and a treaty concluded with them. The tribe afterward called themselves Hochungara, or Ochunkoraw, but were styled by the Sioux, Hotanke, or Sturgeon. Nothing more is heard of the Ouenibigoutz, or Winnebougouk (as the Winnebagoes were early called by the Jesuit missionaries, and the Algonquin tribes, meaning men from the fetid or salt water, translated by the French, Puants) for the next thirty-five years, although there is no doubt that the tribe had been visited meanwhile by adventurous Frenchmen, when on the second of December, 1669, some of that nation were noted at a Sac (Sauk or Saukis) village on Green bay, by Father Allouez.

As early at least as 1670, the French were actively engaged among the Winnebagoes trading. "We found affairs," says one of the Jesuit missionaries, who arrived among them in September of that year, "we found affairs there in a pretty bad posture, and the minds of the savages much soured against the French, who were there trading; ill-treating them in deeds and words, pillaging and carrying away their merchandise in spite of them, and conducting themselves toward them with insupportable insolences and indignities. The cause of this disorder," adds the missionary, "is that they had received some bad treatment from the French, to whom they had this year come to trade, and particularly from the soldiers, from whom they pretended to have received many wrongs and injuries." It is thus made certain that the arms of France were carried into the territory of the Winnebagoes over two hundred years ago.

The Fox river of Green bay was found at that date a difficult stream to navigate. Two Jesuits who ascended the river in 1670, had "three or four leagues of rapids to contend with," when they had advanced "one day's journey" from the head of the bay, "more difficult than those which are common in other rivers, in this, that the flints, over which" they had to walk with naked feet to drag their canoes, were so "sharp and so cutting, that one has all the trouble in the world to hold one's self steady against the great rushing of the waters." At the falls they found an idol that the savages honored; "never failing, in passing, to make him some sacrifice of tobacco, or arrows, or paintings, or other things, to thank him that, by his assistance, they had, in ascending, avoided the dangers of the waterfalls which are in this stream; or else, if they had to ascend, to pray him to aid them in this perilous navigation." The devout missionaries caused the idol "to be lifted up by the strength of arm, and cast into the depths of the river, to appear no more" to the idolatrous savages.

The mission of St. Francis Xavier, founded in December, 1669, by Allouez, was a roving one among the tribes inhabiting the shores of Green bay and the interior country watered by the Fox river and its tributaries, for about two years, when its first mission-house was erected at what is now Depere, Brown county. This chapel was soon after destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1676.

The Winnebagoes, by this time, had not only received considerable spiritual instruction from the Jesuit fathers, but had obtained quite an insight into the mysteries of trading and trafficking with white men; for, following the footsteps of the missionaries, and sometimes preceding them, were the ubiquitous French fur traders. It is impossible to determine precisely what territory was occupied by the Winnebagoes at this early date, farther than that they lived near the head of Green bay.

A direct trade with the French upon the St. Lawrence was not carried on by the Winnebagoes to any great extent until the beginning of the eighteenth century. As early as 1679, an advance party of La Salle had collected a large store of furs at the mouth of Green bay, doubtless in a traffic with this tribe and others contiguous to them; generally, however, the surrounding nations sold their peltries to the Ottawas, who disposed of them, in turn, to the French. The commencement of the eighteenth century found the Winnebagoes firmly in alliance with France, and in peace with the dreaded Iroquios. In 1718, the nation numbered six hundred. They were afterward found to have moved up Fox river, locating upon Winnebago lake, which stream and lake were their ancient seat, and from which they had been driven either by fear or the prowess of more powerful tribes of the West or Southwest. Their intercourse with the French was gradually extended and generally peaceful, though not always so, joining with them, as did the Menomonees, in their wars with the Iroquois, and subsequently in their conflicts with the English, which finally ended in 1760.

When the British, in October, 1761, took possession of the French post, at the head of

Green bay, the Winnebagoes were found to number one hundred and fifty warriors only; their nearest village being at the lower end of Winnebago lake. They had in all not less than three towns. Their country, at this period, included not only that lake, but all the streams flowing into it, especially Fox river; afterward extended to the Wisconsin and Rock rivers. They readily changed their course of trade — asking now of the commandant at the fort for English traders to be sent among them. In the Indian outbreak under Pontiac in 1763, they joined with the Menomonees and other tribes to befriend the British garrison at the head of the bay, assisting in conducting them to a place of safety. They continued their friendship to the English during the Revolution, by joining with them against the colonies, and were active in the Indian war of 1790-4, taking part in the attack on Fort Recovery, upon the Maumee, in the present State of Ohio; in 1793. They fought also on the side of the British in the war of 1812-15, aiding, in 1814, to reduce Prairie du Chien. They were then estimated at 4,500. When, in 1816, the government of the United States sent troops to take possession of the Green bay country, by establishing a garrison there, some trouble was anticipated from these Indians, who, at that date, had the reputation of being a bold and warlike tribe. A deputation from the nation came down Fox river and remonstrated with the American commandant at what was thought to be an intrusion. They were desirous of knowing why a fort was to be established so near them. The reply was that, although the troops were armed for war if necessary, their purpose was peace. Their response was an old one: "If your object is peace, you have too many men; if war, you have too few." However, the display of a number of cannon which had not yet been mounted, satisfied the Winnebagoes that the Americans were masters of the situation, and the deputation gave the garrison no farther trouble. On the 3d of June, 1816, at St. Louis, the tribe made a treaty of peace and friendship with the General Government; but they continued to levy tribute on all white people who passed up Fox river. English annuities also kept up a bad feeling. At this time, a portion of the tribe was living upon the Wisconsin river, away from the rest of the nation, which was still seated upon the waters flowing into Green bay. In 1820, they had five villages on Winnebago lake and fourteen on Rock river. In 1825, the claim of the Winnebagoes was an extensive one, so far as territory was concerned. Its southeast boundary stretched away from the source of Rock river to within forty miles of its mouth, in Illinois, where they had a village. On the west it extended to the heads of the small streams flowing into the Mississippi. To the northward, it reached Black river and the upper Wisconsin, in other words, to the Chippewa territory, but did not extend across Fox river, although they contended for the whole of Winnebago lake. In 1829, a large part of their territory in southwest Wisconsin, lying between Sugar river and the Mississippi, and extending to the Wisconsin river, was sold to the General Government; and, three years later all the residue lying south and east of the Wisconsin and the Fox river of Green bay; the Winnebago prophet having before that date supported the Sacs in their hostility. Finally, in the brief language of the treaty between this tribe (which had become unsettled and wasteful) and the United States, of the first of November, 1837, "The Winnebago Nation of Indians" ceded to the General Government "all their lands east of the Mississippi." Not an acre was reserved. And the Indians agreed that, within eight months from that date, they would move west of "the great river." This arrangement, however, was not carried out fully. In 1842, there were only 756 at Turkey river, Iowa, their new home, with as many in Wisconsin, and smaller bands elsewhere. All had become lawless, and roving. Some removed in 1848; while a party to the number of over eight hundred left the State as late as 1873. The present home of the tribe is in Nebraska, where they have a reservation north of and adjacent to the Omahas, containing over one hundred thousand acres. However, since their first removal beyond the Mississippi, they have several times

changed their place of abode. Their number, all told, is less than twenty-five hundred.

When the territory, now constituting the northern portion of Wisconsin, became very generally known to the civilized inhabitants of the eastern part of the United States, it was found to be occupied by Indians called the CHIPPEWAS. Their hunting-grounds extended south from Lake Superior to the heads of the Menomonee, the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers; also farther eastward and westward. At an early day they were engaged in a war with the Sioux—a war indeed, which was long continued. The Chippewas, however, persistently maintained their position—still occupying the same region when the General Government extended its jurisdiction over the whole country south of the Great Lakes and west to the Mississippi.

By treaties with the Chippewas at different periods, down to the year 1827, the General Government had recognized them as the owners of about one quarter of what is now the entire State. The same policy was pursued toward this tribe as with neighboring ones, in the purchase of their lands by the United States. Gradually they parted with their extensive possessions, until, in 1842, the last acre within what is now Wisconsin was disposed of. It was the intention of the General Government to remove the several bands of the Chippewas who had thus ceded their lands to a tract reserved for them beyond the Mississippi; but this determination was afterward changed so as to allow them to remain upon certain reservations within the limits of their old-time hunting grounds. These reservations they continue to occupy. They are located in Bay-field, Ashland, Chippewa and Lincoln counties. The clans are known, respectively, as the Red Cliff band, the Bad River band, the Lac Courte Oreille band, and the Lac de Flambeau band.

Of all the tribes inhabiting what is now Wisconsin when its territory was first visited by white men, the SACS (Sauks or Saukies) and FOXES (Outagamies) are, in history, the most noted. They are of the Algonquin family, and are first mentioned in 1665, by Father Allouez, but as separate tribes. Afterward, however, because of the identity of their language, and their associations, they were and still are considered as one nation. In December, 1669, Allouez found upon the shores of Green bay a village of Sacs, occupied also by members of other tribes; and early in 1670 he visited a village of the same Indians located upon the Fox river of Green bay, at a distance of four leagues from its mouth. Here a device of these Indians for catching fish arrested the attention of the missionary. "From one side of the river to the other," he writes, "they made a barricade, planting great stakes, two fathoms from the water, in such a manner that there is, as it were, a bridge above for the fishes, who by the aid of a little bow-net, easily take sturgeons and all other kinds of fish which this pier stops, although the water does not cease to flow between the stakes." When the Jesuit father first obtained, five years previous, a knowledge of this tribe, they were represented as savage above all others, great in numbers, and without any permanent dwelling place. The Foxes were of two stocks: one calling themselves Outagamies or Foxes, whence our English name; the other, Musquakink, or men of red clay, the name now used by the tribe. They lived in early times with their kindred the Sacs east of Detroit, and as some say near the St. Lawrence. They were driven west, and settled at Saginaw, a name derived from the Sacs. Thence they were forced by the Iroquois to Green bay; but were compelled to leave that place and settle on Fox river.

Allouez, on the twenty-fourth of April, 1670, arrived at a village of the Foxes, situated on Wolf river, a northern tributary of the Fox. "The nation," he declares, "is renowned for being numerous; they have more than four hundred men bearing arms; the number of women and children is greater, on account of polygamy which exists among them—each man having commonly four wives, some of them six, and others as high as ten." The missionary found that the Foxes had retreated to those parts to escape the persecutions of the Iroquois. Allouez established among these Indians his mission of St. Mark, rejoicing in the fact that in less than

two years he had baptized "sixty children and some adults." The Foxes, at the summons of De la Barre, in 1684, sent warriors against the Five Nations. They also took part in Denonville's more serious campaign; but soon after became hostile to the French. As early as 1693, they had plundered several on their way to trade with the Sioux, alleging that they were carrying arms and ammunition to their ancient enemies—frequently causing them to make portages to the southward in crossing from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. Afterward they became reconciled to the French; but the reconciliation was of short duration. In 1712, Fort Detroit, then defended by only a handful of men, was attacked by them in conjunction with the Mascoutens and Kickapoos. However, in the end, by calling in friendly Indians, the garrison not only protected themselves but were enabled to act on the offensive, destroying the greater part of the besieging force.

The nation continued their ill will to the French. The consequence was that their territory in 1716 had been invaded and they were reduced to sue for peace. But their friendship was not of long continuance. In 1718, the Foxes numbered five hundred men and "abounded in women and children." They are spoken of at that date as being very industrious, raising large quantities of Indian corn. In 1728, another expedition was sent against them by the French. Meanwhile the Menomonees had also become hostile; so, too, the Sacs, who were now the allies of the Foxes. The result of the enterprise was, an attack upon and the defeat of a number of Menomonees; the burning of the wigwams of the Winnebagos (after passing the deserted village of the Sacs upon the Fox river), that tribe, also, at this date being hostile; and the destruction of the fields of the Foxes. They were again attacked in their own country by the French, in 1730, and defeated. In 1734, both the Sacs and Foxes came in conflict with the same foe; but this time the French were not as successful as on previous expeditions. In 1736, the Sacs and Foxes were "connected with the government of Canada;" but it is certain they were far from being friendly to the French.

The conflict between France and Great Britain commencing in 1754, found the Sacs and Foxes allied with the former power, against the English, although not long previous to this time they were the bitter enemies of the French. At the close of that contest so disastrous to the interests of France in North America, these tribes readily gave in their adhesion to the conquerors, asking that English traders might be sent them. The two nations, then about equally divided, numbered, in 1761, about seven hundred warriors. Neither of the tribes took part in Pontiac's war, but they befriended the English. The Sacs had migrated farther to the westward; but the Foxes—at least a portion of them—still remained upon the waters of the river of Green bay, which perpetuates their name. A few years later, however, and the former were occupants of the upper Wisconsin; also, to a considerable distance below the portage, where their chief town was located. Further down the same stream was the upper village of the Foxes, while their lower one was situated near its mouth at the site of the present city of Prairie du Chien. At this date, 1766, the northern portion of what is now Wisconsin, including all that part watered by the streams flowing north into Lake Superior, was the home of the Chippewas. The country around nearly the whole of Green bay was the hunting ground of the Menomonees. The territory of Winnebago lake and Fox river was the seat of the Winnebagoes. The region of the Wisconsin river was the dwelling place of the Sacs and Foxes.

During the war of the Revolution, the Sacs and Foxes continued the firm friends of the English. At the commencement of the nineteenth century, only a small part of their territory was included in what is now Wisconsin, and that was in the extreme southwest. In 1804, they ceded this to the United States; so that they no longer were owners of any lands within this State. From that date, therefore, these allied tribes can not be considered as belonging to the

Indian nations of Wisconsin. A striking episode in their subsequent history — the Black Hawk War — comes in, notwithstanding, as a part, incidentally, of the annals of the State.

Deserving a place in a notice of the Indian tribes of Wisconsin is the nation known as the POTTAWATTAMIES. As early as 1639, they were the neighbors of the Winnebagoes upon Green bay. They were still upon its southern shore, in two villages, in 1670; and ten years subsequent to that date they occupied, at least in one village the same region. At the expiration of the first quarter of the eighteenth century, a part only of the nation were in that vicinity — upon the islands at the mouth of the bay. These islands were then known as the Pottawattamie islands, and considered as the ancient abode of these Indians. Already had a large portion of this tribe emigrated southward, one band resting on the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, the other near Detroit. One peculiarity of this tribe — at least of such as resided in what is now Wisconsin — was their intimate association with neighboring bands. When, in 1669, a village of the Pottawattamies, located upon the southeast shore of Green bay, was visited by Allouez, he found with them Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagoes. So, also, when, many years subsequent to that date, a band of these Indians were located at Milwaukee, with them were Ottawas and Chippewas. These "united tribes" claimed all the lands of their respective tribes and of other nations, giving the United States, when possession was taken of the western country by the General Government, no little trouble. Finally, by a treaty, held at Chicago in 1833, their claims, such as they were, to lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, within the present State of Wisconsin, extending westward to Rock river, were purchased by the United States, with permission to retain possession three years longer of their ceded lands, after which time this "united nation of Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies" began to disappear, and soon were no longer seen in southeastern Wisconsin or in other portions of the State.

Besides the five tribes — Menomonees, Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, and Pottawattamies — many others, whole or in part, have, since the territory now constituting the State was first visited by white men, been occupants of its territory. Of these, some are only known as having once lived in what is now Wisconsin; others — such as the Hurons, Illinois, Kickapoos, Mascoutens, Miamis, Noquets, Ottawas and Sioux, are recognized as Indians once dwelling in this region; yet so transitory has been their occupation, or so little is known of their history, that they scarcely can be claimed as belonging to the State.

Commencing in 1822, and continuing at intervals through some of the following years, was the migration to Wisconsin from the State of New York of the remains or portions of four tribes: the Oneidas, Stockbridges, Munsees and Brothertowns. The Oneidas finally located west of Green Bay, where they still reside. Their reservation contains over 60,000 acres, and lies wholly within the present counties of Brown and Outagamie. The Stockbridges and Munsees, who first located above Green Bay, on the east side of Fox river, afterward moved to the east side of Winnebago lake. They now occupy a reservation joining the southwest township of the Menominee reservation, in Shawano county, and are fast becoming citizens. The Brothertowns first located on the east side of Fox river, but subsequently moved to the east side of Winnebago lake, where, in 1839, they broke up their tribal relations and became citizens of Wisconsin territory.

III.—PRE-TERRITORIAL ANNALS OF WISCONSIN.

When, in 1634, the first white man set foot upon any portion of the territory now constituting the State of Wisconsin, the whole country was, of course, a wilderness. Its inhabitants, the aboriginal Red men, were thinly but widely scattered over all the country. JOHN NICOLET, a Frenchman, who had been in Canada since 1618, and had spent several years among the

Indians, was the first of civilized men to unlock the mystery of its situation and people. French authorities upon the St. Lawrence sent him as an ambassador to the Winnebagoes, of whom he had heard strange stories. On his outward voyage he visited the Hurons—allies of the French—a tribe seated upon the eastern side of the lake which bears their name, and Nicolet was empowered to negotiate a peace with them. "When he approached the Winnebago town, he sent some of his Indian attendants to announce his coming, put on a robe of damask, and advanced to meet the expectant crowd with a pistol in each hand. The squaws and children fled, screaming that it was a manito, or spirit, armed with thunder and lightning; but the chiefs and warriors regaled him with so bountiful a hospitality, that a hundred and twenty beavers were devoured at a single feast." Such was the advent of the daring Frenchman into what is now the State of Wisconsin.

"Upon the borders of Green bay," wrote the Jesuit, Paul le Jeune, in 1640, "are the Menomonees; still farther on, the Winnebagoes, a sedentary people, and very numerous. Some Frenchmen," he continues, "call them the 'Nation of the Stinkards,' because the Algonquin word Winipeg signifies 'stinking water.' Now they thus call the water of the sea; therefore, these people call themselves 'Winnebagoes,' because they came from the shores of a sea of which we have no knowledge; consequently we must not call them the 'Nation of Stinkards,' but the 'Nation of the Sea.'" From these Men of the Sea, Nicolet passed westward, ascended Fox river of Green Bay, until nigh the portage to the Wisconsin, down which stream he could have floated easily to the Mississippi, the "great water" of his guides, which he mistook for the sea. This adventurous Frenchman, when so near re-discovering the river which has given immortality to De Soto, turned his face to the eastward; retraced his steps to Green bay, and finally returned in safety to Quebec. This was the first exploration of what is now Wisconsin—only fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims upon the wild shores of New England.

Wisconsin, for twenty-four years after its discovery, was left to its savage inhabitants. At length, in 1658, two daring fur traders penetrated to Lake Superior, and wintered there. They probably set foot upon what is now Wisconsin soil, as they made several trips among the surrounding tribes. They saw, among other things, at six days' journey beyond the lake, toward the southwest, Indians that the Iroquois had driven from their homes upon the eastern shores of Lake Huron. These Frenchmen heard of the ferocious Sioux, and of a great river—not the sea, as Nicolet had supposed—on which they dwelt. This was the Mississippi; and to these traders is the world indebted for a knowledge of its existence; as De Soto's discovery was never used, and soon became well-nigh, if not entirely, forgotten. From these upper countries, in the Summer of 1660, the two returned to Quebec, with three hundred Indians in sixty canoes, laden with peltry. This was, indeed, the dawn—though exceedingly faint—of what is now the commerce of the great Northwest. Nineteen years after flashed a more brilliant light; for, in 1679, the "Griffin," laden with furs, left one of the islands at the mouth of Green bay, on its return—spreading her sails for Niagara, but never more to be heard of.

Following in the footsteps of the fur traders came the Jesuit missionaries to Lake Superior; one of them, Father Menard, as early as 1660, reaching its southern shore as far to the westward, probably, as Kewenaw, in the present State of Michigan. There is no positive evidence, however, that he or his French companions, visited any portion of what is now Wisconsin; although the next year, 1661, some of his associates probably passed down the Menomonee river to Green bay. Following Menard came Father Claude Allouez, arriving on the first day of October, 1665, at "Chagowamigong," or "Chegoimegon," now Chequamegon, or Ashland Bay, "at the bottom of which," wrote the missionary, "is situated the great villages of the savages, who there plant their fields of Indian corn, and lead a stationary life." Near by he erected a small chapel of bark—the

first structure erected by civilized man in Wisconsin. At La Pointe, in the present Ashland county, he established the mission of the Holy Ghost.

The next Catholic mission in what is now Wisconsin was that of St. Francis Xavier, founded also by Allouez. Upon the second of December, 1669, he first attended to his priestly devotions upon the waters of Green bay. This mission, for the first two years of its existence, was a migratory one. The surrounding tribes were all visited, including the Pottawattamies, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and Sacs and Foxes. However, in 1671, one hundred and five years before the Declaration of Independence, there was erected, at what is now Depere, Brown county, a chapel for the mission of St. Francis Xavier. Thus early did the Jesuit Fathers, in their plain garbs and unarmed, carry the cross to many of the benighted heathen occupying the country circumscribed by Lakes Michigan, Huron and Superior, and the "great river"—the Mississippi.

French domination in Wisconsin dates from the year 1671, the very year in which it seems the indomitable LaSalle, upon his first expedition, passed the mouth of Green bay, but did not enter it. France then took formal possession of the whole of the country of the upper lakes. By this time, the commerce with the western tribes had so attached them to her interests that she determined to extend her power to the utmost limits—vague and indeterminate as they were—of Canada. An agent—Daumont de St. Lussou—was dispatched to the distant tribes, proposing a congress of Indian nations at the Falls of Ste. Mary, between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. The invitation was extended far and near. The principal chiefs of Wisconsin tribes, gathered by Nicolas Perrot in Green bay, were present at the meeting. Then and there, with due ceremony, it was announced that the great Northwest was placed under the protection of the French government. And why not? She had discovered it—had to a certain extent explored it—had to a limited extent established commerce with it—and her missionaries had proclaimed the faith to the wondering savages. But none of her agents—none of the fur-traders—none of the missionaries—had yet reached the Mississippi, the "great river," concerning which so many marvels had been heard, although it is claimed that, in 1669, it had been seen by the intrepid La Salle. But the time for its discovery, or properly re-discovery, was at hand, if, indeed, it can be called, with propriety, a re-discovery, since its existence to the westward was already known to every white man particularly interested in matters appertaining to the Northwest. Now, however, for the first time, its upper half was to be, to a certain extent, explored. For the first time, a white man was to behold its vast tribute, above the Illinois river, rolling onward toward the Mexican gulf. Who was that man? His name was Louis Joliet; with him was Father James Marquette.

Born at Quebec, in 1645, educated by the Jesuits, and first resolving to be a priest, then turning fur-trader, Joliet had, finally, been sent with an associate to explore the copper mines of Lake Superior. He was a man of close and intelligent observation, and possessed considerable mathematical acquirements. At this time, 1673, he was a merchant, courageous, hardy, enterprising. He was appointed by French authorities at Quebec to "discover" the Mississippi. He passed up the lakes to Mackinaw, and found at Point St. Ignace, on the north side of the strait, Father James Marquette, who readily agreed to accompany him. Their outfit was very simple: two birch-bark canoes and a supply of smoked meat and Indian corn. They had a company of five men with them, beginning their voyage on the seventeenth of May, 1673. Passing the straits, they coasted the northern shores of Lake Michigan, moved up Green bay and Fox river to the portage. They crossed to the Wisconsin, down which they paddled their frail canoes, until, on the seventeenth of June, they entered—"discovered"—the Mississippi. So the northern, the eastern and the western boundary of what is now Wisconsin had been reached at this date; therefore, it may be said that its territory had been explored sufficiently for the forming of a

pretty correct idea of its general features as well as of its savage inhabitants. After dropping down the Mississippi many miles, Joliet and Marquette returned to Green bay, where the latter remained to recruit his exhausted strength, while Joliet descended to Quebec, to report his "discoveries" to his superiors.

Then followed the expedition of LaSalle to the west, from the St. Lawrence, when, in 1679, he and Father Louis Hennepin coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan, frequently landing; then, the return of Henri de Tonty, one of LaSalle's party down the same coast to Green bay, in 1680, from the Illinois; the return, also, the same year, of Hennepin, from up the Mississippi, whither he had made his way from the Illinois, across what is now Wisconsin, by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers to Green bay, in company with DuLhut, or DuLuth, who, on his way down the "great river" from Lake Superior, had met the friar; and then, the voyage, in 1683, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, by the same route, of LeSueur, and his subsequent establishment at La Pointe, in what is now Ashland county, Wisconsin, followed several years after by a trip up the Mississippi. The act of Daumont de St. Lussou, at the Sault Sainte Mary, in 1671, in taking possession of the country beyond Lake Michigan, not being regarded as sufficiently definite, Nicolas Perrot, in 1689, at Green bay, again took possession of that territory, as well as of the valleys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and extending the dominion of New France over the country on the Upper Mississippi, and "to other places more remote." The voyage of St. Cosme, in 1699, when he and his companions frequently landed on the west coast of Lake Michigan, upon what is now territory of Wisconsin, completed the explorations in the west for the seventeenth century.

Following in the footsteps of early explorations, of self sacrificing attempts of the Jesuits to carry the cross to the wild tribes of the West, of the first visits of the lawless *coureurs de bois*, was the military occupation—if such it can be called—of what is now Wisconsin by the French. The ninety years of domination by France in this region were years of only nominal possession. The record of this occupation is made up of facts concerning the Indian policy of the French rulers; their contests with the Sacs and Foxes; their treaties, at various times, with different tribes; their interest in, and protection of, the fur trade, and kindred subjects. The Indian tribes were, at most, only the allies of France. Posts—mere stockades without cannon, more for protection to fur-traders than for any other purpose—were erected upon the Mississippi at two points at least, upon what is now territory of Wisconsin. On the west side of Fox river of Green bay, "half a league from its mouth," was a French post, as early as 1721, where resided, besides the commandant and an uncouth squad of soldiers, a Jesuit missionary; and near by were collected Indians of different tribes. Of course, the omnipresent fur-trader helped to augment the sum-total of its occupants. This post was, not long after, destroyed, but another was established there. When, however, France yielded her inchoate rights in the West to Great Britain—when, in 1761, the latter took possession of the country—there was not a French post within what is now Wisconsin. The "fort" near the head of Green bay, had been vacated for some years; it was found "rotten, the stockade ready to fall, and the houses without cover;" emblematic of the decay—the fast-crumbling and perishing state—of French supremacy, at that date, in America. Wisconsin, when England's control began, was little better than a howling wilderness. There was not within the broad limits of what is now the State, a single *bona fide* settler, at the time the French Government yielded up its possession to the English; that is to say, there were none according to the present acceptation of the term "settler."

The military occupation of Wisconsin by the British, after the Seven Years' War, was a brief one. La Bay—as the post at what is now the city of Fort Howard, Brown county, was called—was, on the twelfth of October, 1761, taken possession of by English troops, under Captain Belfour, of the Eightieth regiment. Two days after, that officer departed, leaving Lieutenant

James Gorrell, in command, with one sergeant, one corporal and fifteen privates. There also remained at the post a French interpreter and two English traders. The name of the fortification was changed to Fort Edward Augustus. This post was abandoned by the commandant on the twenty-first of June, 1763, on account of the breaking out of Pontiac's War and the capture of the fort at Mackinaw by the savages. The cause of this war was this: The Indian tribes saw the danger which the downfall of the French interests in Canada was sure to bring to them. They banded together under Pontiac to avert their ruin. The struggle was short but fierce—full of "scenes of tragic interest, with marvels of suffering and vicissitude, of heroism and endurance;" but the white man conquered. The moving incidents in this bloody drama were enacted to the eastward of what is now Wisconsin, coming no nearer than Mackinaw, which, as just mentioned, the savages captured; but it resulted in the evacuation of its territory by British troops, who never after took possession of it, though they continued until 1796 a nominal military rule over it, after Mackinaw was again occupied by them.

An early French Canadian trading station at the head of Green bay assumed finally the form of a permanent settlement—the first one in Wisconsin. To claim, however that any French Canadian is entitled to the honor of being the first permanent white settler is assuming for him more than the facts seem to warrant. The title of "The Father and Founder of Wisconsin" belongs to no man.

After Pontiac's War, one of the noted events in this region was the journey of Jonathan Carver, who, in 1766, passed up Fox river to the portage, and descended the Wisconsin to the Mississippi. He noticed the tumbling-down post at what is now Green Bay, Brown county. He saw a few families living in the fort, and some French settlers, who cultivated the land opposite, and appeared to live very comfortably. That was the whole extent of improvements in what is now Wisconsin. The organization of the Northwest Fur Company; the passage of an act by the British Parliament by which the whole Northwest was included in the Province of Quebec; the joining of the Indians in this region with the British, against the Americans, in the War of the Revolution; the exploration of the lead region of the Upper Mississippi by Julian Dubuque; the passage of the ordinance of 1787; the first settlement of the territory northwest of the River Ohio; and the Indian war which followed, are all incidents, during British occupation, of more or less interest for the student of Wisconsin history. He will find that, by the treaty of 1783 and of 1795, with Great Britain, all the inhabitants residing in this region were to be protected by the United States in the full and peaceable possession of their property, with the right to remain in, or to withdraw from it, with their effects, within one year. All who did not leave were to be deemed American citizens, allowed to enjoy all the privileges of citizenship, and to be under the protection of the General Government. He will also find that less than two years was the whole time of actual military occupation of what is now Wisconsin by British soldiers, and that English domination, which should have ended at the close of the Revolution, was arbitrarily continued until the Summer of 1796, when the western posts, none of which were upon territory circumscribed by Lakes Michigan and Superior and the Mississippi river, were delivered into the keeping of the United States. Thus the supremacy of Great Britain over the Northwest was, after an actual continuance of thirty-five years, at an end.

Although the General Government did not get possession of the region northwest of the Ohio, throughout its full extent, for thirteen years subsequent to its acquirement by the treaty of peace of 1783 with Great Britain, nevertheless, steps were taken, very soon, to obtain concessions from such of the colonies as had declared an ownership in any portion of it. None of the claimants, seemingly, had better rights than Virginia, who, by virtue of conquests, largely her own, of the Illinois settlements and posts, extended her jurisdiction over that country, erecting into a county

so much of the region northwest of the Ohio, as had been settled by Virginians or might afterward be settled by them. But as, previous to her yielding all rights to territory beyond that river, she had not carried her arms into the region north of the Illinois or made settlements upon what is now the soil of Wisconsin, nor included any portion of it within the bounds of an organized county, it follows that her dominion was not actually extended over any part of the area included within the present boundaries of this State; nor did she then claim jurisdiction north of the Illinois river, but on the other hand expressly disclaimed it.

Virginia and all the other claimants finally ceded to the United States their rights, such as they were, beyond the Ohio, except two reservations of limited extent; and the General Government became the undisputed owner of the "Great West," without any internal claims to possession save those of the Indians. Meanwhile, the United States took measures to extend its jurisdiction over the whole country by the passage of the famous ordinance of 1787, which established a government over "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio." But this organic law was, of course, nugatory over that portion of the region occupied by the British, until their yielding possession in 1796, when, for the first time, Anglo-American rule commenced, though nominally, in what is now Wisconsin. By the ordinance just mentioned, "the United States, in congress assembled," declared that the territory northwest of the Ohio should, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into districts, as future circumstances might, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient. It was ordained that a governor, secretary and three judges should be appointed for the Territory; a general assembly was also provided for; and it was declared that religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged. It was also ordained that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, "otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." Thus was established the first Magna Charta for the five great States since that time formed out of "the territory northwest of the River Ohio," and the first rules and regulations for their government.

Under this act of Congress, Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the Northwestern Territory, as it was called, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum, and John Armstrong, judges,—the latter not accepting the office, John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. Winthrop Sargeant was appointed secretary. At different periods, counties were erected to include various portions of the Territory. By the governor's proclamation of the 15th of August, 1796, one was formed to include the whole of the present area of Northern Ohio, west of Cleveland; also, all of what is now the State of Indiana, north of a line drawn from Fort Wayne "west-northerly to the southern part of Lake Michigan;" the whole of the present State of Michigan, except its extreme northwest corner on Lake Superior; a small corner in the northeast, part of what is now Illinois, including Chicago; and so much of the present State of Wisconsin as is watered by the streams flowing into Lake Michigan, which of course included an extensive portion, taking in many of its eastern and interior counties as now constituted. This vast county was named Wayne. So the few settlers then at the head of Green bay had their local habitations, constructively at least, in "Wayne county, Northwestern Territory." It was just at that date that Great Britain vacated the western posts, and the United States took quiet possession of them. But the western portion of what is now Wisconsin, including all its territory watered by streams flowing northward into Lake Superior, and westward and southwestward into the Mississippi, was as yet without any county organization; as the county of St. Clair, including the Illinois country to the southward, reached no farther north than the mouth of Little Mackinaw creek, where it empties into the River Illinois, in what is now the State of Illinois. The

"law of Paris," which was in force under French domination in Canada, and which by the British Parliament in 1774, had been continued in force under English supremacy, was still "the law of the land" west of Lake Michigan, practically at least.

From and after the fourth day of July, 1800, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lay to the westward of a line beginning upon that stream opposite to the mouth of Kentucky river and running thence to what is now Fort Recovery in Mercer county, Ohio; thence north until it intersected the territorial line between the United States and Canada, was, for the purposes of temporary government, constituted a separate territory called INDIANA. It included not only the whole of the present State of Illinois and nearly all of what is now Indiana, but more than half of the State of Michigan as now defined, also a considerable part of the present Minnesota, and the whole of what is now Wisconsin.

The seat of government was established at "Saint Vincennes on the Wabash," now the city of Vincennes, Indiana. To this extensive area was added "from and after" the admission of Ohio into the Union, all the territory west of that State, and east of the eastern boundary line of the Territory of Indiana as originally established; so that now all "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio," was, excepting the State of Ohio, included in Indiana Territory. On the thirtieth day of June, 1805, so much of Indiana Territory as lay to the north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the same bend through the middle of the first mentioned lake to its northern extremity, and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States, was, for the purpose of temporary government, constituted a separate Territory called MICHIGAN. Of course no part of the present State of Wisconsin was included therein; but the whole remained in the Territory of Indiana until the second day of March, 1809, when all that part of the last mentioned Territory which lay west of the Wabash river, and a direct line drawn from that stream and "Post Vincennes," due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, was, by an act approved on the third of February previous, constituted a separate Territory, called ILLINOIS. Meanwhile jurisdiction had been extended by the authorities of Indiana Territory over the country lying west of Lake Michigan, to the extent, at least, of appointing a justice of the peace for each of the settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. All of what is now Wisconsin was transferred to the Territory of Illinois, upon the organization of the latter, except a small portion lying east of the meridian line drawn through Vincennes, which remained a part of Indiana Territory. This fraction included nearly the whole area between Green bay and Lake Michigan.

When, in 1816, Indiana became a State, "the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio," contained, besides Ohio and Indiana, the Territories of Illinois and Michigan, only; so the narrow strip, formerly a part of Indiana Territory, lying east of a line drawn due north from Vincennes, and west of the western boundary line of Michigan Territory, belonged to neither, and was left without any organization. However, upon the admission of Illinois into the Union, in 1818, all "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio," lying west of Michigan Territory and north of the States of Indiana and Illinois, was attached to and made a part of Michigan Territory; by which act the whole of the present State of Wisconsin came under the jurisdiction of the latter. During the existence of the Territory of Illinois, a kind of jurisdiction was had over the two settlements in what is now Wisconsin—rather more ideal than real, however.

In 1834, Congress greatly increased the limits of the Territory of Michigan, by adding to it, for judicial purposes, a large extent of country west of the Mississippi—reaching south as far as

the present boundary line between the present States of Iowa and Missouri; north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and west, to the Missouri and White Earth rivers. It so continued down to the fourth of July, 1836.

A retrospective glance at the history of this region for forty years previous to the last mentioned year, including the time which elapsed after the surrender of the western posts, in 1796, by the British, discloses many facts of interest and importance.

The Anglo-Americans, not long after the region of country west of Lake Michigan became a part of Indiana Territory, began now and then to cast an eye, either through the opening of the Great Lakes or the Mississippi, upon its rolling rivers, its outspread prairies, and its dense forests, and to covet the goodly land; but the settlers at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were mostly French Canadians at this date, although a few were Americans. The General Government, however, began to take measures preparatory to its occupation, by purchasing, in 1804, a tract in what is now the southwest portion of the State, of the Indians, and by holding the various tribes to a strict account for any murders committed by them on American citizens passing through their territories or trading with them. Comparative peace reigned in the incipient settlements at the head of Green bay and at the mouth of the Wisconsin, which was changed by the breaking out of the war of 1812, with Great Britain.

The English early succeeded in securing the Wisconsin Indian tribes as their allies in this war; and the taking of Mackinaw by the British in July, 1812, virtually put the latter in possession of what is now the eastern portion of the State. Early in 1814, the government authorities of the United States caused to be fitted out at St. Louis a large boat, having on board all the men that could be mustered and spared from the lower country, and sent up the Mississippi to protect the upper region and the few settlers therein. The troops landed at Prairie du Chien, and immediately proceeded to fortify. Not long after, Colonel McKay, of the British army, crossing the country by course of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with over five hundred British and Indians, received the surrender of the whole force. The officers and men were paroled and sent down the river. This was the only battle fought upon Wisconsin soil during the last war with England. The post at Prairie du Chien was left in command of a captain with two companies from Mackinaw. He remained there until after the peace of 1815, when the place was evacuated by the British.

When it became generally known to the Indian tribes in what is now Wisconsin, that the contest between the United States and Great Britain was at an end, they generally expressed themselves as ready and willing to make treaties with the General Government—eager, in fact, to establish friendly relations with the power they had so recently been hostile to. This was, therefore, a favorable moment for taking actual possession of the country between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan; and United States troops were soon ordered to occupy the two prominent points between Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. At the former place was erected Fort Howard; at the latter Fort Crawford. At Green Bay, half a hundred (or less) French Canadians cultivated the soil; at Prairie du Chien, there were not more than thirty houses, mostly occupied by traders, while on the prairie outside the village, a number of farms were cultivated. Such was Wisconsin when, at the close of the last war with Great Britain, it began in earnest to be occupied by Americans. The latter were few in number, but in 1818, they began to feel, now that the country was attached to Michigan Territory and the laws of the United States were extended over them, that they were not altogether beyond the protection of a government of their own, notwithstanding they were surrounded by savage tribes. Their happiness was increased upon the erection, by proclamation of Lewis Cass, governor of the Territory of Michigan, of three Territorial counties: Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford. Their establishment dates

the twenty-sixth of October, 1818. The county of Michilimackinac not only included all of the present State of Wisconsin lying north of a line drawn due west from near the head of the Little Noquet bay, but territory east and west of it, so as to reach from Lake Huron to the Mississippi river. Its county seat was established "at the Borough of Michilimackinac." The whole area in Michigan Territory south of the county of Michilimackinac and west of Lake Michigan formed the two counties of Brown and Crawford: the former to include the area east of a line drawn due north and south through the middle of the portage between the Fox river of Green bay and the Wisconsin; the latter to include the whole region west of that line. Prairie du Chien was designated as the county seat of Crawford; Green Bay, of Brown county. On the 22d of December, 1826, a county named Chippewa was formed from the northern portions of Michilimackinac, including the southern shores of Lake Superior throughout its entire length, and extending from the straits leading from that lake into Lake Huron, west to the western boundary line of Michigan Territory, with the county seat "at such point in the vicinity of the Sault de Ste. Marie, as a majority of the county commissioners to be appointed shall designate." Embraced within this county,—its southern boundary being the parallel $46^{\circ} 31'$ north latitude,—was all the territory of the present State of Wisconsin now bordering on Lake Superior.

Immediately upon the erection of Brown and Crawford counties, they were organized, and their offices filled by appointment of the governor. County courts were established, consisting of one chief and two associate justices, either of whom formed a quorum. They were required to hold one term of court annually in their respective counties. These county courts had original and exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, both in law and equity, where the matter in dispute exceeded the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and did not exceed the value of one thousand dollars. They had, however, no jurisdiction in ejectment. They had exclusive cognizance of all offenses the punishment whereof was not capital, and the same power to issue remedial and other process, writs of error and mandamus excepted, that the supreme court had at Detroit. Appeals from justices of the peace were made to the county courts.

The establishing of Indian agencies by the General Government; the holding of treaties with some of the Indian tribes; the adjustment of land claims at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien; the appointment of postmasters at these two points, were all indications of a proper interest being taken by the United States in the affairs of the country. But a drawback to this region, was the fact that, in all civil cases of over a thousand dollars, and in criminal cases that were capital, as well as in actions of ejectment, and in the allowance of writs of error, and mandamus, recourse must be had to the supreme court at Detroit; the latter place being the seat of government of Michigan Territory. However, in January, 1823, an act of congress provided for a district court, and for the appointment of a judge, for the counties of Brown, Crawford, and Michilimackinac. This court had concurrent jurisdiction, civil and criminal, with the supreme court of the Territory, in most cases, subject, however, to have its decisions taken to the latter tribunal by a writ of error. The law provided for holding one term of court in each year, in each of the counties named in the act; so, at last, there was to be an administration of justice at home, and the people were to be relieved from all military arbitrations, which frequently had been imposed upon them. James Duane Doty was appointed judge of this court at its organization. A May term of the court was held in Prairie du Chien; a June term in Green Bay; a July term in "the Borough of Michilimackinac," in each year. In 1824, Henry S. Baird, of Brown county, was appointed district attorney. Doty held the office of judge until May, 1832, when he was succeeded by David Irvin. This court continued until 1836, when it was abrogated by the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin.

For a long time it had been known that there were lead mines in what is now the south-

western portion of the State; but it was not until the year 1825, and the two following years, that very general attention was attracted to them, which eventuated in the settlement of different places in that region, by Americans, who came to dig for lead ore. This rapid increase of settlers awakened the jealousy of the Winnebago Indians, at what they deemed an unauthorized intrusion upon their lands, which, with other causes operating unfavorably upon their minds, aroused them in June, 1827, to open acts of hostility. Murders became frequent. Finally, the militia of Prairie du Chien were called out. On the twenty-ninth of August, Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States army, with a strong force of regulars, ascended the Wisconsin river to put an end to any further spread of Winnebago disturbances. He was joined on the first of September, by one hundred and thirty Galena volunteers, mounted, and under command of General Henry Dodge. The Winnebagoes were awed into submission. Thus ended the "Winnebago War." It was followed by the erection at the portage of Fort Winnebago, by the United States.

After the restoration of tranquillity, the United States proceeded by treaty with the Indians, to secure the right to occupy the lead regions. This was in 1828. The next year, the General Government purchased of the Winnebagoes, Southwestern Wisconsin, which put an end to all trouble on account of mining operations. On the ninth of October, 1829, a county was formed, by the legislative council of the Territory of Michigan, comprising all that part of Crawford county lying south of the Wisconsin river. This new county was called Iowa. The county seat was temporarily established at Mineral Point. Following this was a treaty in 1831, with the Menomonees, for all their lands east of Green bay, Winnebago lake, and the Fox and Milwaukee rivers.

There was now a crisis at hand. The most prominent event to be recorded in the pre-Territorial annals of Wisconsin is known as the Black Hawk War. This conflict of arms between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States arose from a controversy in regard to lands. By a treaty made at Fort Harmar, just across the River Muskingum from Marietta, Ohio, in January, 1789, the Pottawattamie and Sac tribes of Indians, among others, were received into the friendship of the General Government, and a league of peace and unity established between the contracting parties. On the third of November, 1804, a treaty at St. Louis stipulated that the united Sac and Fox tribes should be received into the friendship of the United States, and also be placed under their protection. These tribes also agreed to consider themselves under the protection of the General Government and of no other power whatsoever. At this treaty lands were ceded which were circumscribed by a boundary beginning at a point on the Missouri river opposite the mouth of the Gasconade, and running thence in a direct course so as to strike the River Jefferson at the distance of thirty miles from its mouth, and down that stream to the Mississippi. It then ran up the latter river to the mouth of the Wisconsin, and up that stream to a point thirty-six miles in a direct line from its mouth; thence by a straight course to a point where the Fox river of the Illinois leaves the small lake then called Sakaegan, and from that point down the Fox to the Illinois, and down the latter to the Mississippi. The consideration for this cession was the payment of goods to the value of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars—six hundred to be paid to the Sacs and four hundred to the Foxes—to be liquidated in goods valued at first cost. Afterward, Fort Madison was erected just above the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi, on the territory ceded at the last mentioned treaty. Then followed the war with Great Britain, and the Sacs and Foxes agreed to take no part therein. However, a portion afterward joined the English against the Americans along with other Western tribes. At the restoration of peace the Sacs and Foxes held treaties with the United States. There was a renewal of the treaty of 1804.

Such in brief is a general outline of affairs, so far as those two tribes were concerned, down to the close of the last war with England. From this time, to the year 1830, several additional treaties were made with the Sacs and Foxes by the General Government: one in 1822, by which they relinquished their right to have the United States establish a trading house or factory at a convenient point at which the Indians could trade and save themselves from the imposition of traders, for which they were paid the sum of one thousand dollars in merchandise. Again, in 1824, they sold to the General Government all their lands in Missouri, north of Missouri river, for which they received one thousand dollars the same year, and an annuity of one thousand dollars for ten years. In 1830, they ceded to the United States a strip of land twenty miles wide from the Mississippi to the Des Moines, on the north side of their territory. The time had now come for the two tribes to leave the eastern shore of the Mississippi and retire across the "great water." Keokuk, the Watchful Fox, erected his wigwam on the west side of the river, and was followed by a large part of the two tribes. But a band headed by Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or the Black Sparrow Hawk, commonly called Black Hawk, refused to leave their village near Rock Island. They contended that they had not sold their town to the United States; and, upon their return early in 1831, from a hunt across the Mississippi, finding their village and fields in possession of the whites, they determined to repossess their homes at all hazards. This was looked upon, or called, an encroachment by the settlers; so the governor of Illinois took the responsibility of declaring the State invaded, and asked the United States to drive the refractory Indians beyond the Mississippi. The result was, the Indian village was destroyed by Illinois volunteers. This and the threatened advance across the river by the United States commander, brought Black Hawk and his followers to terms. They sued for peace—agreeing to remain forever on the west side of the Mississippi. But this truce was of short duration.

Early in the Spring of 1832, Black Hawk having assembled his forces on the Mississippi, in the vicinity of the locality where Fort Madison had stood, crossed that stream and ascended Rock river. This was the signal for war. The governor of Illinois made a call for volunteers; and, in a brief space of time, eighteen hundred had assembled at Beardstown, Cass county. They marched for the mouth of Rock river, where a council of war was held by their officers and Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the regular forces. The Indians were sent word by General Atkinson that they must return and recross the Mississippi, or they would be driven back by force. "If you wish to fight us, come on," was the laconic but defiant reply of the Sac chief. When the attempt was made to compel these Indians to go back across the "great river," a collision occurred between the Illinois militia and Black Hawk's braves, resulting in the discomfiture of the former with the loss of eleven men. Soon afterward the volunteers were discharged, and the first campaign of Black Hawk's War was at an end. This was in May, 1832.

In June following, a new force had been raised and put under the command of General Atkinson, who commenced his march up Rock river. Before this, there had been a general "forting" in the lead region, including the whole country in Southwest Wisconsin, notwithstanding which, a number of settlers had been killed by the savages, mostly in Illinois. Squads of volunteers, in two or three instances, had encountered the Indians; and in one with entire success—upon the Pecatonica, in what is now Lafayette county, Wisconsin—every savage (and there were seventeen of them) being killed. The loss of the volunteers was three killed and wounded. Atkinson's march up Rock river was attended with some skirmishing; when, being informed that Black Hawk and his force were at Lake Koshkonong, in the southwest corner of what is now Jefferson county, Wisconsin, he immediately moved thither with a portion of his army, where the whole force was ordered to concentrate. But the Sac chief with his people had flown. Colonels Henry Dodge and James D. Henry, with the forces under them, discovered the

trail of the savages, leading in the direction of the Wisconsin river. It was evident that the retreating force was large, and that it had but recently passed. The pursuing troops hastened their march. On the twenty-first of July, 1832, they arrived at the hills which skirt the left bank of that stream, in what is now Roxbury town (township), Dane county. Here was Black Hawk's whole force, including women and children, the aged and infirm, hastening by every effort to escape across the river. But that this might now be effected, it became necessary for that chief to make a firm stand, to cover the retreat. The Indians were in the bottom lands when the pursuing whites made their appearance upon the heights in their rear. Colonel Dodge occupied the front and sustained the first attack of the Indians. He was soon joined by Henry with his force, when they obtained a complete victory. The action commenced about five o'clock in the afternoon and ended at sunset. The enemy, numbering not less than five hundred, sustained a loss of about sixty killed and a large number wounded. The loss of the Americans was one killed and eight wounded. This conflict has since been known as the battle of Wisconsin Heights.

During the night following the battle, Black Hawk made his escape with his remaining force and people down the Wisconsin river. The women and children made their way down stream in canoes, while the warriors marched on foot along the shore. The Indians were pursued in their flight, and were finally brought to a stand on the Mississippi river, near the mouth of the Bad Axe, on the west boundary of what is now Vernon county, Wisconsin. About two o'clock on the morning of the second of August, the line of march began to the scene of the last conflict in the Black Hawk War. Dodge's command formed the advance, supported by regular troops, under Colonel Zachary Taylor, afterward president of the United States. Meanwhile an armed steamboat had moved up the Mississippi and lay in front of the savages; so they were attacked on all sides by the exasperated Americans. The battle lasted about two hours, and was a complete victory for the whites. Black Hawk fled, but was soon after captured. This ended the war.

The survey of public lands by the General Government; the locating and opening of land offices at Mineral Point and Green Bay; the erection of Milwaukee county from a part of Brown, to include all the territory bounded on the east and south by the east and south lines of the present State, on the north by what is now the north boundary of Washington and Ozaukee counties and farther westward on the north line of township numbered twelve, and on the west by the dividing line between ranges eight and nine; and the changing of the eastern boundary of Iowa county to correspond with the western one of Milwaukee county;—are some of the important events following the close of the Black Hawk war. There was an immediate and rapid increase of immigration, not only in the mining region but in various other parts of what is now Wisconsin, more especially in that portion bordering on Lake Michigan. The interior was yet sparsely settled. By the act of June 28, 1834, congress having attached to the Territory of Michigan, for judicial purposes, all the country "west of the Mississippi river, and north of the State of Missouri," comprising the whole of what is now the State of Iowa, all of the present State of Minnesota west of the Mississippi river, and more than half of what is now the Territory of Dakota, the legislative council of Michigan Territory extended her laws over the whole area, dividing it on the 6th of September, 1834, by a line drawn due west from the lower end of Rock island to the Missouri river into two counties: the country south of that line constituting the county of Des Moines; north of the line, to be known as the county of Dubuque. This whole region west of the Mississippi was known as the Iowa district. Immediately after the treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes, the United States having come into ownership of a large tract in this district, several families crossed the Mississippi, and settled on the purchase, but as

the time provided for the Indians to give possession was the first of June, 1833, these settlers were dispossessed by order of the General Government. So soon, however, as the Indians yielded possession, settlements began, but, from the date just mentioned until September, 1834, after the district was attached, for judicial purposes, to Michigan Territory, it was without any municipal law whatever. The organization of the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines on the sixth of that month, secured, of course a regular administration of justice. Before this time to facilitate intercourse between the two remote military posts of Fort Howard at Green Bay, and Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, a military road was commenced to connect the two points; so, one improvement followed another. On the 1st of January, 1836, a session (the first one) of the seventh legislative council of Michigan Territory — that is, of so much of it as lay to the westward of Lake Michigan—was held at Green Bay, and a memorial adopted, asking Congress for the formation of a new Territory west of that lake; to include all of Michigan Territory not embraced in the proposed State of Michigan. Congress, as will now be shown, very soon complied with the request of the memorialists.

IV.—WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

The establishing of a separate and distinct Territory west of Lake Michigan, was the result of the prospective admission of Michigan into the Union (an event which took place not until the twenty-sixth of January, 1837), as the population, in all the region outside of the boundaries determined upon by the people for that State, would otherwise be left without a government, or, at least, it would be necessary to change the capital of the old Michigan Territory farther to the westward; so it was thought best to erect a new territory, to be called WISCONSIN (an Indian word signifying wild rushing water, or channel, so called from the principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi within its borders), which was done by an act of congress, approved April 20, 1836, to take effect from and after the third day of July following. The Territory was made to include all that is now embraced within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and a part of the Territory of Dakota, more particularly described within boundaries commencing at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, running thence through the middle of Lake Michigan to a point opposite the main channel of Green bay; thence through that channel and the bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up that stream to its head, which is nearest the lake of the Desert; thence to the middle of that lake; thence down the Montreal river to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior to where the territorial line of the United States last touches the lake northwest; thence on the north, with the territorial line, to the White Earth river; on the west by a line drawn down the middle of the main channel of that stream to the Missouri river, and down the middle of the main channel of the last mentioned stream to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; and thence with the boundaries of the States of Missouri and Illinois, as already fixed by act of congress, to the place or point of beginning. Its counties were Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa, Crawford, Dubuque, and Des Moines, with a portion of Chippewa and Michilimackinac left unorganized. Although, at this time, the State of Michigan was only engaged, so to speak, to the Union, to include the two peninsulas (many of its citizens preferring in lieu thereof the lower one only, with a small slice off the northern boundary of the State of Ohio as now constituted), yet the marriage ceremony was performed, as has been stated, a few months afterward.

The act of congress establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin was very full and complete. It first determined its boundaries; then it declared that all authority of the government of Michigan over the new Territory should cease on the fourth day of July, 1836, with a

proper reservation of rights in favor of the Indians. It provided for subsequently dividing the Territory into one or more, should congress deem it wise so to do. It also declared that the executive power and authority in and over the Territory should be vested in a governor, at the same time defining his powers. It provided for the appointment of a secretary, stating what his duties should be. The legislative power was vested in the governor and legislative assembly, the latter to consist of a council and house of representatives, answering respectively to the senate and assembly, as states are usually organized. There was a provision for taking the census of the several counties, and one giving the governor power to name the time, place, and manner of holding the first election, and to declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each county should be entitled. He was also to determine where the first legislative assembly should meet, and a wise provision was that the latter should not be in session in any one year more than seventy-five days.

One section of the act declared who should be entitled to vote and hold office; another defined the extent of the powers of the legislature, and a third provided that all laws should be submitted to congress for their approval or rejection. There was a section designating what offices should be elective and what ones should be filled by the governor. There were others regulating the judiciary for the Territory and declaring what offices should be appointed by the United States, providing for their taking the proper oaths of office and regulating their salaries. One, perhaps the most important of all, declared that the Territory should be entitled to and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and advantages granted by the celebrated ordinance of 1787. There was also a provision for the election of a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States; and a declaration that all suits and indictments pending in the old courts should be continued in the new ones. Five thousand dollars were appropriated for a library for the accommodation of the legislative assembly of the Territory and of its supreme court.

For the new Territory, Henry Dodge was, on the 30th of April, 1836, by Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, commissioned governor. John S. Horner was commissioned secretary; Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irvin and William C. Frazer, associate judges; W. W. Chapman, attorney, and Francis Gehon, marshal. The machinery of a territorial government was thus formed, which was set in motion by these officers taking the prescribed oath of office. The next important step to be taken was to organize the Territorial legislature. The provisions of the organic act relative to the enumeration of the population of the Territory were that previously to the first election, the governor should cause the census of the inhabitants of the several counties to be taken by the several sheriffs, and that the latter should make returns of the same to the Executive. These figures gave to Des Moines county, 6,257; Iowa county, 5,234; Dubuque county, 4,274; Milwaukee county, 2,893; Brown county, 2,706; Crawford county, 850. The entire population, therefore, of Wisconsin Territory in the summer of 1836, as given by the first census was, in precise numbers, twenty-two thousand two hundred and fourteen, of which the two counties west of the Mississippi furnished nearly one half. The apportionment, after the census had been taken, made by the governor, gave to the different counties thirteen councilmen and twenty-six representatives. Brown county got two councilmen and three representatives; Crawford, two representatives, but no councilmen; Milwaukee, two councilmen and three representatives; Iowa, Dubuque and Des Moines, each three councilmen; but of representatives, Iowa got six; Dubuque, five, and Des Moines, seven. The election was held on the tenth of October, 1836, exciting considerable interest, growing out, chiefly, of local considerations. The permanent location of the capital, the division of counties, and the location of county seats, were the principal questions influencing the voters. There were elected from the county of Brown, Henry S. Baird and John P. Arndt, members of the council; Ebenezer Childs, Albert

G. Ellis and Alexander J. Irwin, members of the house of representatives; from Milwaukee, the councilmen were Gilbert Knapp and Alanson Sweet; representatives, William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall and Charles Durkee: from Iowa, councilmen, Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry and James R. Vineyard; representatives, William Boyles, G. F. Smith, D. M. Parkinson, Thomas McKnight, T. Shanley and J. P. Cox: from Dubuque, councilmen, John Foley, Thomas McCraney and Thomas McKnight; representatives, Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, P. H. Engle and Patrick Quigley: from Des Moines, councilmen, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas and Arthur B. Inghram; representatives, Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds and David R. Chance: from Crawford, representatives, James H. Lockwood and James B. Dallam.

Belmont, in the present county of LaFayette, then in Iowa county, was, by the governor, appointed the place for the meeting of the legislature; he also fixed the time—the twenty-fifth of October. A quorum was in attendance in both branches at the time decided upon for their assembling, and the two houses were speedily organized by the election of Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, speaker of the house, and Henry S. Baird, of Brown, president of the council. Each of the separate divisions of the government—the executive, the judicial, and the legislative—was now in working order, except that it remained for the legislature to divide the Territory into judicial districts, and make an assignment of the judges; and for the governor to appoint a Territorial treasurer, auditor and attorney general. The act of congress establishing the Territory required that it should be divided into three judicial districts. The counties of Crawford and Iowa were constituted by the legislature the first district, to which was assigned Chief Justice Dunn. The second district was composed of the counties of Des Moines and Dubuque; to it was assigned Associate Judge Irvin. The third district was formed of the counties of Brown and Milwaukee, to which was assigned Associate Judge Frazer.

Governor Dodge, in his first message to the Territorial legislature, directed attention to the necessity for defining the jurisdiction and powers of the several courts, and recommended that congress should be memorialized to extend the right of pre-emption to actual settlers upon the public lands and to miners on mineral lands; also, to remove the obstructions in the rapids of the Upper Mississippi, to construct harbors and light-houses on Lake Michigan, to improve the navigation of Fox river and to survey the same from its mouth to Fort Winnebago, to increase the amount of lands granted to the Territory for school purposes, and to organize and arm the militia for the protection of the frontier settlements. The first act passed by the legislature was one privileging members from arrest in certain cases and conferring on themselves power to punish parties for contempt. The second one established the three judicial districts and assigned the judges thereto. One was passed to borrow money to defray the expenses of the session; others protecting all lands donated to the Territory by the United States in aid of schools, and creating a common school fund. A memorial to congress was adopted requesting authorization to sell the school-section in each township, and appropriate the money arising therefrom for increasing the fund for schools.

During this session, five counties were "set off" west of the Mississippi river: Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine, and Cook; and fifteen east of that stream: Walworth, Racine, Jefferson, Dane, Portage, Dodge, Washington, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Manitowoc, Marquette, Rock, Grant and Green.

The principal question agitating the legislature at its first session was the location of the capital. Already the people west of the Mississippi were speculating upon the establishment of a Territory on that side the river, prospects for which would be enhanced evidently, by placing the seat of government somewhat in a central position east of that stream, for Wisconsin

Territory. Now, as Madison was a point answering such requirements she triumphed over all competitors; and the latter numbered a dozen or more—including, among others, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Green Bay, and Cassville. The struggle over this question was one of the most exciting ever witnessed in the Territorial legislature. Madison was fixed upon as the seat of government, but it was provided that sessions of the legislature should be held at Burlington, in Des Moines county, until the fourth of March, 1839, unless the public buildings in the new capital should be sooner completed. After an enactment that the legislature should thereafter meet on the first Monday of November of each year, both houses, on the ninth day of December, 1836, adjourned *sine die*.

In the act of congress establishing the Territory of Wisconsin it was provided that a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, should be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly; and that the first election should be held at such time and place or places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor of the Territory should appoint and direct. In pursuance of this enactment, Governor Dodge directed that the election for delegate should be at the time and places appointed for the election of members of the legislative assembly—the 10th of October, 1836. The successful candidate for that office was George W. Jones, of Sinsinawa Mound, Iowa county—in that portion which was afterward “set off” as Grant county. Jones, under the act of 1819, had been elected a delegate for Michigan Territory, in October, 1835, and took his seat at the ensuing session, in December of that year. By the act of June 15, 1836, the constitution and State government which the people of Michigan had formed for themselves was accepted, ratified and confirmed, and she was declared to be one of the United States of America, so that the term of two years for which Jones had been elected was cut short, as, in the nature of the case, his term could not survive the existence of the Territory he represented. But, as he was a candidate for election to represent the new Territory of Wisconsin in congress as a delegate, and was successful, he took his seat at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-fourth congress—December 12, 1836, notwithstanding he had been elected only a little over two months.

The first term of the supreme court of the Territory was held at Belmont on the 8th day of December. There were present, Charles Dunn, chief justice, and David Irvin, associate judge. John Catlin was appointed clerk, and Henry S. Baird having previously been commissioned attorney general for the Territory by Governor Dodge, appeared before the court and took the oath of office. Causes in which the United States was party or interested were looked after by the United States attorney, who received his appointment from the president; while all cases in which the Territory was interested was attended to by the attorney general, whose commission was signed by the governor. The appointing of a crier and reporter and the admission of several attorneys to practice, completed the business for the term. The annual term appointed for the third Monday of July of the following year, at Madison, was not held; as no business for the action of the court had matured.

At the time of the complete organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, when the whole machinery had been put fairly in motion; when its first legislature at its first session had, after passing forty-two laws and three joint resolutions, in forty-six days, adjourned;—at this time, the entire portion west of the Mississippi had, in round numbers, a population of only eleven thousand; while the sparsely settled mineral region, the military establishments—Fort Crawford, Fort Winnebago, and Fort Howard—and the settlements at or near them, with the village of Milwaukee, constituted about all there was of the Territory east of that river, aggregating about twelve thousand inhabitants. There was no land in market, except a narrow strip along

the shore of Lake Michigan, and in the vicinity of Green bay. The residue of the country south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers was open only to preëmption by actual settlers. The Indian tribes still claimed a large portion of the lands. On the north and as far west as the Red river of the north were located the Chippewas. The southern limits of their possessions were defined by a line drawn from a point on that stream in about latitude $46^{\circ} 30'$ in a southeasterly direction to the head of Lake St. Croix; thence in the same general direction to what is now Stevens Point, in the present Portage county, Wisconsin; thence nearly east to Wolf river; and thence in a direction nearly northeast to the Menomonee river. The whole country bounded by the Red river and Mississippi on the east; the parallel of about 43° of latitude on the south; the Missouri and White Earth river on the west; and the Territorial line on the north, was occupied by the Sioux. In the southwest part of the Territory, lying mostly south of latitude 43° —in the country reaching to the Missouri State boundary line south, and to the Missouri river west—were the homes of the Pottawattamies, the Iowas, and the Sacs and Foxes. Between the Wisconsin river and the Mississippi, and extending north to the south line of the Chippewas was the territory of the Winnebagoes. East of the Winnebagoes in the country north of the Fox river of Green bay were located the Menomonees, their lands extending to Wolf river. Such was the general outline of Indian occupancy in Wisconsin Territory at its organization. A portion of the country east of Wolf river and north of Green bay and the Fox river; the whole of the area lying south of Green bay, Fox river and the Wisconsin; and a strip of territory immediately west of the Mississippi, about fifty miles in width, and extending from the Missouri State line as far north as the northern boundary of the present State of Iowa, constituted the whole extent of country over which the Indians had no claim.

The second session of the first legislative assembly of the Territory began at Burlington, now the county seat of Des Moines county, Iowa, on the 6th of November, 1837. The governor, in his message, recommended a codification of the laws, the organization of the militia, and other measures of interest to the people. An act was passed providing for taking another census, and one abolishing imprisonment for debt. By a joint resolution, congress was urged to make an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars in money, and two townships of land for a "University of the Territory of Wisconsin." The money was not appropriated, but the land was granted—forty-six thousand and eighty acres. This was the fundamental endowment of the present State university, at Madison. A bill was also passed to regulate the sale of school lands, and to prepare for organizing, regulating and perfecting schools. Another act, which passed the legislature at this session, proved an apple of discord to the people of the Territory. The measure was intended to provide ways and means whereby to connect, by canals and slack-water, the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Mississippi, by way of Rock river, the Catfish, the four lakes and the Wisconsin, by the incorporation of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company. This company was given authority to apply to congress for an appropriation in money or lands to aid in the construction of the work, which was to have its eastern outlet in the Milwaukee river, and to unite at its western terminus with Rock river, near the present village of Jefferson, in Jefferson county. The result was that a grant of land of odd-numbered sections in a strip of territory five miles on each side of the line of the proposed canal was secured, and in July, 1839, over forty thousand acres were sold at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. However, owing mainly to the fact that purchasers were compelled to pay double the government price for their lands—owing also to the circumstance of an antagonism growing up between the officers of the canal company and the Territorial officers intrusted with the disposition of the lands, and to conflicts between the beneficiaries of

the grant and some of the leading politicians of the time—the whole scheme proved a curse and a blight rather than a blessing, and eventuating, of course, in the total failure of the project. There had been much Territorial and State legislation concerning the matter; but very little work, meanwhile, was done on the canal. It is only within the year 1875 that an apparent quietus has been given to the subject, and legislative enactments forever put at rest.

Fourteen counties were set off during this session of the legislature at Burlington—all west of the Mississippi. They were Benton, Buchanan, Cedar, Clinton, Delaware, Fayette, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Linn, Slaughter, Scott and Clayton. One hundred and five acts and twenty joint resolutions were passed. On the 20th of January, 1838, both houses adjourned until the second Monday of June following.

The census of the Territory having been taken in May, the special session of the first legislature commenced on the eleventh of June, 1838, at Burlington, pursuant to adjournment, mainly for the purpose of making a new apportionment of members of the house. This was effected by giving twelve members to the counties east of the Mississippi, and fourteen to those west of that stream, to be contingent, however, upon the division of the Territory, which measure was not only then before congress, but had been actually passed by that body, though unknown to the Territorial legislature. The law made it incumbent on the governor, in the event of the Territory being divided before the next general election, to make an apportionment for the part remaining,—enacting that the one made by the act of the legislature should, in that case, have no effect. Having provided that the next session should be held at Madison, the legislative body adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-fifth of June, 1838, the public buildings at the new capital having been put under contract in April, previous. Up to this time, the officers of the Territory at large, appointed by the president of the United States at its organization, had remained unchanged, except that the secretary, John S. Horner, had been removed and his place given to William B. Slaughter, by appointment, dated February 16, 1837. Now there were two other changes made. On the nineteenth of June, Edward James was commissioned marshal, and on the fifth of July, Moses M. Strong was commissioned attorney of the United States for the Territory. By an act of congress, approved June 12, 1838, to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish a Territorial government west of the Mississippi, it was provided that from and after the third day of July following, all that part of Wisconsin Territory lying west of that river and west of a line drawn due north from its headwaters or sources to the Territorial line, for the purposes of a Territorial government should be set apart and known by the name of Iowa. It was further enacted that the Territory of Wisconsin should thereafter extend westward only to the Mississippi. It will be seen therefore that all that portion of the present State of Minnesota, extending eastward from the Mississippi to the St. Croix and northward to the United States boundary line, was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, even after the organization of the Territory of Iowa. The census taken in May, just previous to the passage of this act, gave a total population to the several counties of the Territory, east of the Mississippi, of 18,149.

On the third Monday of July, 1838, the annual terms of the supreme court—the first one after the re-organization of the Territory of Wisconsin—was held at Madison. There were present Chief Justice Dunn and Associate Judge Frazer. After admitting five attorneys to practice, hearing several motions, and granting several rules, the court adjourned. All the terms of the Supreme Court thereafter were held at Madison.

At an election held in the Territory on the tenth day of September, 1838, James Duane Doty received the highest number of votes for the office of delegate to congress, and was declared by Governor Dodge duly elected, by a certificate of election, issued on the twenty-seventh day of October following. Upon the commencement of the third session of the twenty-fifth congress

on Monday, December 10, 1838, Isaac E. Crary, member from Michigan, announced to the chair of the house of representatives that Doty was in attendance as delegate from Wisconsin Territory, and moved that he be qualified. Jones, the former delegate, then rose and protested against Doty's right to the seat, claiming that his (Jones') term had not expired. The basis for his claim was that under the act of 1817, a delegate must be elected only for one congress, and not for parts of two congressional terms; that his term as a delegate from Wisconsin did not commence until the fourth of March, 1837, and consequently would not expire until the fourth of March, 1839. The subject was finally referred to the committee of elections. This committee, on the fourteenth of January, 1839, reported in favor of Doty's right to his seat as delegate, submitting a resolution to that effect which passed the house by a vote of one hundred and sixty-five to twenty-five. Whereupon Doty was qualified as delegate from Wisconsin Territory, and took his seat at the date last mentioned.

On the 8th of November, Andrew G. Miller was appointed by Martin Van Buren, then president of the United States, associate judge of the supreme court, to succeed Judge Frazer, who died at Milwaukee, on the 18th of October. During this year, Moses M. Strong succeeded W. W. Chapman as United States attorney for the Territory.

On the 26th day of November, 1838, the legislature of the re-organized Territory of Wisconsin—being the first session of the second legislative assembly—met at Madison. Governor Dodge, in his message, recommended an investigation of the banks then in operation, memorializing congress for a grant of lands for the improvement of the Fox river of Green bay and the Wisconsin; the revision of the laws; the division of the Territory into judicial districts; the justice of granting to all miners who have obtained the ownership of mineral grounds under the regulations of the superintendent of the United States lead mines, either by discovery or purchase, the right of pre-emption; and the improvement of the harbors on Lake Michigan.

The attention of this Legislature was directed to the mode in which the commissioners of public buildings had discharged their duties. There was an investigation of the three banks then in operation in the Territory—one at Green Bay, one at Mineral Point, and the other at Milwaukee. A plan, also, for the revision of the laws of the Territory was considered. A new assignment was made for the holding of district courts. Chief Justice Dunn was assigned to the first district, composed of the counties of Iowa, Grant and Crawford; Judge Irvin to the second, composed of the counties of Dane, Jefferson, Rock, Walworth and Green; while Judge Miller was assigned to the third district, composed of Milwaukee, Brown and Racine counties—including therein the unorganized counties of Washington and Dodge, which, for judicial purposes, were, when constituted by name and boundary, attached to Milwaukee county, and had so remained since that date. The legislature adjourned on the 22d of December, to meet again on the 21st of the following month. "Although," said the president of the council, upon the occasion of the adjournment, "but few acts of a general character have been passed, as the discussions and action of this body have been chiefly confined to bills of a local nature, and to the passage of memorials to the parent government in behalf of the great interests of the Territory; yet it is believed that the concurrent resolutions of the two houses authorizing a revision of the laws, is a measure of infinite importance to the true interests of the people, and to the credit and character of the Territory."

The census of the Territory having been taken during the year 1838, showed a population of 18,130, an increase in two years of 6,447.

The second session of the second legislative assembly commenced on the twenty-first day of January, 1839, agreeable to adjournment. The most important work was the revision of the laws which had been perfected during the recess, by the committee to whom the work was intrusted,

consisting of three members from each house: from the council, M. L. Martin, Marshall M. Strong, and James Collins; from the house of representatives, Edward V. Whiton, Augustus Story, and Barlow Shackelford. The act legalizing the revision, took effect on the fourth day of July following. The laws as revised, composed the principal part of those forming the Revised Statutes of 1839, a valuable volume for all classes in the territory—and especially so for the courts and lawyers—during the next ten years. The *sine die* adjournment of this legislature took place on the 11th of March, 1839.

On the 8th of March of this year, Henry Dodge, whose term for three years as governor was about to expire, was again commissioned by the president of the United States, as governor of the Territory of Wisconsin. At the July term of the supreme court, all the judges were present, and several cases were heard and decided. A seal for the court was also adopted. The attorney general of the Territory at this time was H. N. Wells, who had been commissioned by Governor Dodge, on the 30th of March previous, in place of H. S. Baird, resigned. Wells not being in attendance at this term of the court, Franklin J. Munger was appointed by the judge attorney general for that session. The clerk, John Catlin having resigned, Simeon Mills was selected by the court to fill his place. From this time, the supreme court met annually, as provided by law, until Wisconsin became a State.

The next legislature assembled at Madison, on the second of December, 1839. This was the third session of the second legislative assembly of the Territory. The term for which members of the house were elected, would soon expire; it was therefore desirable that a new apportionment should be made. As the census would be taken the ensuing June, by the United States, it would be unnecessary for the Territory to make an additional enumeration. A short session was resolved upon, and then an adjournment until after the completion of the census. One of the subjects occupying largely the attention of the members, was the condition of the capitol, and the conduct of the commissioners intrusted with the money appropriated by congress to defray the cost of its construction. The legislature adjourned on the thirteenth of January, 1840, to meet again on the third of the ensuing August. The completion of the census showed a population for the Territory of thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-four, against eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty, two years previous. Upon the re-assembling of the legislature—which is known as the extra session of the second legislative assembly—at the time agreed upon, some changes were made in the apportionment of members to the house of representatives; the session lasted but a few days, a final adjournment taking place on the fourteenth of August, 1840. At the July term of the supreme court, Simeon Mills resigned the office of clerk, and La Fayette Kellogg was appointed in his place. Kellogg continued to hold the position until the state judiciary was organized. At the ensuing election, James Duane Doty was re-elected Territorial delegate, taking his seat for the first time under his second term, on the eighth day of December, 1840, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-sixth congress.

The first session of the third legislative assembly commenced on the seventh of December, 1840, with all new members in the house except three. All had recently been elected under the new apportionment. Most of the session was devoted to the ordinary routine of legislation. There was, however, a departure, in the passage of two acts granting divorces, from the usual current of legislative proceedings in the Territory. There was, also, a very interesting contested election case between two members from Brown county. Such was the backwardness in regard to the building of the capitol, at this date, that a large majority of the members stood ready to remove the seat of government to some other place. However, as no particular point could be agreed upon, it remained at Madison. The legislature adjourned on the nineteenth of February,

1841, having continued a term of seventy-five days, the maximum time limited by the organic act.

Francis J. Dunn, appointed by Martin Van Buren, was commissioned in place of William B. Slaughter, as secretary of the Territory, on the 25th of January, 1841, but was himself superseded by the appointment of A. P. Field, on the 23d day of April following. On the 15th of March, Daniel Hugunin was commissioned as marshal in place of Edward James, and on the 27th of April, Thomas W. Sutherland succeeded Moses M. Strong as United States attorney for the Territory. On the 26th of June, Governor Dodge commissioned as attorney general of the Territory, M. M. Jackson. On the 13th of September following, Dodge was removed from office by John Tyler, then president of the United States, and James Duane Doty appointed in his place. The appointment of Doty, then the delegate of the Territory in congress, by the president of the United States as governor, and the consequent resignation of the latter of his seat in the house of representatives, caused a vacancy which was filled by the election of Henry Dodge to that office, on the 27th of September, 1841; so that Doty and Dodge changed places. Dodge took his seat for the first time, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-fifth congress—Monday, December 7, 1841.

About this time, the Milwaukee and Rock river canal imbroglio broke out afresh. The loan agent appointed by the governor to negotiate a loan of one hundred thousand dollars for the work, reported that he had negotiated fifty-six thousand dollars of bonds, which had been issued; but he did not report what kind of money was to be received for them. Now, the canal commissioners claimed that it was their right and duty not to recognize any loan which was to be paid in such currency as they disapproved of. This dispute defeated the loan, and stopped all work on the canal. During the year 1841, Thomas W. Sutherland succeeded Moses M. Strong as United States attorney. The second session of the third legislative assembly began at Madison, on the sixth of December, 1841. Governor Doty, in his message to that body, boldly avowed the doctrine that no law of the Territory was effective, until expressly approved by congress. "The act," said he, "establishing the government of Wisconsin, in the third section, requires the secretary of the Territory to transmit annually, on or before the first Monday in December, 'two copies of the laws to the speaker of the house of representatives, for the use of congress.' The sixth section provides that 'all laws of the governor and legislative assembly shall be submitted to, and, if disapproved by the congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.'" "These provisions," he added, "it seems to me, require the laws to be actually submitted to congress before they take effect. They change the law by which this country was governed while it was a part of Michigan. That law provided that the laws should be reported to congress, and that they should 'be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by congress.'" The governor concluded in these words: "The opinion of my predecessor, which was expressed to the first legislature assembled after the organization of this government, in his message delivered at Belmont on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1836, fully sustains this view of the subject which I have presented. He said: 'We have convened under an act of congress of the United States establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin, for the purpose of enacting such laws as may be required for the government of the people of this Territory, after their approval by congress.'" This construction of the organic act resulted in a lengthy warfare between the governor and the legislative assembly.

At this session, the Milwaukee and Rock river canal again raised a tumult. "Congress had made a valuable grant of land to the Territory in trust. The Territory was the trustee; the canal company the *cestui que trust*. The trust had been accepted, and a large portion of the lands had been sold, one tenth of the purchase money received, and ample securities held

for the balance." The Territory now, by its legislature, repealed all the laws authorizing a loan, and all which contemplated the expenditure of any money on its part in constructing the canal. The legislature resolved that all connection ought to be dissolved, and the work on the canal by the Territory abandoned, and that the latter ought not further to execute the trust. They resolved also that the congress be requested to divert the grant to such other internal improvements as should be designated by the Territory, subject to the approval of congress; and that, if the latter should decline to make this diversion, it was requested to take back the grant, and dispose of the unsold lands. On the eleventh of February, 1842, a tragedy was enacted in the legislative council, causing great excitement over the whole Territory. On that day, Charles C. P. Arndt, a member from Brown county, was, while that body was in session, shot dead by James R. Vineyard, a member from Grant county. The difficulty grew out of a debate on motion to lay on the table the nomination of Enos S. Baker to the office of sheriff of Grant county. Immediately before adjournment of the council, the parties who had come together, after loud and angry words had been spoken, were separated by the by-standers. When an adjournment had been announced, they met again; whereupon Arndt struck at Vineyard. The latter then drew a pistol and shot Arndt. He died in a few moments. Vineyard immediately surrendered himself to the sheriff of the county, waived an examination, and was committed to jail. After a short confinement, he was brought before the chief justice of the Territory, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail. He was afterward indicted for manslaughter, was tried and acquitted. Three days after shooting Arndt, Vineyard sent in his resignation as member of the council. That body refused to receive it, or to have it read even; but at once expelled him. The second and last session of the third legislative assembly came to a close on the eighteenth of February, 1842.

The first session of the fourth legislative assembly commenced on the fifth day of December, 1842. The members had been elected under a new apportionment based upon a census taken in the previous June, which showed a total population for the Territory of forty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight—an increase of nearly ten thousand in two years. A political count showed a decided democratic majority in each house. Governor Doty's political proclivities were with the whig party. The contest between him and the legislature now assumed a serious character. He refused to "hold converse" with it, for the reason that, in his opinion, no appropriation had been made by congress to defray the expenses of the session, and, as a consequence, none could be held. The legislature made a representation to congress, then in session, of the objections of the governor, and adjourned on the tenth of December, to meet again on the thirteenth of January, 1843. It was not until the fourth of February following that a quorum in both houses had assembled, when the legislature, through a joint committee, waited on the governor, and informed him that they had again met according to adjournment, and were then ready to proceed to business. Previous to this time, congress had made an appropriation to cover the expenses of the legislature now in session, which it was supposed would remove all conflict about its legality. But the governor had, on the thirtieth day of January previous, issued a proclamation, convening a special session of the legislature on the sixth of March, and still refused to recognize the present one as legal. Both houses then adjourned to the day fixed by the executive. A final adjournment took place on the seventeenth of April following.

The term of two years for which Henry Dodge was elected as delegate, having expired at the close of the third session of the twenty-seventh congress, he was, on the twenty-fifth of September, 1843, re-elected, taking his seat for the first time on his second term at the commencement of the first session of the twenty-eighth congress, Monday, December 4, 1843. On the thirtieth of October of this year, George Floyd was commissioned by President Tyler as

secretary of the Territory, in place of A. P. Field.

The second session of the fourth legislative assembly of the Territory, commencing on the fourth of December, 1843, and terminating on the thirty-first of January, 1844—a period of fifty-nine days—accomplished but little worthy of especial mention, except the submission of the question of the formation of a State government to a vote of the people, to be taken at the general election to be held in September following. The proposition did not succeed at the ballot-box. The third session of the fourth legislative assembly did not commence until the sixth of January, 1845, as the time had been changed to the first Monday in that month for annual meetings. Governor Doty having persisted in spelling Wisconsin with a “k” and an “a”—*Wis-kon-søn*—and some of the people having adopted his method, it was thought by this legislature a matter of sufficient importance to be checked. So, by a joint resolution, the orthography—*Wisconsin*—employed in the organic act, was adopted as the true one for the Territory, and has ever since been used. Before the commencement of this session Doty's term of office had expired. He was superseded as governor of the Territory by N. P. Tallmadge, the latter having been appointed on the twenty-first of June, 1844. On the thirty-first of August, Charles M. Prevost was appointed marshal of the Territory, in place of Daniel Hugunin. There was the utmost harmony between Governor Tallmadge and the legislature of the Territory at its session in 1845.

His message, which was delivered to the two houses in person, on the seventeenth of January, was well received. Among other items of interest to which he called the attention of the legislative assembly, was one concerning the construction of a railroad to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi. “The interests of the Territory,” said he, “seem imperiously to demand the construction of a railroad, or other communication, from some suitable point on Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. Much difference of opinion seems to exist as to what it shall be, and how it is to be accomplished. There is a general impression,” continued the governor, “that the construction of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal, which was intended to connect those waters, is abandoned. It remains to be seen what shall be substituted for it.” The session terminated on the twenty-fourth of February, 1845.

James K. Polk having been inaugurated president of the United States on the fourth of March, 1845, Henry Dodge was again put into the gubernatorial chair of the Territory, receiving his appointment on the eighth of April, 1845. Other changes were made by the president during the same year, John B. Rockwell being, on the fourteenth of March, appointed marshal, and W. P. Lynde, on the fourteenth of July, United States attorney for the Territory, Governor Tallmadge, on the twenty-second of January of this year, having commissioned the latter also as attorney general. On the twenty-second of September, Morgan L. Martin was elected delegate to the twenty-ninth congress, as the successor of Henry Dodge.

The fourth and last session of the fourth legislative assembly was organized on the fifth of January, 1846. This session, although a short one, proved very important. Preliminary steps were taken for the formation of a State government. The first Tuesday in April next succeeding was the day fixed upon for the people to vote for or against the proposition. When taken it resulted in a large majority voting in favor of the measure. An act was passed providing for taking the census of the Territory, and for the apportionment by the governor of delegates to form a State constitution, based upon the new enumeration. The delegates were to be elected on the first Monday in September, and the convention was to assemble on the first Monday in October, 1846. The constitution when formed was to be submitted to the vote of the people for adoption or rejection, as, at the close of the session, the terms of members of the council who had been elected for four years, and of the house, who had been elected for two years, all ended. The legislature

re-organized the election districts, and conferred on the governor the power and duty of making an apportionment, based on the census to be taken, for the next legislative assembly, when, on the third of February, 1846, both houses adjourned *sine die*. On the twenty-second of January, Governor Dodge appointed A. Hyatt Smith attorney general of the Territory. On the twenty-fourth of February, John Catlin was appointed Territorial secretary by the president.

The census taken in the following June showed a population for the Territory of one hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-seven. Delegates having been elected to form a constitution for the proposed new State, met at Madison on the fifth day of October. After completing their labors, they adjourned. This event took place on the sixteenth of December, 1846. The constitution thus formed was submitted to a popular vote on the first Tuesday of April, 1847, and rejected. The first session of the fifth legislative assembly commenced on the fourth of January of that year. But little was done. Both houses finally adjourned on the eleventh of February, 1847. John H. Tweedy was elected as the successor of Morgan L. Martin, delegate to the thirtieth congress, on the sixth of September following. On the twenty-seventh of that month, Governor Dodge issued a proclamation for a special session of the legislature, to commence on the eighteenth of the ensuing month, to take action concerning the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. The two houses assembled on the day named in the proclamation, and a law was passed for the holding of another convention to frame a constitution; when, after nine days' labor, they adjourned. Delegates to the new convention were elected on the last Monday of November, and that body met at Madison on the fifteenth of December, 1847. A census of the Territory was taken this year, which showed a population of two hundred and ten thousand five hundred and forty-six. The result of the labors of the second constitutional convention was the formation of a constitution, which, being submitted to the people on the second Monday of March, 1848, was duly ratified.

The second and last session of the fifth legislative assembly—the last legislative assembly of Wisconsin Territory—commenced on the seventh of February, 1848, and adjourned *sine die* on the thirteenth of March following. On the twentieth of the same month, J. H. Tweedy, delegate from Wisconsin, introduced a bill in congress for its admission into the Union. The bill was finally passed; and on the twenty-ninth of May, 1848, Wisconsin became a State. There had been seventeen sessions of the legislative assembly of the Territory, of an average duration of forty days each: the longest one lasted seventy-six days; the shortest, ten days. So long as the Territory had an existence, the apportionment of thirteen members for the council, and twenty-six for the house of representatives, was continued, as provided in the organic act. There had been, besides those previously mentioned, nine additional counties “set off” by the legislative assembly of the Territory, so that they now numbered in all twenty-eight: Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, Green, Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe.

V.—WISCONSIN AS A STATE.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION.—NELSON DEWEY, GOVERNOR—1848, 1849.

The boundaries prescribed in the act of congress, entitled “An Act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union,” approved August 6, 1846, were accepted by the convention which formed the constitution of Wisconsin, and are described in that instrument as “beginning at the north-east corner of the State of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan

where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same ; thence running with the boundary line of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan [and] Green bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river ; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river ; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule ; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South islands, in the Lake of the Desert ; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram ; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior ; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river ; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollett's map ; thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix ; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi ; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois ; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois to the place of beginning." The territory included within these lines constitutes the STATE OF WISCONSIN, familiarly known as the "Badger State." All that portion of Wisconsin Territory, as formerly constituted, lying west of so much of the above mentioned boundary as extends from the middle of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Croix river, not being included in Wisconsin, the limits of the State are, of course, not identical with those of the Territory as they previously existed.

The State of Wisconsin, thus bounded, is situated between the parallel of forty-two degrees thirty minutes and that of forty-seven degrees, north latitude, and between the eighty-seventh and ninety-third degrees west longitude, nearly. For a portion of its northern border it has Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world ; for a part of its eastern boundary it has Lake Michigan, almost equal in size to Lake Superior ; while the Mississippi, the largest river in the world but one, forms a large portion of its western boundary. The State of Michigan lies on the east ; Illinois on the south ; Iowa and Minnesota on the west. Wisconsin has an average length of about two hundred and sixty miles ; an average breadth of two hundred and fifteen miles.

The constitution of Wisconsin, adopted by the people on the second Monday of March, 1848, provided for the election of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, members of the State legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of the ensuing May. On that day—the 8th of the month—the election was held, which resulted in the choice of Nelson Dewey, for governor ; John E. Holmes, for lieutenant governor ; Thomas McHugh, for secretary of state ; Jairus C. Fairchild, for state treasurer ; and James S. Brown, for attorney general. The State was divided into nineteen senatorial, and sixty-six assembly districts, in each of which one member was elected ; it was also divided into two congressional districts, in each of which one member of congress was elected—William Pitt Lynde in the first district, composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green ; Mason C. Darling, in the second district, composed of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe—the counties of Richland, Chippewa and La Pointe being unorganized.

The first session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced at Madison, the seat of government for the State, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1848. Ninean E. Whiteside was elected speaker of the assembly, and Henry Billings president of the senate, *pro tempore*. The democrats were large'y in the majority in both houses. The legislature, in joint convention, on the 7th of June, canvassed, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the votes given on the 8th of May previous, for the State officers and the two representatives in congress. On the same

day, the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney general, were sworn into office in presence of both houses. All these officers, as well as the representatives in congress, were democrats. Dewey's majority over John H. Tweedy, whig, was five thousand and eighty-nine. William P. Lynde's majority in the first district, for congress, over Edward V. Whiton, whig, was two thousand four hundred and forty-seven. Mason C. Darling's majority in the second district, over Alexander L. Collins, whig, was two thousand eight hundred and forty-six. As the thirtieth congress, to which Lynde and Darling were elected would expire on the 4th of March, 1849, their terms of office would, of course, end on that day. The former took his seat on the 5th of June, the latter on the 9th of June, 1848.

The constitution vested the judicial power of the State in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace, giving the legislature power to vest such jurisdiction as should be deemed necessary in municipal courts; also, conferring upon it the power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. The State was divided into five judicial circuits; and judges were to be elected at a time to be provided for by the legislature at its first session. It was provided that there should be no election for a judge or judges, at any general election for State or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

On the 8th of June, 1848, Governor Dewey delivered his first message to a joint convention of the two houses. It was clear, concise, and definite upon such subjects as, in his opinion demanded immediate attention. His views were generally regarded as sound and statesmanlike by the people of the State. "You have convened," said he, "under the provisions of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, to perform as representatives of the people, the important duties contemplated by that instrument." "The first session of the legislature of a free people," continued the governor, "after assuming the political identity of a sovereign State, is an event of no ordinary character in its history, and will be fraught with consequences of the highest importance to its future welfare and prosperity. Wisconsin possesses the natural elements, fostered by the judicious system of legislation," the governor added, "to become one of the most populous and prosperous States of the American Union. With a soil unequaled in fertility, and productive of all the necessary comforts of life, rich in mineral wealth, with commercial advantages unsurpassed by any inland State, possessing extensive manufacturing facilities, with a salubrious climate, and peopled with a population enterprising, industrious, and intelligent, the course of the State of Wisconsin must be onward, until she ranks among the first of the States of the Great West. It is," concluded the speaker, "under the most favorable auspices that the State of Wisconsin has taken her position among the families of States. With a population numbering nearly one quarter of a million, and rapidly increasing, free from the incubus of a State debt, and rich in the return yielded as the reward of labor in all the branches of industrial pursuits, our State occupies an enviable position abroad, that is highly gratifying to the pride of our people." Governor Dewey then recommended a number of measures necessary, in his judgment, to be made upon changing from a Territorial to a State government.

The first important business of the legislature, was the election of two United States senators. The successful candidates were Henry Dodge and Isaac P. Walker, both democrats. Their election took place on the 8th of June, 1848, Dodge taking his seat in the senate on the 23d of June, and Walker on the 26th of June, 1848. The latter drew the short term; so that his office would expire on the 4th day of March, 1849, at the end of the thirtieth congress: Dodge drew the long term, his office to expire on the 4th day of March, 1851, at the end of the thirty-first congress. The residue of the session was taken up in passing such acts as were deemed necessary to put the machinery of the new State government, in all its branches, in fair

running order. One was passed providing for the annual meeting of the legislature, on the second Wednesday of January of each year; another prescribing the duties of State officers; one dividing the State into three congressional districts. The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, and Racine; the second, of the counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Dane, Iowa, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Adams, Portage, Chippewa, La Pointe, and St. Croix; the third, of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Dodge, Jefferson, and Columbia. Another act provided for the election of judges of the circuit courts, on the first Monday of August, 1848. By the same act, it was provided that the first term of the supreme court should be held in Madison on the second Monday of January, 1849, and thereafter at the same place on the same day, yearly; afterward changed so as to hold a January and June term in each year. An act was also passed providing for the election, and defining the duties of State superintendent of public instruction. That officer was to be elected at the general election to be holden in each year, his term of office to commence on the first Monday of January succeeding his election. Another act established a State university; another exempted a homestead from a forced sale; another provided for a revision of the statutes. The legislature, after a session of eighty-five days, adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-first of August, 1848.

The State, as previously stated, was divided into five judicial circuits: Edward V. Whiton being chosen judge at the election on the first Monday in August, 1848, of the first circuit, composed of the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green, as then constituted; Levi Hubbell of the second, composed of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, and Dane; Charles H. Larrabee, of the third, composed of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk, and Portage, as then formed; Alexander W. Stow, of the fourth, composed of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, and Calumet; and Mortimer M. Jackson, of the fifth circuit, composed of the counties of Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix, as then organized; the county of Richland being attached to Iowa county; the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford; and the county of LaPointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes.

In the ensuing Fall there was a presidential election. There were then three organized political parties in the State: whig, democratic, and free-soil—each of which had a ticket in the field. The democrats were in the majority, and their four electors cast their votes for Lewis Cass and William O. Butler. At this election, Eleazer Root was the successful candidate for State superintendent of public instruction. In his election party politics were not considered. There were also three members for the thirty-first congress chosen: Charles Durkee, to represent the first district; Orsamus Cole, the second; and James D. Doty, the third district. Durkee was a free-soiler; Cole, a whig; Doty, a democrat—with somewhat decided Doty proclivities.

The act of the legislature, exempting a homestead from forced sale of any debt or liability contracted after January 1, 1849, approved the twenty-ninth of July previous, and another act for a like exemption of certain personal property, approved August 10, 1848, were laws the most liberal in their nature passed by any State of the Union previous to those dates. It was prophesied that they would work wonderful changes in the business transactions of the new State—for the worse; but time passed, and their utility were soon evident: it was soon very generally acknowledged that proper exemption laws were highly beneficial—a real good to the greatest number of the citizens of a State.

So much of Wisconsin Territory as lay west of the St. Croix and the State boundary north of it, was, upon the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, left, for the time being, without a government—unless it was still "Wisconsin Territory." Henry Dodge, upon being elected to the United States senate from Wisconsin, vacated, of course, the office of governor of this fraction. John H. Tweedy, delegate in congress at the time Wisconsin became a State, made a formal

resignation of his office, thus leaving the fractional Territory unrepresented. Thereupon John Catlin, secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin as a whole, and now claiming, by virtue of that office, to be acting governor of the fractional part, issued a proclamation as such officer for an election on the thirtieth of October, 1848, of a delegate in congress. Nearly four hundred votes were polled in the district, showing "Wisconsin Territory" still to have a population of not less than two thousand. H. H. Sibley was elected to that office. On the fifteenth of January, 1849, he was admitted to a seat as "delegate from Wisconsin Territory." This hastened the formation of the Territory of Minnesota—a bill for that purpose having become a law on the third of March, when "Wisconsin Territory" ceased finally to exist, being included in the new Territory.

The year 1848—the first year of the existence of Wisconsin as a State—was one of general prosperity to its rapidly increasing population. The National Government effected a treaty with the Menomonee Indians, by which their title was extinguished to the country north of the Fox river of Green bay, embracing all their lands in the State. This was an important acquisition, as it opened a large tract of country to civilization and settlement, which had been for a considerable time greatly desired by the people. The State government at the close of the year had been in existence long enough to demonstrate its successful operation. The electric telegraph had already reached the capital; and Wisconsin entered its second year upon a flood tide of prosperity.

Under the constitution, the circuit judges were also judges of the supreme court. An act of the legislature, approved June 29, 1848, providing for the election of judges, and for the classification and organization of the judiciary of the State, authorized the election, by the judges, of one of their number as chief justice. Judge Alexander W. Stow was chosen to that office, and, as chief justice, held, in conjunction with Associate Judges Whiton, Jackson, Larrabee, and Hubbell, the first session of the supreme court at Madison, commencing on the eighth day of January, 1849.

The second session of the State legislature commenced, according to law, on the tenth of January, 1849, Harrison C. Hobart being elected speaker of the assembly. Governor Dewey, in his message, sent to both houses on the 11th, referred to the rapidly increasing population of the State, and the indomitable energy displayed in the development of its productive capacity. He recommended the sale of the university lands on a long credit, the erection of a State prison, and the modification of certain laws. On the seventeenth of January, the two houses met in joint convention to elect an United States senator in place of Isaac P Walker, who had drawn the short term. The democrats had a small majority on joint ballot. Walker was re-elected; this time, for a full term of six years, from the 4th of March, 1849. The legislature at this session passed many acts of public utility; some relating to the boundaries of counties; others, to the laying out of roads; eighteen, to the organization of towns. The courts were cared for; school districts were organized; special taxes were authorized, and an act passed relative to the sale and superintendence of the school and university lands, prescribing the powers and duties of the commissioners who were to have charge of the same. These commissioners, consisting of the secretary of state, treasurer of state, and attorney general, were not only put in charge of the school and university lands held by the State, but also of funds arising from the sale of them. This law has been many times amended and portions of it repealed. The lands at present subject to sale are classified as school lands, university lands, agricultural college lands, Marathon county lands, normal school lands, and drainage lands, and are subject to sale at private entry on terms fixed by law. Regulations concerning the apportionment and investment of trust funds are made by the commissioners in pursuance of law. All lands now the property of the State subject to sale, or that have been State lands and sold, were derived from the Gen-

eral Government. Lands owned by the State amount, at the present time, to about one and one half million acres.

A joint resolution passed the legislature on the 31st of March, 1849, instructing Isaac P. Walker to resign his seat as United States senator, for "presenting and voting for an amendment to the general appropriation bill, providing for a government in California and New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande, which did not contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude" in those Territories. The senator refused to regard these instructions. The legislature adjourned on the second of April, 1849, after a session of eighty-three days.

In July, 1848, the legislature of Wisconsin elected M. Frank, Charles C. Jordan, and A. W. Randall, commissioners to collate and revise all the public acts of the State, of a general and permanent nature in force at the close of the session. Randall declining to act, Charles M. Baker was appointed by the governor in his place. The commissioners commenced their labors in August, 1848, and were engaged in the revision the greater part of the time until the close of the session of the legislature of 1849. It was found impossible for the revisers to conclude their labors within the time contemplated by the act authorizing their appointment; so a joint select committee of the two houses at their second session was appointed to assist in the work. The laws revised by this committee and by the commissioners, were submitted to, and approved by, the legislature. These laws, with a few passed by that body, which were introduced by individual members, formed the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1849—a volume of over nine hundred pages.

At the general election held in November of this year, Dewey was re-elected governor. S. W. Beall was elected lieutenant governor; William A. Barstow, secretary of state; Jairus C. Fairchild was re-elected treasurer; S. Park Coon was elected attorney general; and Eleazer Root, re-elected superintendent of public instruction. All these officers were chosen as democrats, except Root, who ran as an independent candidate, the term of his office having been changed so as to continue two years from the first day of January next succeeding his election. By the revised statutes of 1849, all State officers elected for a full term went into office on the first of January next succeeding their election.

The year 1849 developed in an increased ratio the productive capacity of the State in every department of labor. The agriculturist, the artisan, the miner, reaped the well-earned reward of his honest labor. The commercial and manufacturing interests were extended in a manner highly creditable to the enterprise of the people. The educational interest of the State began to assume a more systematic organization. The tide of immigration suffered no decrease during the year. Within the limits of Wisconsin, the oppressed of other climes continued to find welcome and happy homes.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION.—NELSON DEWEY, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM)—1850, 1851.

On the first day of January, 1850, Nelson Dewey took the oath of office, and quietly entered upon his duties as governor, for the second term. The third legislature convened on the ninth. Moses M. Strong was elected speaker of the assembly. Both houses had democratic majorities. Most of the business transacted was of a local character. By an act approved the fifth of February, the "January term" of the supreme court was changed to December. The legislature adjourned after a session of only thirty-four days. An act was passed organizing a sixth judicial circuit, from and after the first Monday in July, 1850, consisting of the counties of Crawford, Chippewa, Bad Axe, St. Croix and La Pointe, an election for judge to be holden on the same day. Wiram Knowlton was elected judge of that circuit.

consisting of three members from each house: from the council, M. L. Martin, Marshall M. Strong, and James Collins; from the house of representatives, Edward V. Whiton, Augustus Story, and Barlow Shackleford. The act legalizing the revision, took effect on the fourth day of July following. The laws as revised, composed the principal part of those forming the Revised Statutes of 1839, a valuable volume for all classes in the territory—and especially so for the courts and lawyers—during the next ten years. The *sine die* adjournment of this legislature took place on the 11th of March, 1839.

On the 8th of March of this year, Henry Dodge, whose term for three years as governor was about to expire, was again commissioned by the president of the United States, as governor of the Territory of Wisconsin. At the July term of the supreme court, all the judges were present, and several cases were heard and decided. A seal for the court was also adopted. The attorney general of the Territory at this time was H. N. Wells, who had been commissioned by Governor Dodge, on the 30th of March previous, in place of H. S. Baird, resigned. Wells not being in attendance at this term of the court, Franklin J. Munger was appointed by the judge attorney general for that session. The clerk, John Catlin having resigned, Simeon Mills was selected by the court to fill his place. From this time, the supreme court met annually, as provided by law, until Wisconsin became a State.

The next legislature assembled at Madison, on the second of December, 1839. This was the third session of the second legislative assembly of the Territory. The term for which members of the house were elected, would soon expire; it was therefore desirable that a new apportionment should be made. As the census would be taken the ensuing June, by the United States, it would be unnecessary for the Territory to make an additional enumeration. A short session was resolved upon, and then an adjournment until after the completion of the census. One of the subjects occupying largely the attention of the members, was the condition of the capitol, and the conduct of the commissioners intrusted with the money appropriated by congress to defray the cost of its construction. The legislature adjourned on the thirteenth of January, 1840, to meet again on the third of the ensuing August. The completion of the census showed a population for the Territory of thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-four, against eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty, two years previous. Upon the re-assembling of the legislature—which is known as the extra session of the second legislative assembly—at the time agreed upon, some changes were made in the apportionment of members to the house of representatives; the session lasted but a few days, a final adjournment taking place on the fourteenth of August, 1840. At the July term of the supreme court, Simeon Mills resigned the office of clerk, and La Fayette Kellogg was appointed in his place. Kellogg continued to hold the position until the state judiciary was organized. At the ensuing election, James Duane Doty was re-elected Territorial delegate, taking his seat for the first time under his second term, on the eighth day of December, 1840, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-sixth congress.

The first session of the third legislative assembly commenced on the seventh of December, 1840, with all new members in the house except three. All had recently been elected under the new apportionment. Most of the session was devoted to the ordinary routine of legislation. There was, however, a departure, in the passage of two acts granting divorces, from the usual current of legislative proceedings in the Territory. There was, also, a very interesting contested election case between two members from Brown county. Such was the backwardness in regard to the building of the capitol, at this date, that a large majority of the members stood ready to remove the seat of government to some other place. However, as no particular point could be agreed upon, it remained at Madison. The legislature adjourned on the nineteenth of February,

1841, having continued a term of seventy-five days, the maximum time limited by the organic act.

Francis J. Dunn, appointed by Martin Van Buren, was commissioned in place of William B. Slaughter, as secretary of the Territory, on the 25th of January, 1841, but was himself superseded by the appointment of A. P. Field, on the 23d day of April following. On the 15th of March, Daniel Hugunin was commissioned as marshal in place of Edward James, and on the 27th of April, Thomas W. Sutherland succeeded Moses M. Strong as United States attorney for the Territory. On the 26th of June, Governor Dodge commissioned as attorney general of the Territory, M. M. Jackson. On the 13th of September following, Dodge was removed from office by John Tyler, then president of the United States, and James Duane Doty appointed in his place. The appointment of Doty, then the delegate of the Territory in congress, by the president of the United States as governor, and the consequent resignation of the latter of his seat in the house of representatives, caused a vacancy which was filled by the election of Henry Dodge to that office, on the 27th of September, 1841; so that Doty and Dodge changed places. Dodge took his seat for the first time, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-fifth congress—Monday, December 7, 1841.

About this time, the Milwaukee and Rock river canal imbroglio broke out afresh. The loan agent appointed by the governor to negotiate a loan of one hundred thousand dollars for the work, reported that he had negotiated fifty-six thousand dollars of bonds, which had been issued; but he did not report what kind of money was to be received for them. Now, the canal commissioners claimed that it was their right and duty not to recognize any loan which was to be paid in such currency as they disapproved of. This dispute defeated the loan, and stopped all work on the canal. During the year 1841, Thomas W. Sutherland succeeded Moses M. Strong as United States attorney. The second session of the third legislative assembly began at Madison, on the sixth of December, 1841. Governor Doty, in his message to that body, boldly avowed the doctrine that no law of the Territory was effective, until expressly approved by congress. "The act," said he, "establishing the government of Wisconsin, in the third section, requires the secretary of the Territory to transmit annually, on or before the first Monday in December, 'two copies of the laws to the speaker of the house of representatives, for the use of congress.' The sixth section provides that 'all laws of [the governor and legislative assembly shall be submitted to, and, if disapproved by the congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.' " "These provisions," he added, "it seems to me, require the laws to be actually submitted to congress before they take effect. They change the law by which this country was governed while it was a part of Michigan. That law provided that the laws should be reported to congress, and that they should 'be in force in the [district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by congress.' " The governor concluded in these words: "The opinion of my predecessor, which was expressed to the first legislature assembled after the organization of this government, in his message delivered at Belmont on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1836, fully sustains this view of the subject which I have presented. He said: 'We have convened under an act of congress of the United States establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin, for the purpose of enacting such laws as may be required for the government of the people of this Territory, after their approval by congress.' " This construction of the organic act resulted in a lengthy warfare between the governor and the legislative assembly.

At this session, the Milwaukee and Rock river canal again raised a tumult. "Congress had made a valuable grant of land to the Territory in trust. The Territory was the trustee; the canal company the *cestui que trust*. The trust had been accepted, and a large portion of the lands had been sold, one tenth of the purchase money received, and ample securities held

for the balance." The Territory now, by its legislature, repealed all the laws authorizing a loan, and all which contemplated the expenditure of any money on its part in constructing the canal. The legislature resolved that all connection ought to be dissolved, and the work on the canal by the Territory abandoned, and that the latter ought not further to execute the trust. They resolved also that the congress be requested to divert the grant to such other internal improvements as should be designated by the Territory, subject to the approval of congress; and that, if the latter should decline to make this diversion, it was requested to take back the grant, and dispose of the unsold lands. On the eleventh of February, 1842, a tragedy was enacted in the legislative council, causing great excitement over the whole Territory. On that day, Charles C. P. Arndt, a member from Brown county, was, while that body was in session, shot dead by James R. Vineyard, a member from Grant county. The difficulty grew out of a debate on motion to lay on the table the nomination of Enos S. Baker to the office of sheriff of Grant county. Immediately before adjournment of the council, the parties who had come together, after loud and angry words had been spoken, were separated by the by-standers. When an adjournment had been announced, they met again; whereupon Arndt struck at Vineyard. The latter then drew a pistol and shot Arndt. He died in a few moments. Vineyard immediately surrendered himself to the sheriff of the county, waived an examination, and was committed to jail. After a short confinement, he was brought before the chief justice of the Territory, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail. He was afterward indicted for manslaughter, was tried and acquitted. Three days after shooting Arndt, Vineyard sent in his resignation as member of the council. That body refused to receive it, or to have it read even; but at once expelled him. The second and last session of the third legislative assembly came to a close on the eighteenth of February, 1842.

The first session of the fourth legislative assembly commenced on the fifth day of December, 1842. The members had been elected under a new apportionment based upon a census taken in the previous June, which showed a total population for the Territory of forty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight—an increase of nearly ten thousand in two years. A political count showed a decided democratic majority in each house. Governor Doty's political proclivities were with the whig party. The contest between him and the legislature now assumed a serious character. He refused to "hold converse" with it, for the reason that, in his opinion, no appropriation had been made by congress to defray the expenses of the session, and, as a consequence, none could be held. The legislature made a representation to congress, then in session, of the objections of the governor, and adjourned on the tenth of December, to meet again on the thirteenth of January, 1843. It was not until the fourth of February following that a quorum in both houses had assembled, when the legislature, through a joint committee, waited on the governor, and informed him that they had again met according to adjournment, and were then ready to proceed to business. Previous to this time, congress had made an appropriation to cover the expenses of the legislature now in session, which it was supposed would remove all conflict about its legality. But the governor had, on the thirtieth day of January previous, issued a proclamation, convening a special session of the legislature on the sixth of March, and still refused to recognize the present one as legal. Both houses then adjourned to the day fixed by the executive. A final adjournment took place on the seventeenth of April following.

The term of two years for which Henry Dodge was elected as delegate, having expired at the close of the third session of the twenty-seventh congress, he was, on the twenty-fifth of September, 1843, re-elected, taking his seat for the first time on his second term at the commencement of the first session of the twenty-eighth congress, Monday, December 4, 1843. On the thirtieth of October of this year, George Floyd was commissioned by President Tyler as

secretary of the Territory, in place of A. P. Field.

The second session of the fourth legislative assembly of the Territory, commencing on the fourth of December, 1843, and terminating on the thirty-first of January, 1844—a period of fifty-nine days—accomplished but little worthy of especial mention, except the submission of the question of the formation of a State government to a vote of the people, to be taken at the general election to be held in September following. The proposition did not succeed at the ballot-box. The third session of the fourth legislative assembly did not commence until the sixth of January, 1845, as the time had been changed to the first Monday in that month for annual meetings. Governor Doty having persisted in spelling Wisconsin with a “k” and an “a”—*Wisconsin*—and some of the people having adopted his method, it was thought by this legislature a matter of sufficient importance to be checked. So, by a joint resolution, the orthography—*Wisconsin*—employed in the organic act, was adopted as the true one for the Territory, and has ever since been used. Before the commencement of this session Doty's term of office had expired. He was superseded as governor of the Territory by N. P. Tallmadge, the latter having been appointed on the twenty-first of June, 1844. On the thirty-first of August, Charles M. Prevost was appointed marshal of the Territory, in place of Daniel Hugunin. There was the utmost harmony between Governor Tallmadge and the legislature of the Territory at its session in 1845.

His message, which was delivered to the two houses in person, on the seventeenth of January, was well received. Among other items of interest to which he called the attention of the legislative assembly, was one concerning the construction of a railroad to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi. “The interests of the Territory,” said he, “seem imperiously to demand the construction of a railroad, or other communication, from some suitable point on Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. Much difference of opinion seems to exist as to what it shall be, and how it is to be accomplished. There is a general impression,” continued the governor, “that the construction of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal, which was intended to connect those waters, is abandoned. It remains to be seen what shall be substituted for it.” The session terminated on the twenty-fourth of February, 1845.

James K. Polk having been inaugurated president of the United States on the fourth of March, 1845, Henry Dodge was again put into the gubernatorial chair of the Territory, receiving his appointment on the eighth of April, 1845. Other changes were made by the president during the same year, John B. Rockwell being, on the fourteenth of March, appointed marshal, and W. P. Lynde, on the fourteenth of July, United States attorney for the Territory, Governor Tallmadge, on the twenty-second of January of this year, having commissioned the latter also as attorney general. On the twenty-second of September, Morgan L. Martin was elected delegate to the twenty-ninth congress, as the successor of Henry Dodge.

The fourth and last session of the fourth legislative assembly was organized on the fifth of January, 1846. This session, although a short one, proved very important. Preliminary steps were taken for the formation of a State government. The first Tuesday in April next succeeding was the day fixed upon for the people to vote for or against the proposition. When taken it resulted in a large majority voting in favor of the measure. An act was passed providing for taking the census of the Territory, and for the apportionment by the governor of delegates to form a State constitution, based upon the new enumeration. The delegates were to be elected on the first Monday in September, and the convention was to assemble on the first Monday in October, 1846. The constitution when formed was to be submitted to the vote of the people for adoption or rejection, as, at the close of the session, the terms of members of the council who had been elected for four years, and of the house, who had been elected for two years, all ended. The legislature

re-organized the election districts, and conferred on the governor the power and duty of making an apportionment, based on the census to be taken, for the next legislative assembly, when, on the third of February, 1846, both houses adjourned *sine die*. On the twenty-second of January, Governor Dodge appointed A. Hyatt Smith attorney general of the Territory. On the twenty-fourth of February, John Catlin was appointed Territorial secretary by the president.

The census taken in the following June showed a population for the Territory of one hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-seven. Delegates having been elected to form a constitution for the proposed new State, met at Madison on the fifth day of October. After completing their labors, they adjourned. This event took place on the sixteenth of December, 1846. The constitution thus formed was submitted to a popular vote on the first Tuesday of April, 1847, and rejected. The first session of the fifth legislative assembly commenced on the fourth of January of that year. But little was done. Both houses finally adjourned on the eleventh of February, 1847. John H. Tweedy was elected as the successor of Morgan L. Martin, delegate to the thirtieth congress, on the sixth of September following. On the twenty-seventh of that month, Governor Dodge issued a proclamation for a special session of the legislature, to commence on the eighteenth of the ensuing month, to take action concerning the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. The two houses assembled on the day named in the proclamation, and a law was passed for the holding of another convention to frame a constitution; when, after nine days' labor, they adjourned. Delegates to the new convention were elected on the last Monday of November, and that body met at Madison on the fifteenth of December, 1847. A census of the Territory was taken this year, which showed a population of two hundred and ten thousand five hundred and forty-six. The result of the labors of the second constitutional convention was the formation of a constitution, which, being submitted to the people on the second Monday of March, 1848, was duly ratified.

The second and last session of the fifth legislative assembly — the last legislative assembly of Wisconsin Territory—commenced on the seventh of February, 1848, and adjourned *sine die* on the thirteenth of March following. On the twentieth of the same month, J. H. Tweedy, delegate from Wisconsin, introduced a bill in congress for its admission into the Union. The bill was finally passed; and on the twenty-ninth of May, 1848, Wisconsin became a State. There had been seventeen sessions of the legislative assembly of the Territory, of an average duration of forty days each: the longest one lasted seventy-six days; the shortest, ten days. So long as the Territory had an existence, the apportionment of thirteen members for the council, and twenty-six for the house of representatives, was continued, as provided in the organic act. There had been, besides those previously mentioned, nine additional counties "set off" by the legislative assembly of the Territory, so that they now numbered in all twenty-eight: Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, Green, Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe.

V.—WISCONSIN AS A STATE.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION. — NELSON DEWEY, GOVERNOR—1848, 1849.

The boundaries prescribed in the act of congress, entitled "An Act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved August 6, 1846, were accepted by the convention which formed the constitution of Wisconsin, and are described in that instrument as "beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan

where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan [and] Green bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollett's map; thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois to the place of beginning." The territory included within these lines constitutes the STATE OF WISCONSIN, familiarly known as the "Badger State." All that portion of Wisconsin Territory, as formerly constituted, lying west of so much of the above mentioned boundary as extends from the middle of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Croix river, not being included in Wisconsin, the limits of the State are, of course, not identical with those of the Territory as they previously existed.

The State of Wisconsin, thus bounded, is situated between the parallel of forty-two degrees thirty minutes and that of forty-seven degrees, north latitude, and between the eighty-seventh and ninety-third degrees west longitude, nearly. For a portion of its northern border it has Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world; for a part of its eastern boundary it has Lake Michigan, almost equal in size to Lake Superior; while the Mississippi, the largest river in the world but one, forms a large portion of its western boundary. The State of Michigan lies on the east; Illinois on the south; Iowa and Minnesota on the west. Wisconsin has an average length of about two hundred and sixty miles; an average breadth of two hundred and fifteen miles.

The constitution of Wisconsin, adopted by the people on the second Monday of March, 1848, provided for the election of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, members of the State legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of the ensuing May. On that day—the 8th of the month—the election was held, which resulted in the choice of Nelson Dewey, for governor; John E. Holmes, for lieutenant governor; Thomas McHugh, for secretary of state; Jairus C. Fairchild, for state treasurer; and James S. Brown, for attorney general. The State was divided into nineteen senatorial, and sixty-six assembly districts, in each of which one member was elected; it was also divided into two congressional districts, in each of which one member of congress was elected—William Pitt Lynde in the first district, composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green; Mason C. Darling, in the second district, composed of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe—the counties of Richland, Chippewa and La Pointe being unorganized.

The first session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced at Madison, the seat of government for the State, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1848. Ninean E. Whiteside was elected speaker of the assembly, and Henry Billings president of the senate, *pro tempore*. The democrats were large'y in the majority in both houses. The legislature, in joint convention, on the 7th of June, canvassed, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the votes given on the 8th of May previous, for the State officers and the two representatives in congress. On the same

day, the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney general, were sworn into office in presence of both houses. All these officers, as well as the representatives in congress, were democrats. Dewey's majority over John H. Tweedy, whig, was five thousand and eighty-nine. William P. Lynde's majority in the first district, for congress, over Edward V. Whiton, whig, was two thousand four hundred and forty-seven. Mason C. Darling's majority in the second district, over Alexander L. Collins, whig, was two thousand eight hundred and forty-six. As the thirtieth congress, to which Lynde and Darling were elected would expire on the 4th of March, 1849, their terms of office would, of course, end on that day. The former took his seat on the 5th of June, the latter on the 9th of June, 1848.

The constitution vested the judicial power of the State in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace, giving the legislature power to vest such jurisdiction as should be deemed necessary in municipal courts; also, conferring upon it the power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. The State was divided into five judicial circuits; and judges were to be elected at a time to be provided for by the legislature at its first session. It was provided that there should be no election for a judge or judges, at any general election for State or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

On the 8th of June, 1848, Governor Dewey delivered his first message to a joint convention of the two houses. It was clear, concise, and definite upon such subjects as, in his opinion demanded immediate attention. His views were generally regarded as sound and statesmanlike by the people of the State. "You have convened," said he, "under the provisions of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, to perform as representatives of the people, the important duties contemplated by that instrument." "The first session of the legislature of a free people," continued the governor, "after assuming the political identity of a sovereign State, is an event of no ordinary character in its history, and will be fraught with consequences of the highest importance to its future welfare and prosperity. Wisconsin possesses the natural elements, fostered by the judicious system of legislation," the governor added, "to become one of the most populous and prosperous States of the American Union. With a soil unequaled in fertility, and productive of all the necessary comforts of life, rich in mineral wealth, with commercial advantages unsurpassed by any inland State, possessing extensive manufacturing facilities, with a salubrious climate, and peopled with a population enterprising, industrious, and intelligent, the course of the State of Wisconsin must be onward, until she ranks among the first of the States of the Great West. It is," concluded the speaker, "under the most favorable auspices that the State of Wisconsin has taken her position among the families of States. With a population numbering nearly one quarter of a million, and rapidly increasing, free from the incubus of a State debt, and rich in the return yielded as the reward of labor in all the branches of industrial pursuits, our State occupies an enviable position abroad, that is highly gratifying to the pride of our people." Governor Dewey then recommended a number of measures necessary, in his judgment, to be made upon changing from a Territorial to a State government.

The first important business of the legislature, was the election of two United States senators. The successful candidates were Henry Dodge and Isaac P. Walker, both democrats. Their election took place on the 8th of June, 1848, Dodge taking his seat in the senate on the 23d of June, and Walker on the 26th of June, 1848. The latter drew the short term; so that his office would expire on the 4th day of March, 1849, at the end of the thirtieth congress: Dodge drew the long term, his office to expire on the 4th day of March, 1851, at the end of the thirty-first congress. The residue of the session was taken up in passing such acts as were deemed necessary to put the machinery of the new State government, in all its branches, in fair

running order. One was passed providing for the annual meeting of the legislature, on the second Wednesday of January of each year; another prescribing the duties of State officers; one dividing the State into three congressional districts. The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, and Racine; the second, of the counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Dane, Iowa, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Adams, Portage, Chippewa, La Pointe, and St. Croix; the third, of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Dodge, Jefferson, and Columbia. Another act provided for the election of judges of the circuit courts, on the first Monday of August, 1848. By the same act, it was provided that the first term of the supreme court should be held in Madison on the second Monday of January, 1849, and thereafter at the same place on the same day, yearly; afterward changed so as to hold a January and June term in each year. An act was also passed providing for the election, and defining the duties of State superintendent of public instruction. That officer was to be elected at the general election to be holden in each year, his term of office to commence on the first Monday of January succeeding his election. Another act established a State university; another exempted a homestead from a forced sale; another provided for a revision of the statutes. The legislature, after a session of eighty-five days, adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-first of August, 1848.

The State, as previously stated, was divided into five judicial circuits: Edward V. Whiton being chosen judge at the election on the first Monday in August, 1848, of the first circuit, composed of the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green, as then constituted; Levi Hubbell of the second, composed of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, and Dane; Charles H. Larrabee, of the third, composed of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk, and Portage, as then formed; Alexander W. Stow, of the fourth, composed of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, and Calumet; and Mortimer M. Jackson, of the fifth circuit, composed of the counties of Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix, as then organized; the county of Richland being attached to Iowa county; the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford; and the county of LaPointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes.

In the ensuing Fall there was a presidential election. There were then three organized political parties in the State: whig, democratic, and free-soil—each of which had a ticket in the field. The democrats were in the majority, and their four electors cast their votes for Lewis Cass and William O. Butler. At this election, Eleazer Root was the successful candidate for State superintendent of public instruction. In his election party politics were not considered. There were also three members for the thirty-first congress chosen: Charles Durkee, to represent the first district; Orsamus Cole, the second; and James D. Doty, the third district. Durkee was a free-soiler; Cole, a whig; Doty, a democrat—with somewhat decided Doty proclivities.

The act of the legislature, exempting a homestead from forced sale of any debt or liability contracted after January 1, 1849, approved the twenty-ninth of July previous, and another act for a like exemption of certain personal property, approved August 10, 1848, were laws the most liberal in their nature passed by any State of the Union previous to those dates. It was prophesied that they would work wonderful changes in the business transactions of the new State—for the worse; but time passed, and their utility were soon evident: it was soon very generally acknowledged that proper exemption laws were highly beneficial—a real good to the greatest number of the citizens of a State.

So much of Wisconsin Territory as lay west of the St. Croix and the State boundary north of it, was, upon the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, left, for the time being, without a government—unless it was still “Wisconsin Territory.” Henry Dodge, upon being elected to the United States senate from Wisconsin, vacated, of course, the office of governor of this fraction. John H. Tweedy, delegate in congress at the time Wisconsin became a State, made a formal

resignation of his office, thus leaving the fractional Territory unrepresented. Thereupon John Catlin, secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin as a whole, and now claiming, by virtue of that office, to be acting governor of the fractional part, issued a proclamation as such officer for an election on the thirtieth of October, 1848, of a delegate in congress. Nearly four hundred votes were polled in the district, showing "Wisconsin Territory" still to have a population of not less than two thousand. H. H. Sibley was elected to that office. On the fifteenth of January, 1849, he was admitted to a seat as "delegate from Wisconsin Territory." This hastened the formation of the Territory of Minnesota—a bill for that purpose having become a law on the third of March, when "Wisconsin Territory" ceased finally to exist, being included in the new Territory.

The year 1848—the first year of the existence of Wisconsin as a State—was one of general prosperity to its rapidly increasing population. The National Government effected a treaty with the Menomonee Indians, by which their title was extinguished to the country north of the Fox river of Green bay, embracing all their lands in the State. This was an important acquisition, as it opened a large tract of country to civilization and settlement, which had been for a considerable time greatly desired by the people. The State government at the close of the year had been in existence long enough to demonstrate its successful operation. The electric telegraph had already reached the capital; and Wisconsin entered its second year upon a flood tide of prosperity.

Under the constitution, the circuit judges were also judges of the supreme court. An act of the legislature, approved June 29, 1848, providing for the election of judges, and for the classification and organization of the judiciary of the State, authorized the election, by the judges, of one of their number as chief justice. Judge Alexander W. Stow was chosen to that office, and, as chief justice, held, in conjunction with Associate Judges Whiton, Jackson, Larrabee, and Hubbell, the first session of the supreme court at Madison, commencing on the eighth day of January, 1849.

The second session of the State legislature commenced, according to law, on the tenth of January, 1849, Harrison C. Hobart being elected speaker of the assembly. Governor Dewey, in his message, sent to both houses on the 11th, referred to the rapidly increasing population of the State, and the indomitable energy displayed in the development of its productive capacity. He recommended the sale of the university lands on a long credit, the erection of a State prison, and the modification of certain laws. On the seventeenth of January, the two houses met in joint convention to elect an United States senator in place of Isaac P. Walker, who had drawn the short term. The democrats had a small majority on joint ballot. Walker was re-elected; this time, for a full term of six years, from the 4th of March, 1849. The legislature at this session passed many acts of public utility; some relating to the boundaries of counties; others, to the laying out of roads; eighteen, to the organization of towns. The courts were cared for; school districts were organized; special taxes were authorized, and an act passed relative to the sale and superintendence of the school and university lands, prescribing the powers and duties of the commissioners who were to have charge of the same. These commissioners, consisting of the secretary of state, treasurer of state, and attorney general, were not only put in charge of the school and university lands held by the State, but also of funds arising from the sale of them. This law has been many times amended and portions of it repealed. The lands at present subject to sale are classified as school lands, university lands, agricultural college lands, Marathon county lands, normal school lands, and drainage lands, and are subject to sale at private entry on terms fixed by law. Regulations concerning the apportionment and investment of trust funds are made by the commissioners in pursuance of law. All lands now the property of the State subject to sale, or that have been State lands and sold, were derived from the Gen-

eral Government. Lands owned by the State amount, at the present time, to about one and one half million acres.

A joint resolution passed the legislature on the 31st of March, 1849, instructing Isaac P. Walker to resign his seat as United States senator, for "presenting and voting for an amendment to the general appropriation bill, providing for a government in California and New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande, which did not contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude" in those Territories. The senator refused to regard these instructions. The legislature adjourned on the second of April, 1849, after a session of eighty-three days.

In July, 1848, the legislature of Wisconsin elected M. Frank, Charles C. Jordan, and A. W. Randall, commissioners to collate and revise all the public acts of the State, of a general and permanent nature in force at the close of the session. Randall declining to act, Charles M. Baker was appointed by the governor in his place. The commissioners commenced their labors in August, 1848, and were engaged in the revision the greater part of the time until the close of the session of the legislature of 1849. It was found impossible for the revisers to conclude their labors within the time contemplated by the act authorizing their appointment; so a joint select committee of the two houses at their second session was appointed to assist in the work. The laws revised by this committee and by the commissioners, were submitted to, and approved by, the legislature. These laws, with a few passed by that body, which were introduced by individual members, formed the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1849 — a volume of over nine hundred pages.

At the general election held in November of this year, Dewey was re-elected governor. S. W. Beall was elected lieutenant governor; William A. Barstow, secretary of state; Jairus C. Fairchild was re-elected treasurer; S. Park Coon was elected attorney general; and Eleazer Root, re-elected superintendent of public instruction. All these officers were chosen as democrats, except Root, who ran as an independent candidate, the term of his office having been changed so as to continue two years from the first day of January next succeeding his election. By the revised statutes of 1849, all State officers elected for a full term went into office on the first of January next succeeding their election.

The year 1849 developed in an increased ratio the productive capacity of the State in every department of labor. The agriculturist, the artisan, the miner, reaped the well-earned reward of his honest labor. The commercial and manufacturing interests were extended in a manner highly creditable to the enterprise of the people. The educational interest of the State began to assume a more systematic organization. The tide of immigration suffered no decrease during the year. Within the limits of Wisconsin, the oppressed of other climes continued to find welcome and happy homes.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION.—NELSON DEWEY, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM)—1850, 1851.

On the first day of January, 1850, Nelson Dewey took the oath of office, and quietly entered upon his duties as governor, for the second term. The third legislature convened on the ninth. Moses M. Strong was elected speaker of the assembly. Both houses had democratic majorities. Most of the business transacted was of a local character. By an act approved the fifth of February, the "January term" of the supreme court was changed to December. The legislature adjourned after a session of only thirty-four days. An act was passed organizing a sixth judicial circuit, from and after the first Monday in July, 1850, consisting of the counties of Crawford, Chippewa, Bad Axe, St. Croix and La Pointe, an election for judge to be holden on the same day. Wiram Knowlton was elected judge of that circuit.

The first charitable institution in Wisconsin, incorporated by the State, was the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind." A school for that unfortunate class had been opened in Janesville, in the latter part of 1859, receiving its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. By an act of the legislature, approved February 9, 1850, this school was taken under the care of the Institute, to continue and maintain it, at Janesville, and to qualify, as far as might be, the blind of the State for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government; for obtaining the means of subsistence; and for the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens. It has since been supported from the treasury of the State. On the seventh of October, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils, under the direction of a board of trustees, appointed by the governor. The Institute, at the present time, has three departments: in one is given instruction such as is usually taught in common schools; in another, musical training is imparted; in a third, broom-making is taught to the boys,—sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work to the girls, and seating cane-bottomed chairs to both boys and girls. On the thirteenth of April, 1874, the building of the Institute was destroyed by fire. A new building has since been erected.

The taking of the census by the United States, this year, showed a population for Wisconsin of over three hundred and five thousand—the astonishing increase in two years of nearly ninety-five thousand! In 1840, the population of Wisconsin Territory was only thirty thousand. This addition, in ten years, of two hundred and seventy-five thousand transcended all previous experience in the settlement of any portion of the New World, of the same extent of territory. It was the result of a steady and persistent flow of men and their families, seeking permanent homes in the young and rising State. Many were German, Scandinavian and Irish; but the larger proportion were, of course, from the Eastern and Middle States of the Union. The principal attractions of Wisconsin were the excellency and cheapness of its lands, its valuable mines of lead, its extensive forests of pine, and the unlimited water-power of its numerous streams.

By the Revised Statutes of 1849, Wisconsin was divided into three congressional districts—the second congressional apportionment—each of which was entitled to elect one representative in the congress of the United States. The counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth and Racine constituted the first district; the counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Iowa, Dane, Sauk, Adams, Portage, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, the second district; the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Columbia, Dodge and Jefferson, the third district. At the general election in the Autumn of this year, Charles Durkee, of the first district; Benjamin C. Eastman, of the second; and John B. Macy, of the third district, were elected to represent the State in the thirty-second congress of the United States. Durkee, it will be remembered, represented the same district in the previous congress: he ran the second time as an independent candidate. Eastman and Macy were elected upon democratic tickets. The General Government this year donated to the State all the swamp and overflowed lands within its boundaries.

The year 1850 to the agriculturist of Wisconsin was not one of unbounded prosperity, owing to the partial failure of the wheat crop. In the other branches of agriculture there were fair returns. The State was visited during the year by cholera; not, however, to a very alarming extent.

The fourth session of the legislature of the State commenced on the 8th of January, 1851. Frederick W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. The majority in the legislature was democratic. Governor Dewey, in his message, referred to the death of the president of the United States, Zachary Taylor; said that the treasury and finances of the State were in a

sound condition; and then adverted to many topics of interest and importance to the people of Wisconsin. It was an able document. One of the important measures of the session was the election of an United States senator, in the place of Henry Dodge, whose term of office would expire on the 4th of March, next ensuing. In joint convention of the legislature held on the 20th of January, Dodge was re-elected for a full term of six years. On the 22d, the governor approved a joint resolution of the legislature, rescinding not only so much of the joint resolution of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin, passed March 31, 1849, as censured Isaac J. Walker, but also the instructions in those resolutions relative to his resigning his seat in the senate of the United States.

Among the important bills passed at this session of the legislature was one providing for the location and erection of a State prison. Another one—the apportionment bill—was vetoed by the governor, and having been passed on the last day of the session, failed to become a law. The legislature adjourned on the eighteenth of March, 1851, after a session of seventy days.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, Timothy O. Howe took his seat as one of the associate judges of the supreme court, he having been elected judge of the fourth circuit in place of Alexander W. Stow. The office of chief justice of the supreme court, which had been filled by Judge Stow, therefore became vacant, and so remained until the commencement of the next term—June 18, 1851—when Levi Hubbell, judge of the second circuit, was, by the judges present, pursuant to the statute, elected to that office.

By an act of the legislature approved March 14, 1851, the location and erection of a State prison for Wisconsin was provided for—the point afterward determined upon as a suitable place for its establishment being Waupun, Dodge county. By a subsequent act, the prison was declared to be the general penitentiary and prison of the State for the reformation as well as for the punishment of offenders, in which were to be confined, employed at hard labor, and governed as provided for by the legislature, all offenders who might be committed and sentenced according to law, to the punishment of solitary imprisonment, or imprisonment therein at hard labor. The organization and management of this the first reformatory and penal State institution in Wisconsin, commenced and has been continued in accordance with the demands of an advanced civilization and an enlightened humanity.

On the 29th of September, 1851, Judge Hubbell was re-elected for the full term of six years as judge of the second judicial circuit, to commence January 1, 1852.

At the general election in November, 1851, Leonard J. Farwell was chosen governor; Timothy Burns, lieutenant governor; Charles D. Robinson, secretary of State; E. H. Janssen, State treasurer; E. Estabrook, attorney general; and Azel P. Ladd, superintendent of public instruction. All these officers were elected as democrats except Farwell, who ran as a whig; his majority over D. A. J. Upham, democrat, was a little rising of five hundred.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION.—L. J. FARWELL, GOVERNOR—1852–1853.

Governor Farwell's administration commenced on the fifth day of January, 1852. Previous to this—on the third day of the month—Edward V. Whiton was chosen by the judges of the supreme court, chief justice, to succeed Judge Hubbell. On the fourteenth of that month, the legislature assembled at Madison. This was the beginning of the fifth annual session. James McM. Shafter was elected speaker of the assembly. In the senate, the democrats had a majority; in the assembly, the whigs. The governor, in his message, recommended the memorializing of congress to cause the agricultural lands within the State to be surveyed and brought into market; to cause, also, the mineral lands to be surveyed and geologically examined, and offered for sale; and to make liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The question of "bank or no bank" having been submitted to the people in November previous,

and decided in favor of banks, under the constitution, the power was thereby given to the legislature then in session to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law. Farwell recommended that necessary measures be taken to carry into effect this constitutional provision. A larger number of laws was passed at this session than at any previous one. By a provision of the constitution, the legislature was given power to provide by law, if they should think it expedient and necessary, for the organization of a separate supreme court, to consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at such time and in such manner as the legislature might provide. Under this authority, an act was passed at this session providing for the election of a chief justice and two associates, on the last Monday of the September following, to form a supreme court of the State, to supplant the old one, provision for the change being inserted in the constitution. There was also an act passed to apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, by which the number was increased from eighty-five to one hundred and seven: twenty-five for the senate; eighty-two for the assembly. An act authorizing the business of banking passed the legislature and was approved by the governor, on the 19th of April. By this law, the office of bank-comptroller was created—the officer to be first appointed by the governor, and to hold his office until the first Monday in January, 1854. At the general election in the Fall of 1853, and every two years thereafter, the office was to be filled by vote of the people. Governor Farwell afterward, on the 20th of November, appointed James S. Baker to that office. The legislature adjourned on the nineteenth of April, 1852.

The second charitable institution incorporated by the State was the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb." It was originally a private school for deaf mutes, near, and subsequently in, the village of Delavan, Walworth county. By an act of the legislature approved April 19, 1852, it was made the object and duty of the corporation to establish, continue and maintain this school for the education of the deaf and dumb, "at or near the village of Delavan, to qualify, as near as might be, that unfortunate class of persons for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." It has since been supported by annual appropriations made by the legislature. A complete organization of the school was effected in June, 1852, under the direction of a board of trustees appointed by the governor of the State. The institute has for its design the education of such children of the State as, on account of deafness, can not be instructed in common schools. Instruction is given by signs, by the manual alphabet, by written language, and to one class by articulation. Two trades are taught: cabinet-making and shoe-making.

During this year, considerable interest was manifested in the projecting of railroads. At the September election, E. V. Whiton was elected chief justice of the new supreme court and Samuel Crawford and Abram D. Smith associate justices. Under the law, the chief justice was to serve a term of four years from the first day of June next ensuing; while the two associates were to cast lots—one to serve for six years, the other for two years, from June 1, 1853. Crawford drew the short term—Smith the long term. At the subsequent general election for members to the thirty-third congress, Daniel Wells, Jr., was chosen from the first district, B. C. Eastman from the second: and J. B. Macy from the third district. All were democrats. A democratic electoral ticket was chosen at the same time. The electors cast their votes for Pierce and Butler.

During 1852, the citizens of Wisconsin enjoyed unusual prosperity in the ample products and remuneration of their industry and enterprise. Abundant harvests and high markets; an increase in moneyed circulation, and the downward tendency of the rates of interest: a prevailing confidence among business men and in business enterprises; a continual accession to the

population of the State by immigration; the energetic prosecution of internal improvements under the skillful management of companies; the extension of permanent agricultural improvements; and the rapid growth of the various cities and villages; were among the encouraging prospects of the year.

The sixth session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced on the twelfth of January, 1853. On the twenty-sixth of the same month, William K. Wilson, of Milwaukee, preferred charges in the assembly against Levi Hubbell, judge of the second judicial circuit of the State, of divers acts of corruption and malfeasance in the discharge of the duties of his office. A resolution followed appointing a committee to report articles of impeachment, directing the members thereof to go to the senate and impeach Hubbell. Upon the trial of the judge before the senate, he was acquitted. An act was passed to provide for the election of a State prison commissioner by the legislature at that session—to hold his office until the first day of the ensuing January. The office was then to be filled by popular vote at the general election in November, 1853—and afterwards biennially—the term of office to be two years from the first day of January next succeeding the election by the people. On the 28th of March, the legislature, in joint convention, elected John Taylor to that office. The legislature adjourned on the fourth day of April until the sixth of the following June, when it again met, and adjourned *sine die* on the thirteenth of July, both sessions aggregating one hundred and thirty-one days.

By an act of the legislature approved February 9, 1853, the "Wisconsin State Agricultural Society," which had been organized in March, 1851, was incorporated, its object being to promote and improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical, manufacturing and household arts. It was soon after taken under the fostering care of the State by an appropriation made by the legislature, to be expended by the society in such manner as it might deem best calculated to promote the objects of its incorporation; State aid was continued down to the commencement of the rebellion. No help was extended during the war nor until 1873; since which time there has been realized annually from the State a sum commensurate with its most pressing needs. The society has printed seventeen volumes of transactions and has held annually a State fair, except during the civil war. Besides these fairs, its most important work is the holding annually, at the capital of the State, a convention for the promotion of agriculture generally. The meetings are largely participated in by men representing the educational and industrial interests of Wisconsin.

By an act of the legislature approved March 4, 1853, the "State Historical Society of Wisconsin" was incorporated—having been previously organized—the object being to collect, embody, arrange and preserve in authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary and other materials illustrative of the history of the State; to rescue from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers, and to obtain and preserve narratives of their exploits, perils, and hardy adventures; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and the past and present condition, and resources of Wisconsin. The society was also authorized to take proper steps to promote the study of history by lectures, and to diffuse and publish information relating to the description and history of the State. The legislature soon after took the society under its fostering care by voting a respectable sum for its benefit. Liberal State aid has been continued to the present time. The society, besides collecting a library of historical books and pamphlets the largest in the West, has published eight volumes of collections and a catalogue of four volumes. Its rooms are in the capitol at Madison, and none of its property can be alienated without the consent of the State. It has a valuable collection of painted portraits and bound newspaper files; and in its cabinet are to be found many prehistoric relics.

On the first day of June, 1853, the justices of the new supreme court went into office: Associate

Justice Crawford, for two years; Chief Justice Whiton, for four years, Associate Justice Smith for six years as previously mentioned. The first (June) term was held at Madison. La Fayette Kellogg was appointed and qualified as clerk. On the 21st of September, Timothy Burns, lieutenant governor of Wisconsin, died at La Crosse. As a testimonial of respect for the deceased the several State departments, in accordance with a proclamation of the governor, were closed for one day—October 3, 1853. In the Fall of this year, democrats, whigs and free-soilers, each called a convention to nominate candidates for the various State offices to be supported by them at the ensuing election in November. The successful ticket was, for governor, William A. Barstow; for lieutenant governor, James T. Lewis, for secretary of State, Alexander T. Gray, for State treasurer, Edward H. Janssen; for attorney general, George B. Smith; for superintendent of public instruction, Hiram A. Wright; for State prison commissioner, A. W. Starks; and for bank comptroller, William M. Dennis. They were all democrats.

The year 1853 was, to the agriculturists of the State, one of prosperity. Every branch of industry prospered. The increase of commerce and manufactures more than realized the expectations of the most sanguine.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION.—WILLIAM A. BARSTOW, GOVERNOR—1854-1855.

On Monday, the second of January, 1854, William A. Barstow took the oath of office as governor of Wisconsin.

The legislature commenced its seventh regular session on the eleventh of January. Frederick W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. Both houses were democratic. The legislature adjourned on the 3d of April following, after a session of eighty-three days.

In the early part of March, a fugitive slave case greatly excited the people of Wisconsin. A slave named Joshua Glover, belonging to B. S. Garland of Missouri, had escaped from his master and made his way to the vicinity of Racine. Garland, learning the whereabouts of his personal chattel, came to the State, obtained, on the 9th of March, 1854, from the judges of the district court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, a warrant for the apprehension of Glover, which was put into the hands of the deputy marshal of the United States. Glover was secured and lodged in jail in Milwaukee. A number of persons afterward assembled and rescued the fugitive. Among those who took an active part in this proceeding was Sherman M. Booth, who was arrested therefor and committed by a United States commissioner, but was released from custody by Abram D. Smith, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of Wisconsin, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. The record of the proceedings was thereupon taken to that court in full bench by a writ of *certiorari* to correct any error that might have been committed before the associate justice. At the June term, 1854, the justices held that Booth was entitled to be discharged, because the commitment set forth no cause for detention.

Booth was afterward indicted in the United States district court and a warrant issued for his arrest. He was again imprisoned; and again he applied to the supreme court—then, in term time—for a writ of *habeas corpus*. This was in July, 1854. In his petition to the supreme court, Booth set forth that he was in confinement upon a warrant issued by the district court of the United States and that the object of the imprisonment was to compel him to answer an indictment then pending against him therein. The supreme court of the State held that these facts showed that the district court of the United States had obtained jurisdiction of the case and that it was apparent that the indictment was for an offense of which the federal courts had exclusive jurisdiction. They could not therefore interfere; and his application for a discharge was denied.

Upon the indictment, Booth was tried and convicted, fined and imprisoned, for a violation of the fugitive slave law. Again the prisoner applied to the supreme court of Wisconsin,—his

last application bearing date January 26, 1855. He claimed discharge on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law under which he had been indicted. The supreme court held that the indictment upon which he had been tried and convicted contained three counts, the first of which was to be considered as properly charging an offense within the act of congress of September 18, 1850, known as the "fugitive slave law," while the second and third counts did not set forth or charge an offense punishable by any statute of the United States; and as, upon these last-mentioned counts he was found guilty and not upon the first, he must be discharged.

The action of the supreme court of Wisconsin in a second time discharging Booth, was afterward reversed by the supreme court of the United States; and, its decision being respected by the State court, Booth was re-arrested in 1860, and the sentence of the district court of the United States executed in part upon him, when he was pardoned by the president.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 30, 1854, a "State Lunatic Asylum" was directed to be built at or in the vicinity of Madison, the capital of the State, upon land to be donated or purchased for that purpose. By a subsequent act, the name of the asylum was changed to the "Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane." This was the third charitable institution established by the State. The hospital was opened for patients in July, 1860, under the direction of a board of trustees appointed by the governor. All insane persons, residents of Wisconsin, who, under the law providing for admission of patients into the hospital for treatment, become residents therein, are maintained at the expense of the State, provided the county in which such patient resided before being brought to the hospital pays the sum of one dollar and fifty cents a week for his or her support. Any patient can be supported by relatives, friends or guardians, if the latter desire to relieve the county and State from the burden, and can have special care and be provided with a special attendant, if the expense of the same be borne by parties interested. The hospital is beautifully located on the north shore of Lake Mendota, in Dane county, about four miles from Madison.

At the general election in the Fall of 1854, for members from Wisconsin to the thirty-fourth congress, Daniel Wells, Jr. was chosen from the first district; C. C. Washburn, from the second, and Charles Billingshurst from the third district. Billingshurst and Washburn were elected as republicans—that party having been organized in the Summer previous. Wells was a democrat.

The year 1854 was one of prosperity for Wisconsin, to all its industrial occupations. Abundant crops and increased prices were generally realized by the agriculturist. It was a year also of general health. It was ascertained that the amount of exports during the year, including lumber and mineral, exceeded thirteen millions of dollars.

The eighth regular session of the State legislature commenced on the 10th of January, 1855. C. C. Sholes was elected speaker of the assembly. The senate was democratic; the assembly, republican. On joint ballot, the republicans had but one majority. On the 1st of February, Charles Durkee, a republican, was elected United States senator for a full term of six years from the 4th of March next ensuing, to fill the place of Isaac P. Walker whose term would expire on that day. Among the bills passed of a general nature, was one relative to the rights of married women, providing that any married woman, whose husband, either from drunkenness or profligacy, should neglect or refuse to provide for her support, should have the right, in her own name, to transact business, receive and collect her own earnings, and apply the same for her own support, and education of her children, free from the control and interference of her husband. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the second of April, after a session of eighty-three days. Orsamus Cole having been elected in this month an associate justice of the supreme court in place of Judge Samuel Crawford, whose term of office would expire on the thirty-first of May of that year, went into office on the first day of June following, for a term of six years. His office would therefore end on the thirty-first of May, 1861.

On the 27th of May, 1855, Hiram A. Wright, superintendent of public instruction, died at Prairie du Chien. On the 18th of June following, the governor appointed A. Constantine Barry to fill his place. On the 5th of July, Garland, the owner of the rescued fugitive slave Glover, having brought suit in the United States district court for the loss of his slave, against Booth, the trial came on at Madison, resulting in the jury bringing in a verdict under instructions from the judge, of one thousand dollars, the value of a negro slave as fixed by act of congress of 1850.

The constitution of the State requiring the legislature to provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants in the year 1855, an act was passed by that body, approved March 31, of this year, for that purpose. The result showed a population for Wisconsin of over five hundred and fifty-two thousand. In November, at the general election, the democratic ticket for State officers was declared elected: William A. Barstow, for governor; Arthur McArthur, for lieutenant governor; David W. Jones, for secretary of State; Charles Kuelin, for State treasurer; William R. Smith, for attorney general; A. C. Barry, for superintendent of public instruction; William M. Dennis, for bank comptroller; and Edward McGarry for State prison commissioner. The vote for governor was very close; but the State canvassers declared Barstow elected by a small majority. The opposing candidate for that office was Coles Bashford, who ran as a republican.

The year 1855 was a prosperous one to the farmers of Wisconsin as well as to all industrial occupations. There were abundant crops and unexampled prices were realized.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION.—COLES BASHFORD, GOVERNOR—1856-1857.

On the seventh day of January, 1856, William A. Barstow took and subscribed an oath of office as governor of Wisconsin, while Coles Bashford, who had determined to contest the right of Barstow to the governorship, went, on the same day, to the supreme court room, in Madison, and had the oath of office administered to him by Chief Justice Whiton. Bashford afterward called at the executive office and made a formal demand of Barstow that he should vacate the gubernatorial chair; but the latter respectfully declined the invitation. These were the initiatory steps of "*Bashford vs. Barstow*," for the office of governor of Wisconsin.

The fight now commenced in earnest. On the eleventh, the counsel for Bashford called upon the attorney general and requested him to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against Barstow. On the fifteenth that officer complied with the request. Thereupon a summons was issued to Barstow to appear and answer. On the twenty-second, Bashford, by his attorney, asked the court that the information filed by the attorney general be discontinued and that he be allowed to file one, which request was denied by the court. While the motion was being argued, Barstow, by his attorneys, entered his appearance in the case.

On the second of February, Barstow moved to quash all proceedings for the reason that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. This motion was denied by the court; that tribunal at the same time deciding that the filing of the motion was an admission by Barstow that the allegations contained in the information filed by the attorney general were true.

On the twenty-first of February, the time appointed for pleading to the information, Barstow, by his attorneys, presented to the court a stipulation signed by all the parties in the case, to the effect that the board of canvassers had determined Barstow elected governor; that the secretary of State had certified to his election; and that he had taken the oath of office. They submitted to the court whether it had jurisdiction, beyond the certificates, of those facts and the canvass so made to inquire as to the number of votes actually given for Barstow,—Bashford offering to prove that the certificates were made and issued through mistake and fraud, and that he, instead of Barstow, received the greatest number of votes. This stipulation the court declined to entertain or to pass upon the questions suggested; as they were not presented in legal form. Barstow

was thereupon given until the twenty-fifth of February to answer the information that had been filed against him by the attorney general.

On the day appointed, Barstow filed his plea to the effect that, by the laws of Wisconsin regulating the conducting of general election for State officers, it was the duty of the board of canvassers to determine who was elected to the office of governor; and that the board had found that he was duly elected to that office. It was a plea to the jurisdiction of the court. A demurrer was interposed to this plea, setting forth that the matters therein contained were not sufficient in law to take the case out of court; asking, also, for a judgment against Barstow, or that he answer further the information filed against him. The demurrer was sustained; and Barstow was required to answer over within four days; at the expiration of which time the counsel for Barstow withdrew from the case, on the ground, as they alleged, that they had appeared at the bar of the court to object to the jurisdiction of that tribunal in the matter, and the court had determined to proceed with the case, holding and exercising full and final jurisdiction over it; and that they could take no further steps without conceding the right of that tribunal so to hold. Thereupon, on the eighth of March, Barstow entered a protest, by a communication to the supreme court, against any further interference with the department under his charge by that tribunal, "either by attempting to transfer its powers to another or direct the course of executive action." The counsel for Bashford then moved for judgment upon the default of Barstow.

A further hearing of the case was postponed until March 18, when the attorney general filed a motion to dismiss the proceedings; against which Bashford, by his counsel, protested as being prejudicial to his rights. It was the opinion of the court that the attorney general could not dismiss the case, that every thing which was well pleaded for Bashford in his information was confessed by the default of Barstow. By strict usage, a final judgment ought then to have followed; but the court came to the conclusion to call upon Bashford to bring forward proof, showing his right to the office. Testimony was then adduced at length, touching the character of the returns made to the State canvassers; after hearing of which it was the opinion of the court that Bashford had received a plurality of votes for governor and that there must be a judgment in his favor and one of ouster against Barstow; which were rendered accordingly.

The ninth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced on the ninth of January, 1856. William Hull was elected speaker of the assembly. The senate had a republican majority, but the assembly was democratic. On the eleventh Barstow sent in a message to a joint convention of the two houses. On the twenty-first of March he tendered to the legislature his resignation as governor, giving for reasons the action of the supreme court in "*Bashford vs. Barstow*," which tribunal was then hearing testimony in the case. On the same day Arthur McArthur, lieutenant governor, took and subscribed an oath of office as governor of the State, afterwards sending a message to the legislature, announcing that the resignation of Barstow made it his duty to take the reins of government. On the twenty-fifth, Bashford called on McArthur, then occupying the executive office, and demanded possession—at the same time intimating that he preferred peaceable measures to force, but that the latter would be employed if necessary. The lieutenant governor thereupon vacated the chair, when the former took the gubernatorial seat, exercising thereafter the functions of the office until his successor was elected and qualified. His right to the seat was recognized by the senate on the twenty-fifth, and by the assembly on the twenty-seventh of March, 1856. This ended the famous case of "*Bashford vs. Barstow*," the first and only "war of succession" ever indulged in by Wisconsin.

The legislature, on the thirty-first of March, adjourned over to the third of September, to dispose of a congressional land grant to the State. Upon re-assembling, an important measure was taken up—that of a new apportionment for the legislature. It was determined to increase the

number of members from one hundred and seven to one hundred and twenty-seven. The session closed on the thirteenth of October. The general election for members to the thirty-fifth congress, held in November, resulted in the choice of John H. Potter, from the first district; C. C. Washburn from the second; and Charles Billingshurst, from the third district. They were all elected as republicans. The presidential canvass of this year was an exciting one in the State. The republicans were successful. Electors of that party cast their five votes for Fremont and Dayton.

The year 1856 was not an unprosperous one, agriculturally speaking, although in some respects decidedly unfavorable. In many districts the earlier part of the season was exceedingly dry, which materially diminished the wheat crop. Other industrial interests were every where in a flourishing condition.

The legislature commenced its tenth regular session at Madison, on the fourteenth day of January, 1857, with a republican majority in both houses. Wyman Spooner was elected speaker of the assembly. For the first time since the admission of the State into the Union, a majority of the members of both houses, together with the governor, were opposed to the democratic party. On the twenty-third the senate and assembly met in joint convention, for the purpose of electing a United States senator in place of Henry Dodge, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. James R. Doolittle, republican, was the successful candidate for that office, for a full term of six years, from the fourth of March, 1857. The legislature adjourned on the ninth of March, 1857. At the Spring election, Judge Whiton was re-elected chief justice of the supreme court for a term of six years.

The second reformatory State institution established in Wisconsin, was, by an act of the legislature, approved March 7, 1857, denominated a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, afterward called the State Reform School, now known as the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, and is located at Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county. The courts and several magistrates in any county in Wisconsin may, in their discretion, sentence to this school any male child between the ages of ten and sixteen years, convicted of vagrancy, petit larceny, or any misdemeanor; also of any offense which would otherwise be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison; or, of incorrigible or vicious conduct in certain cases. The term of commitment must be to the age of twenty-one years.

At the State election held in November of this year, the republicans elected A. W. Randall governor; S. D. Hastings, State treasurer, and Edward M. McGraw, State prison commissioner. The democrats elected E. D. Campbell, lieutenant governor; D. W. Jones, secretary of State; Gabriel Bouck, attorney general; L. C. Draper, superintendent of public instruction, and J. C. Squires, bank comptroller.

The year 1857 was a disastrous one to Wisconsin, as well as to the whole country, in a financial point of view. Early in the Fall a monetary panic swept over the land. A number of prominent operators in the leading industrial pursuits were obliged to succumb. Agriculturally the year was a fair one for the State.

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION.—ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, GOVERNOR—1858—1859.

Randall's administration began on the fourth day of January, 1858, when for the first time he was inaugurated governor of the State. On the eleventh of January the legislature commenced its eleventh regular session, with a republican majority in both houses. Frederick S. Lovell was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the seventeenth of March, after an unusually long session of one hundred and twenty-five days. "That a large majority of the members were men of integrity, and disposed for the public weal, can not

be doubted; but they were nearly all new members, and without former legislative experience. They set out to accomplish a great good, by holding up to public scorn and execration the wholesale briberies and iniquities of the immediate past; but they lacked concentration of effort, and, for want of union and preconcerted action, they failed to achieve the great triumph they sought, by providing a 'sovereign remedy' for the evils they exposed."

At the regular session of the legislature of 1856, an act was passed for a general revision of the laws of the State. Under this, and a subsequent act of the adjourned session of that year, three commissioners—David Taylor, Samuel J. Todd, and F. S. Lovell—were appointed "to collect, compile and digest the general laws" of Wisconsin. Their report was submitted to the legislature of 1858, and acted upon at a late day of the session. The laws revised, which received the sanction of the legislature, were published in one volume, and constitute what is known as the Revised Statutes of 1858.

At the Fall election, John F. Potter from the first district, and C. C. Washburn from the second district, both republicans, were elected to the thirty-sixth congress; while C. H. Larrabee, democrat, was elected to represent the third district.

The twelfth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced on the twelfth of January, 1859, with a republican majority in both houses. William P. Lyon was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-first of March, 1859, after a session of sixty-nine days. At the regular spring election, Byron Paine was chosen associate justice of the supreme court, for a full term of six years, as the successor of Associate Justice Smith. As it was a question when the term of the latter ended—whether on the 31st day of May, 1859, or on the first Monday in January, 1860—he went through with the formality of resigning his office, and the governor of appointing Paine as his successor, on the 20th of June, 1859. On the twelfth of April, 1859, Edward V. Whiton, chief justice of the supreme court, died at his residence in Janesville. The office was filled by executive appointment on the 19th of the same month—the successor of Judge Whiton being Luther S. Dixon. Late in the Summer both political parties put into the field a full state ticket. The republicans were successful—electing for governor, Alexander W. Randall; for lieutenant governor, B. G. Noble; for secretary of state, L. P. Harvey; for state treasurer, S. D. Hastings, for attorney general, James H. Howe; for bank comptroller, G. Van Steenwyck; for superintendent of public instruction, J. L. Pickard; for state prison commissioner, H. C. Heg.

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.—ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM), 1860–1861.

Alexander W. Randall was inaugurated the second time as governor of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 2, 1860. One week subsequent, the thirteenth regular session of the legislature commenced at Madison. For the first time the republicans had control, not only of all the State offices, but also of both branches of the legislature. William P. Lyon was elected speaker of the assembly. A new assessment law was among the most important of the acts passed at this session. The legislature adjourned on the second of April. At the spring election, Luther S. Dixon, as an independent candidate, was elected chief justice of the supreme court for the unexpired term of the late Chief Justice Whiton. In the presidential election which followed, republican electors were chosen—casting their five votes, in the electoral college, for Lincoln and Hamlin. At the same election, John F. Potter, from the first district; Luther Hanchett, from the second, and A. Scott Sloan, from the third district, were elected members of the thirty-seventh congress. Hanchett died on the twenty-fourth of November, 1862, when, on the twentieth of December following, W. D. McIndoe was elected to fill the vacancy. All these congressional representatives were republicans. Wisconsin, in 1860, was a strong repub-

lican State. According to the census of this year, it had a population of over seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand.

On the ninth of January, 1861, the fourteenth regular session of the State legislature commenced at Madison. Both branches were republican. Amasa Cobb was elected speaker of the assembly. On the tenth, both houses met in joint convention to hear the governor read his annual message. It was a remarkable document. Besides giving an excellent synopsis of the operations of the State government for 1860, the governor entered largely into a discussion of the question of secession and disunion, as then proposed by some of the southern states of the Union. These are his closing words:

"The right of a State to secede from the Union can never be admitted. The National Government can not treat with a State while it is in the Union, and particularly while it stands in an attitude hostile to the Union. So long as any State assumes a position foreign, independent and hostile to the government, there can be no reconciliation. The government of the United States can not treat with one of its own States as a foreign power. The constitutional laws extend over every State alike. They are to be enforced in every State alike. A State can not come into the Union as it pleases, and go out when it pleases. Once in, it must stay until the Union is destroyed. There is no coercion of a State. But where a faction of a people arrays itself, not against one act, but against all laws, and against all government, there is but one answer to be made: '*The Government must be sustained; the laws shall be enforced!*'"

On the twenty-third of January the legislature met in joint convention to elect a United States senator to fill the place of Charles Durkee, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. The successful candidate was Timothy O. Howe, republican, who was elected for a full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1861. One of the important acts passed at this session of the legislature apportioned the State into senate and assembly districts, by which the whole number of members in both houses was increased from one hundred and twenty-seven to one hundred and thirty-three. Another act apportioned the State into six congressional districts instead of three. By this — the third congressional apportionment — each district was to elect one representative. The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha; the second, of the counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane, and Columbia; the third, of Green, La Fayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland, and Sauk; the fourth, of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan; the fifth, Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto, and Shawano; and the sixth, of the counties of Bad Axe, La Crosse, Menomonie, Juneau, Adams, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Dunn, Eau Claire, Clark, Marathon, Chippewa, Dallas, Polk, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe, and Ashland. The legislature adjourned on the seventeenth of April, 1861.

At the spring elections of this year, Orsamus Cole was re-elected as associate justice of the supreme court. On the ninth of May following, Governor Randall issued a proclamation convening the legislature in extra session on the fifteenth of the same month. "The extraordinary condition of the country," said he, "growing out of the rebellion against the government of the United States, makes it necessary that the legislature of this State be convened in special session, to provide more completely for making the power of the State useful to the government and to other loyal States." The fifteenth or extra session began on the fifteenth of May, as designated in the governor's proclamation. The message of the governor was devoted entirely to the war. "At the close of the last annual session of the legislature," said he, "to meet a sudden emergency, an act was passed authorizing me to respond to the call of the president of the United States, 'for aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws, or to suppress rebellion

or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States,' and I was authorized, and it was made my duty, to take such measures as, in my judgment, should provide in the speediest and most efficient manner for responding to such call: and to this end I was authorized to accept the services of volunteers for active service, to be enrolled in companies of not less than seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each. I was also authorized to provide for uniforming and equipping such companies as were not provided with uniforms and equipments." "The first call of the president for immediate active service," continued the governor, "was for one regiment of men. My proclamation, issued immediately after the passage of the act of the legislature, was answered within less than ten days, by companies enough, each containing the requisite number of men, to make up at least five regiments instead of one. I then issued another proclamation, announcing the offers that had been made, and advising that thereafter companies might be enrolled to stand as minute men, ready to answer further calls, as they might be made, but without expense to the State, except as they were mustered into service. In less than one month from the date of my first proclamation, at least five thousand men, either as individuals or enrolled companies, have offered their services for the war, and all appear anxious for active service in the field." "The time for deliberation," concludes the governor, "must give way to the time for action. The constitution of the United States must be sustained in all its first intent and wholeness. The right of the people of every State to go into every other State and engage in any lawful pursuit, without unlawful interference or molestation; the freedom of speech and of the press; the right of trial by jury; security from unjustifiable seizure of persons or papers, and all constitutional privileges and immunities, must receive new guarantees of safety."

The extra session of the legislature passed, with a single exception, no acts except such as appertained to the military exigencies of the times. Both houses adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-seventh of May, 1861. As the administration of Governor Randall would close with the year, and as he was not a candidate for re-election, there was much interest felt throughout the State as to who his successor should be. Three State tickets were put in nomination: union, republican, and democratic. The republican ticket was successful, electing Louis P. Harvey, governor; Edward Salomon, lieutenant governor; James T. Lewis, secretary of state; S. D. Hastings, state treasurer; James H. Howe, attorney general; W. H. Ramsey, bank commissioner; J. L. Pickard, superintendent of public instruction; and A. P. Hodges, state prison commissioner.

THE WAR OF SECESSION — LAST YEAR OF RANDALL'S ADMINISTRATION.

When Wisconsin was first called upon to aid the General Government in its efforts to sustain itself against the designs of the secession conspirators, the commercial affairs of the State were embarrassed to a considerable degree by the depreciation of the currency. The designs of the secessionists were so far developed at the ending of the year 1860 as to show that resistance to the national authority had been fully determined on. It is not a matter of wonder, then, that Governor Randall in his message to the legislature, early in January, 1861, should have set forth the dangers which threatened the Union, or should have denied the right of a State to secede from it. "Secession," said he, "is revolution; revolution is war; war against the government of the United States is treason." "It is time," he continued, "now, to know whether we have any government, and if so, whether it has any strength. Is our written constitution more than a sheet of parchment? The nation must be lost or preserved by its own strength. Its strength is in the patriotism of the people. It is time now that politicians became patriots; that men show their love of country by every sacrifice, but that of principle, and by

unwavering devotion to its interests and integrity." "The hopes," added the governor, most eloquently, "of civilization and Christianity are suspended now upon the answer to this question of dissolution. The capacity for, as well as the right of, self-government is to pass its ordeal, and speculation to become certainty. Other systems have been tried, and have failed; and all along, the skeletons of nations have been strewn, as warnings and land-marks, upon the great highway of historic overnment. Wisconsin is true, and her people steadfast. She will not destroy the Union, nor consent that it shall be done. Devised by great, and wise, and good men, in days of sore trial, it must stand. Like some bold mountain, at whose base the great seas break their angry floods, and around whose summit the thunders of a thousand hurricanes have rattled—strong, unmoved, immovable—so may our Union be, while treason surges at its base, and passions rage around it, unmoved, immovable—here let it stand forever." These are the words of an exalted and genuine patriotism. But the governor did not content himself with eloquence alone. He came down to matters of business as well. He urged the necessity of legislation that would give more efficient organization to the militia of the State. He warned the legislators to make preparations also for the coming time that should try the souls of men. "The signs of the times," said he, "indicate that there may arise a contingency in the condition of the government, when it will become necessary to respond to a call of the National Government for men and means to maintain the integrity of the Union, and to thwart the designs of men engaged in organized *treason*. While no unnecessary expense should be incurred, yet it is the part of wisdom, both for individuals and States, in revolutionary times, to be prepared to defend our institutions to the last extremity." It was thus the patriotic governor gave evidence to the members of both houses that he "scented the battle afar off."

On the 16th of January, a joint resolution of the legislature was passed, declaring that the people of Wisconsin are ready to co-operate with the friends of the Union every where for its preservation, to yield a cheerful obedience to its requirements, and to demand a like obedience from all others; that the legislature of Wisconsin, profoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired, hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the president of the United States; that they tender to him, through the chief magistrate of their own State, whatever aid, in men and money, may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government, and in defense of the more perfect Union, which has conferred prosperity and happiness on the American people. "Renewing," said they, "the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors in upholding the Union and the constitution."

The legislature, in order to put the State upon a kind of "war footing," passed an act for its defense, and to aid in enforcing the laws and maintaining the authority of the General Government. It was under this act that Governor Randall was enabled to organize the earlier regiments of Wisconsin. By it, in case of a call from the president of the United States to aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws to suppress rebellion or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States, the governor was authorized to provide, in the most efficient manner, for responding to such call—to accept the services of volunteers for service, in companies of seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each, and to commission officers for them. The governor was also authorized to contract for uniforms and equipments necessary for putting such companies into active service. One hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for war purposes; and bonds were authorized to be issued for that amount, to be negotiated by the governor, for raising funds. It will be seen, therefore, that the exigencies of the times—for Fort Sumter had not yet been surrendered—

were fully met by the people's representatives, they doing their whole duty, as they then understood it, in aid of the perpetuity of the Union.

Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed, the gorge-wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, Robert Anderson, major of the first artillery, United States army, accepted terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the fourteenth of April, 1861, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting his flag with fifty guns. This, in brief, is the story of the fall of Sumter and the opening act of the War of the Rebellion.

"Whereas," said Abraham Lincoln, president, in his proclamation of the next day, "the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." Now, in view of that fact, he called forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress those combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. "A call is made on you by to-night's mail for one regiment of militia for immediate service," telegraphed the secretary of war to Randall, on the same day.

In Wisconsin, as elsewhere, the public pulse quickened under the excitement of the fall of Sumter. "The dangers which surrounded the nation awakened the liveliest sentiments of patriotism and devotion. For the time, party fealty was forgotten in the general desire to save the nation. The minds of the people soon settled into the conviction that a bloody war was at hand, and that the glorious fabric of our National Government, and the principles upon which it is founded, were in jeopardy, and with a determination unparalleled in the history of any country, they rushed to its defense. On every hand the National flag could be seen displayed, and the public enthusiasm knew no bounds; in city, town, and hamlet, the burden on every tongue was war." "We have never been accustomed," said Governor Randall, "to consider the military arm as essential to the maintenance of our government, but an exigency has arisen that demands its employment." "The time has come," he continued, "when parties and platforms must be forgotten, and all good citizens and patriots unite together in putting down rebels and traitors." "What is money," he asked, "what is life, in the presence of such a crisis?" Such utterances and such enthusiasm could but have their effect upon the legislature, which, it will be remembered, was still in session; so, although that body had already voted to adjourn, *sine die*, on the fifteenth of April, yet, when the moment arrived, and a message from the governor was received, announcing that, owing to the extraordinary exigencies which had arisen, an amendment of the law of the thirteenth instant was necessary, the resolution to adjourn was at once rescinded. The two houses thereupon not only increased the amount of bonds to be issued to two hundred thousand dollars, but they also passed a law exempting from civil process, during the time of service, all persons enlisting and mustering into the United States army from Wisconsin. When, on the seventeenth, the legislature did adjourn, the scene was a remarkable one. Nine cheers were given for the star spangled banner and three for the Governor's Guard, who had just then tendered their services—the first in the State—under the call for a regiment of men for three months' duty.

"For the first time in the history of this federal government," are the words of the governor, in a proclamation issued on the sixteenth of April, "organized treason has manifested itself within several States of the Union, and armed rebels are making war against it." "The treasuries of the country," said he, "must no longer be plundered; the public property must be

protected from aggressive violence; that already seized must be retaken, and the laws must be executed in every State of the Union alike." "A demand," he added, "made upon Wisconsin by the president of the United States, for aid to sustain the federal arm, must meet with a prompt response." The patriotism of the State was abundantly exhibited in their filling up a regiment before some of the remote settlements had any knowledge of the call. On the twenty-second, Governor Randall reported to the secretary of war that the First regiment was ready to go into rendezvous. The place designated was "Camp Scott," at Milwaukee; the day, the twenty-seventh of April. Then and there the several companies assembled—the regiment afterward completing its organization.

With a wise foresight, Governor Randall ordered, as a reserve force and in advance of another call for troops by the president, the formation of two more regiments—the Second and Third, and, eventually, the Fourth. Camps at Madison, Fond du Lac, and Racine, were formed for their reception, where suitable buildings were erected for their accommodation. Companies assigned to the Second regiment were ordered to commence moving into "Camp Randall," at Madison, on the first day of May. On the seventh, the secretary of war, under call of the president of the United States for forty-two thousand additional volunteers—this time for three years, or during the war—telegraphed Governor Randall that no more three months' volunteers were wanted; that such companies as were recruited must re-enlist for the new term or be disbanded.

At the extra session of the legislature of Wisconsin, which, as already mentioned, commenced on the fifteenth of May, called by Governor Randall immediately upon his being notified of the second call of the president for troops, on the third of May, the law hurriedly passed at the close of the regular session, and under which the governor had organized the First regiment, was found inadequate to meet the second call for troops. "A bill was introduced, and became a law, authorizing the governor to raise six regiments of infantry, inclusive of those he had organized or placed at quarters. When the six regiments were mustered into the United States service, he was authorized to raise two additional regiments, and thus to keep two regiments continually in reserve to meet any future call of the General Government. He was authorized to quarter and subsist volunteers at rendezvous—to transport, clothe, subsist and quarter them in camp at the expense of the State. Arms and munitions were to be furnished by the United States. Recruits were to be mustered into State service, and into United States service, for three years. Two assistant surgeons to each regiment were to be appointed, and paid by the State. The regiments, as they came into camp, were to be instructed in drill and various camp duties, to secure efficiency in the field. The troops, so called in, were to be paid monthly by the State, the same pay and emoluments as the soldiers in the United States army, from the date of enlistment. The paymaster general was authorized to draw funds from the State treasury for the payment of the State troops, and the expense incurred in subsisting, transporting and clothing them. The governor was authorized to purchase military stores, subsistence, clothing, medicine, field and camp equipage, and the sum of one million dollars was appropriated to enable the governor to carry out the law."

Other laws were passed relating to military matters. One authorized the governor to purchase two thousand stand of arms; and fifty thousand dollars were appropriated to pay for the same. Another authorized counties, towns, cities and incorporated villages to levy taxes for the purpose of providing for the support of families of volunteers residing in their respective limits. The one passed at the previous session, exempting volunteers from civil process while in the service, was amended so as to include all who might thereafter enlist. One granted five dollars per month as extra pay to enlisted volunteers having families dependent upon them for support, payable to their families. Another authorized the governor to employ such aids, clerks and

messengers, as he deemed necessary for the public interests. Still another authorized the payment of those who had enlisted for three months, but had declined to go in for three years. The expenses of the extra session were ordered to be paid out of the "war fund." One million dollars in bonds were authorized to be issued for war purposes to form that fund. The governor, secretary of state and state treasurer were empowered to negotiate them. By a joint resolution approved the twenty-first of May, the consent of the legislature was given to the governor to be absent from the State during the war, for as long a time as in his discretion he might think proper or advisable, in connection with the military forces of the State. For liberality, zeal and genuine patriotism, the members of the Wisconsin legislature, for the year 1861, deserve a high commendation. All that was necessary upon their final adjournment at the close of the extra session to place the State upon a "war footing," was the organization by the governor of the various military departments. These he effected by appointing Brigadier General William L. Utley, adjutant general; Brigadier General W. W. Tredway, quartermaster general; Colonel Edwin R. Wadsworth, commissary general; Brigadier General Simeon Mills, paymaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; Major E. L. Buttrick, judge advocate; and Colonel William H. Watson, military secretary.

On the seventeenth of May, the First regiment, at "Camp Scott," was mustered into the United States service, and the war department informed that it awaited marching orders. The regimental officers were not all in accordance with the law and mode adopted afterwards. On the seventh of the month Governor Randall had appointed Rufus King a brigadier general, and assigned the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments to his command as the Wisconsin brigade; although at that date only the First and Second had been called into camp. This brigade organization was not recognized by the General Government. The secretary of war telegraphed the governor of Wisconsin that the quota of the State, under the second call of the president, was two regiments—so that the whole number under both calls was only three—one (the First) for three months, two (the Second and Third) for three years. Notwithstanding this, Governor Randall proceeded to organize the Fourth.

As a number of the companies ordered into "Camp Randall" on the first day of May to form the Second regiment had only enlisted for three months, the order of the secretary of war of the seventh of that month making it imperative that all such companies must re-enlist for three years or during the war, or be disbanded, the question of extending their term of enlistment was submitted to the companies of the regiment, when about five hundred consented to the change. The quota of the regiment was afterward made up, and the whole mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war, under the president's second call for troops. This was on the eleventh of June, 1861. The Third regiment having had its companies assigned early in May, they were ordered in June into "Camp Hamilton" at Fond du Lac, where the regiment was organized, and, on the twenty-ninth of June, mustered into the United States' service as a three years regiment. This filled Wisconsin's quota under the second call of President Lincoln. By this time war matters in the State began to assume a systematic course of procedure—thanks to the patriotism of the people, the wisdom of the legislature, and the untiring energy and exertions of the governor and his subordinates.

The determination of the secretary of war to accept from Wisconsin only two three-years regiments under the second call for troops was soon changed, and three more were authorized, making it necessary to organize the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth. The Fourth was called into "Camp Utley" at Racine on the sixth of June, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the ninth of the following month. By the twenty-eighth of June, all the companies of the Fifth had assembled at "Camp Randall," and on the thirteenth of July were mustered in as

United States troops. By the first of July, at the same place, the complement for the Sixth regiment had been made up, and the companies were mustered for three years into the service of the General Government, on the sixteenth of the same month. Governor Randall did not stop the good work when six regiments had been accepted, but assigned the necessary companies to form two more regiments—the Seventh and Eighth; however, he wisely concluded not to call them into camp until after harvest, unless specially required to do so. “If they are needed sooner,” said the governor, in a letter to the president on the first of July, “a call will be immediately responded to, and we shall have their uniforms and equipments ready for them.” “By the authority of our legislature,” added the writer, “I shall, after the middle of August, keep two regiments equipped and in camp ready for a call to service, and will have them ready at an earlier day if needed.”

About the latter part of June, W. P. Alexander, of Beloit, a good marksman, was commissioned captain to raise a company of sharpshooters for Berdan's regiment. He at once engaged in the work. The company was filled to one hundred and three privates and three officers. It left the State about the middle of September under Captain Alexander, and was mustered into the service at Wehawken on the twenty-third day of that month, as Company “G” of Berdan's regiment of sharpshooters. On the twenty-sixth of July, a commission was issued to G. Van Deutsch, of Milwaukee, to raise a company of cavalry. He succeeded in filling his company to eighty-four men. He left the State in September, joining Fremont. The company was afterward attached to the fifth cavalry regiment of Missouri.

About the 20th of August, Governor Randall was authorized to organize and equip as rapidly as possible five regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery, and procure for them necessary clothing and equipments according to United States regulations and prices, subject to the inspection of officers of the General Government. The five regiments were to be additional to the eight already raised. One regiment was to be German. During the last week of August the companies of the Seventh regiment were ordered into “Camp Randall,” at Madison. They were mustered into the service soon after arrival. On the 28th of August orders were issued for the reorganization of the First regiment for three years, its term of three months having expired. The secretary of war having signified his acceptance of the regiment for the new term, its mustering into the service was completed on the nineteenth of October. This made six infantry regiments in addition to the eight already accepted, or fourteen in all. On the same day orders were issued assigning companies to the Eighth regiment,—the whole moving to “Camp Randall,” at Madison, the first week in September, where their mustering in was finished on the thirteenth.

The Ninth, a German regiment, was recruited in squads, and sent into camp, where they were formed into companies, and the whole mustered in on the 26th of October, 1861, at “Camp Sigel,” Milwaukee. Companies were assigned the Tenth regiment on the 18th of September, and ordered into camp at Milwaukee, where it was fully organized about the first of October, being mustered into the service on the fourteenth of that month. The Tenth infantry was enlisted in September, 1861, and mustered in on the fourteenth of October, 1861, at “Camp Holton,” Milwaukee. The Eleventh regiment was called by companies into “Camp Randall” the latter part of September and first of October, 1861, and mustered in on the eighteenth. The Twelfth was called in to the same camp and mustered in by companies between the twenty-eighth of October and the fifth of November, 1861. The Thirteenth rendezvoused at “Camp Treadway,” Janesville, being mustered into the United States service on the seventeenth of October, 1861. These thirteen regiments were all that had been accepted and mustered into the United States service while Randall was governor.

From the commencement of the rebellion a great desire had been manifested for the organ-

ization of artillery companies in Wisconsin, and this desire was finally gratified. Each battery was to number one hundred and fifty men, and, as has been shown, five had been authorized by the General Government to be raised in Wisconsin. The First battery was recruited at La Crosse, under the superintendence of Captain Jacob T. Foster, and was known as the "La Crosse Artillery." It rendezvoused at Racine, early in October, 1861, where on the tenth of that month, it was mustered into the United States service. The Second battery, Captain Ernest Herzberg, assembled at "Camp Utley," Racine, and was mustered in with the First battery on the tenth. The Third, known as the "Badger Battery," was organized by Captain L. H. Drury, at Madison and Berlin, and was mustered into the service on the same day and at the same place as the First and Second. The Fourth battery, recruited and organized at Beloit, under the supervision of Captain John F. Vallee, was mustered in on the first of October, 1861, at Racine. The Fifth battery was recruited at Monroe, Green county, under the superintendence of Captain Oscar F. Pinney, moving afterward to "Camp Utley," Racine, where, on the first of October, it was mustered in, along with the Fourth. So brisk had been the recruiting, it was ascertained by the governor that seven companies had been raised instead of five, when the secretary of war was telegraphed to, and the extra companies—the Sixth and Seventh accepted; the Sixth, known as the "Buena Vista Artillery," being recruited at Lone Rock, Richland county, in September, Captain Henry Dillon, and mustered in on the second of October, 1861, at Racine; the Seventh, known as the "Badger State Flying Artillery," having organized at Milwaukee, Captain Richard R. Griffiths, and mustered in on the fourth of the same month, going into camp at Racine on the eighth. This completed the mustering in of the first seven batteries, during Governor Randall's administration; the whole mustered force being thirteen regiments of infantry; one company of cavalry; one of sharpshooters; and these seven artillery companies. "Wisconsin," said the governor, in response to a request as to the number of regiments organized, "sent one regiment for three months,—officers and men eight hundred and ten. The other regiments for the war up to the Thirteenth (including the First, re-organized), will average one thousand men each; one company of sharpshooters for Berdan's regiment, one hundred and three men; and seven companies of light artillery." Of cavalry from Wisconsin, only Deutsch's company had been mustered into the United States, although three regiments had been authorized by the General Government before the close of Randall's administration. The governor, before the expiration of his office, was empowered to organize more artillery companies—ten in all; and five additional regiments of infantry—making the whole number eighteen. On the tenth of December, he wrote: "Our Fourteenth infantry is full and in camp. * * * Fifteenth has five companies in camp, and filling up. Sixteenth has eight companies in camp, and will be full by the 25th of December. Seventeenth has some four hundred men enlisted. Eighteenth will be in camp, full, by January 1. Seven maximum companies of artillery in camp. * * * Three regiments of cavalry—two full above the maximum; the third, about eight hundred men in camp." It will be seen, therefore, that a considerable number of men in the three branches of the service was then in camp that had not been mustered into the service; and this number was considerably increased by the 6th of January, 1862, the day that Randall's official term expired; but no more men were mustered in, until his successor came into office, than those previously mentioned.

The First regiment—three months'—left "Camp Scott," Milwaukee, on the ninth of June, 1861, for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania—eight hundred and ten in number; John C. Starkweather, colonel. The regiment returned to Milwaukee on the seventeenth of August, 1861, and was mustered out on the twenty-second.

The First regiment re-organized at "Camp Scott," Milwaukee. Its mustering into the service, as previously mentioned, was completed on the nineteenth of October. On the twenty-

eighth, it started for Louisville, Kentucky—nine hundred and forty-five strong—under command of its former colonel, John C. Starkweather. The Second regiment, with S. Park Coon as colonel, left "Camp Randall, Madison, for Washington city, on the eleventh of June, 1861—numbering, in all, one thousand and fifty-one. The Third regiment started from "Camp Hamilton," Fond du Lac, for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under command of Charles S. Hamilton, as colonel, on the twelfth of July, 1861, with a numerical strength of nine hundred and seventy-nine. The Fourth regiment—Colonel Halbert E. Payne—with a numerical strength of one thousand and fifty-three, departed on the fifteenth of July, 1861, from "Camp Utley," Racine, for Baltimore, Maryland. The Fifth regiment left "Camp Randall," Madison, one thousand and fifty-eight strong, commanded by Colonel Amasa Cobb, on the twenty-fourth of July, 1861, for Washington city. On the twenty-eighth of July, 1861, the Sixth regiment, numbering one thousand and eighty-four, moved from Madison, having been ordered to Washington city. It was commanded by Colonel Lysander Cutter. The Seventh regiment—Joseph Van Dor, Colonel—with a numerical strength of one thousand and sixteen men—officers and privates, received orders, as did the Fifth and Sixth, to move forward to Washington. They started from Madison on the morning of the twenty-first of September, 1861, for active service. The Eighth infantry, nine hundred and seventy-three strong, commanded by Colonel Robert C. Murphy, left Madison, *en route* for St. Louis, Missouri, on the morning of the twelfth of October, 1861. The Ninth, or German regiment, with Frederick Salomon in command as colonel, did not leave "Camp Sigel," for active service, while Randall was governor. The Tenth infantry moved from "Camp Holton," Milwaukee, commanded by Colonel Alfred R. Chapin, on the ninth of November, 1861, destined for Louisville, Kentucky, with a total number of nine hundred and sixteen officers and privates. On the twentieth of November, 1861, the Eleventh regiment "broke camp" at Madison, starting for St. Louis, under command of Charles L. Harris, as colonel. Its whole number of men was nine hundred and sixteen. The Twelfth regiment, at "Camp Randall," Madison—Colonel George E. Bryant, and the Thirteenth, at "Camp Tredway," Janesville—Colonel Maurice Maloney—were still in camp at the expiration of the administration of Governor Randall: these, with the Ninth, were all that had not moved out of the State for active service, of those mustered in previous to January 6, 1861,—making a grand total of infantry sent from Wisconsin, up to that date, by the governor, to answer calls of the General Government, for three years' service or during the war, of nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-one men, in ten regiments, averaging very nearly one thousand to each regiment. Besides these ten regiments of infantry for three years' service, Wisconsin had also sent into the field the First regiment, for three months' service, numbering eight hundred and ten men; Alexander's company of sharpshooters, one hundred and six; and Deutsch's company of cavalry, eighty-four: in all, one thousand. Adding these to the three years' regiments, and the whole force, in round numbers, was eleven thousand men, furnished by the State in 1861.

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION.—LOUIS P. HARVEY AND EDWARD SALOMON, GOVERNORS—1862–1863.

Louis P. Harvey was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin on the sixth of January, 1862. The fifteenth regular session of the legislature of the State began on the eighth of the same month. In the senate, the republicans were in the majority; but in the assembly they had only a plurality of members, there being a number of "Union" men in that branch—enough, indeed, to elect, by outside aid, J. W. Beardsley, who ran for the assembly, upon the "Union" ticket, as speaker. Governor Harvey, on the tenth, read his message to the legislature in joint convention. "No previous legislature," are his opening words, "has convened under equal incentives to a disinterested zeal in the public service. . . . The occasion," he adds, "pleads

with you in rebuke of all the meaner passions, admonishing to the exercise of a conscientious patriotism, becoming the representatives of a Christian people, called in God's providence to pass through the furnace of a great trial of their virtue, and of the strength of the Government." On the seventh of April following, the legislature adjourned until the third of June next ensuing. Before it again assembled, an event occurred, casting a gloom over the whole State. The occasion was the accidental drowning of Governor Harvey.

Soon after the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, on the seventh of April, 1862, the certainty that some of the Wisconsin regiments had suffered severely, induced the governor to organize a relief party, to aid the wounded and suffering soldiers from the State. On the tenth, Harvey and others started on their tour of benevolence. Arriving at Chicago, they found a large number of boxes had been forwarded there from different points in the State, containing supplies of various kinds. At Mound City, Paducah, and Savannah, the governor and his party administered to the wants of the sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers. Having completed their mission of mercy, they repaired to a boat in the harbor of Savannah, to await the arrival of the *Minnehaha*, which was to convey them to Cairo, on their homeward trip. It was late in the evening of the nineteenth of April, 1862, and very dark when the boat arrived which was to take the governor and his friends on board; and as she rounded to, the bow touching the *Dunkirk*, on which was congregated the party ready to depart, Governor Harvey, by a misstep, fell overboard between the two boats, into the Tennessee river. The current was strong, and the water more than thirty feet deep. Every thing was done that could be, to save his life, but all to no purpose. His body was subsequently found and brought to Madison for interment. Edward Salomon, lieutenant governor, by virtue of a provision of the constitution of the State, upon the death of Harvey, succeeded to the office of governor of Wisconsin. On the third day of June, the legislature re-assembled in accordance with adjournment on the seventh of April previous, Governor Salomon, in his message of that day, to the senate and assembly, after announcing the sad event of the death of the late governor, said: "The last among the governors elected by the people of this State, he is the first who has been removed by death from our midst. The circumstances leading to and surrounding the tragic and melancholy end of the honored and lamented deceased, are well known to the people, and are, with his memory, treasured up in their hearts." He died," added Salomon, "while in the exercise of the highest duties of philanthropy and humanity, that a noble impulse had imposed upon him." The legislature, on the thirteenth of June, by a joint resolution, declared that in the death of Governor Harvey, the State had "lost an honest, faithful, and efficient public officer, a high-toned gentleman, a warm-hearted philanthropist, and a sincere friend." Both houses adjourned *sine die*, on the seventeenth of June, 1862.

Business of great public importance, in the judgment of the governor, rendering a special session of the legislature necessary, he issued, on the twenty-ninth of August, 1862, his proclamation to that effect, convening both houses on the tenth of September following. On that day he sent in his message, relating wholly to war matters. He referred to the fact that since the adjournment of the previous session, six hundred thousand more men had been called for by the president of the United States, to suppress the rebellion. "It is evident," said he, "that to meet further calls, it is necessary to rely upon a system of drafting or conscription, in Wisconsin." The governor then proceeded to recommend such measures as he deemed necessary to meet the exigencies of the times. The legislature levied a tax to aid volunteering, and passed a law giving the right of suffrage to soldiers in the military service. They also authorized the raising of money for payment of bounties to volunteers. The legislature adjourned on the twenty-sixth of September, 1862, after a session of sixteen days, and the enacting of seventeen laws.

On the 7th of October, James H. Howe, attorney general, resigned his office to enter the army. On the 14th of that month, Winfield Smith was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy.

At the general election in the Fall of this year, six congressmen were elected to the thirty-eighth congress: James S. Brown from the first district; I. C. Sloan, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; Charles A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Ezra Wheeler, from the fifth; and W. D. McIndoe, from the sixth district. Sloan, Cobb, and McIndoe, were elected as republicans; Brown, Eldridge, and Wheeler, as democrats.

The sixteenth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature, commenced on the fourteenth of January, 1863. J. Allen Barber was elected speaker of the assembly. The majority in both houses was republican. Governor Salomon read his message on the fifteenth, to the joint convention, referring, at length, to matters connected with the war of the rebellion. A large number of bills were passed by the legislature for the benefit of soldiers and their families. On the twenty-second, the legislature re-elected James R. Doolittle, to the United States senate for six years, from the fourth of March next ensuing. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the second of April following. In the Spring of this year, Luther S. Dixon was re-elected chief justice of the supreme court, running as an independent candidate.

By a provision of the Revised Statutes of 1858, as amended by an act passed in 1862, and interpreted by another act passed in 1875, the terms of the justices of the supreme court, elected for a full term, commence on the first Monday in January next succeeding their election.

At the Fall election there were two tickets in the field: democratic and union republican. The latter was successful, electing James T. Lewis, governor; Wyman Spooner, lieutenant governor; Lucius Fairchild, secretary of state; S. D. Hastings, state treasurer; Winfield Smith, attorney general; J. L. Pickard, state superintendent; W. H. Ramsay, bank comptroller; and Henry Cordier, state prison commissioner.

WAR OF SECESSION—HARVEY AND SALOMON'S ADMINISTRATION.

When Governor Randall turned over to his successor in the gubernatorial chair, the military matters of Wisconsin, he had remaining in the State, either already organized or in process of formation, the Ninth infantry, also the Twelfth up to the Nineteenth inclusive; three regiments of cavalry; and ten batteries—First to Tenth inclusive. Colonel Edward Daniels, in the Summer of 1861, was authorized by the war department to recruit and organize one battalion of cavalry in Wisconsin. He was subsequently authorized to raise two more companies. Governor Randall, in October, was authorized to complete the regiment—the First cavalry—by the organization of six additional companies. The organization of the Second cavalry regiment was authorized in the Fall of 1861, as an "independent acceptance," but was finally turned over to the State authorities. Early in November, 1861, the war department issued an order discontinuing enlistments for the cavalry service, and circulars were sent to the different State executives to consolidate all incomplete regiments. Ex-Governor Barstow, by authority of General Fremont, which authority was confirmed by the General Government, had commenced the organization of a cavalry regiment—the Third Wisconsin—when Governor Randall received information that the authority of Barstow had been revoked. The latter, however, soon had his authority restored. In October, Governor Randall was authorized by the war department to raise three additional companies of artillery—Eighth to Tenth inclusive. These three batteries were all filled and went into camp by the close of 1861. Governor Randall, therefore, besides sending out of the State eleven thousand men, had in process of formation, or fully organized, nine regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and ten companies of artillery, left behind in

various camps in the State, to be turned over to his successor.

The military officers of Wisconsin were the governor, Louis P. Harvey, commander-in-chief; Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Brigadier General W. W. Tredway, quartermaster general; Colonel Edwin R. Wadsworth, commissary general; Brigadier General Simeon Mills, paymaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; Major M. H. Carpenter, judge advocate; and Colonel William H. Watson, military secretary. As the General Government had taken the recruiting service out of the hands of the executives of the States, and appointed superintendents in their place, the offices of commissary general and paymaster general were no longer necessary; and their time, after the commencement of the administration in Wisconsin of 1862, was employed, so long as they continued their respective offices, in settling up the business of each. The office of commissary general was closed about the first of June, 1862; that of paymaster general on the tenth of July following. On the last of August, 1862, Brigadier General Tredway resigned the position of quartermaster general, and Nathaniel F. Lund was appointed to fill his place.

Upon the convening of the legislature of the State in its regular January session of this year—1862, Governor Harvey gave, in his message to that body, a full statement of what had been done by Wisconsin in matters appertaining to the war, under the administration of his predecessor. He stated that the State furnished to the service of the General Government under the call for volunteers for three months, one regiment—First Wisconsin; under the call for volunteers for three years, or the war, ten regiments, numbering from the First re-organized to the Eleventh, excluding the Ninth or German regiment. He gave as the whole number of officers, musicians and privates, in these ten three-year regiments, ten thousand one hundred and seventeen. He further stated that there were then organized and awaiting orders, the Ninth, in "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, numbering nine hundred and forty men, under Colonel Frederick Salomon; the Twelfth, in "Camp Randall," one thousand and thirty-nine men, under Colonel George E. Bryant; the Thirteenth, in "Camp Tredway," Janesville, having nine hundred and nineteen men, commanded by Colonel M. Maloney; and the Fourteenth, at "Camp Wood," Fond du Lac, eight hundred and fifty men, under Colonel D. E. Wood.

The Fifteenth or Scandinavian regiment, Colonel H. C. Heg, seven hundred men, and the Sixteenth, Colonel Benjamin Allen, nine hundred men, were at that time at "Camp Randall," in near readiness for marching orders. The Seventeenth (Irish) regiment, Colonel J. L. Doran, and the Eighteenth, Colonel James S. Alban, had their full number of companies in readiness, lacking one, and had been notified to go into camp—the former at Madison, the latter at Milwaukee. Seven companies of artillery, numbering together one thousand and fifty men, had remained for a considerable time in "Camp Utley," Racine, impatient of the delays of the General Government in calling them to move forward. Three additional companies of artillery were about going into camp, numbering three hundred and thirty-four men. Besides these, the State had furnished, as already mentioned, an independent company of cavalry, then in Missouri, raised by Captain Von Deutsch, of eighty-one men; a company of one hundred and four men for Berdan's sharpshooters; and an additional company for the Second regiment, of about eighty men. Three regiments of cavalry—the First, Colonel E. Daniels; the Second, Colonel C. C. Washburn; and the Third, Colonel W. A. Barstow; were being organized. They numbered together, two thousand four hundred and fifty men. The Nineteenth (independent) regiment was rapidly organizing under the direction of the General Government, by Colonel H. T. Sanders, Racine. Not bringing this last regiment into view, the State had, at the commencement of Governor Harvey's administration, including the First, three-months' regiment, either in the service of the United States or organizing for it, a total of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three men.

The legislature at its regular session of 1862, passed a law making it necessary to present all claims which were made payable out of the war fund, within twelve months from the time they accrued ; a law was also passed authorizing the investment of the principal of the school fund in the bonds of the state issued for war purposes ; another, amendatory of the act of the extra session of 1861, granting exemption to persons enrolled in the military service, so as to except persons acting as fiduciary agents, either as executors or administrators, or guardians or trustees, or persons defrauding the State, or any school district of moneys belonging to the same ; also authorizing a stay of proceedings in foreclosures of mortgages, by advertisements. " The State Aid Law" was amended so as to apply to all regiments of infantry, cavalry, artillery and sharpshooters, defining the rights of families, fixing penalties for the issue of false papers, and imposing duties on military officers in the field to make certain reports. These amendments only included regiments and companies organized up to and including the Twentieth, which was in process of organization before the close of the session. A law was also passed suspending the sale of lands mortgaged to the State, or held by volunteers ; another defining the duties of the allotment commissioners appointed by the president of the United States, and fixing their compensation. One authorized the issuing of bonds for two hundred thousand dollars for war purposes ; one authorized a temporary loan from the general fund to pay State aid to volunteers ; and one, the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the sale of war bonds ; while another authorized the governor to appoint surgeons to batteries, and assistant surgeons to cavalry regiments.

The legislature, it will be remembered, took a recess from the seventh of April to the third of June, 1862. Upon its re-assembling, an act was passed providing for the discontinuance of the active services of the paymaster general, quartermaster general and commissary general. Another act appropriated twenty thousand dollars to enable the governor to care for the sick and wounded soldiers of the State. There was also another act passed authorizing the auditing, by the quartermaster general, of bills for subsistence and transportation of the Wisconsin cavalry regiments. At the extra session called by Governor Salomon, for the tenth of September, 1862, an amendment was made to the law granting aid to families of volunteers, by including all regiments of cavalry, infantry, or batteries of artillery before that time raised in the State, or that might afterward be raised and mustered into the United States service. It also authorized the levying of a State tax of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to be placed to the credit of the war fund and used in the payment of warrants for " State Aid" to families of volunteers. Another law authorized commissioned officers out of the State to administer oaths and take acknowledgments of deeds and other papers. One act authorized soldiers in the field, although out of the State, to exercise the right of suffrage ; and another gave towns, cities, incorporated villages and counties the authority to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers.

On the fifth of August, 1862, Governor Salomon received from the war department a dispatch stating that orders had been issued for a draft of three hundred thousand men to be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged ; that if the State quota under a call made July 2, of that year, for three hundred thousand volunteers, was not filled by the fifteenth of August, the deficiency would be made up by draft ; and that the secretary of war would assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft. On the eighth of that month, the governor of the State was ordered to immediately cause an enrollment of all able-bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, by counties. Governor Salomon was authorized to appoint proper officers, and the United States promised to pay all reasonable expenses. The quota for Wisconsin, under the call for nine months' men, was eleven thousand nine hundred and four. The draft was made by the governor in obedience to the order he had received from Washington ; but such had been the volunteering under the stim-

ulus caused by a fear of it, that only four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven men were drafted. This was the first and only draft made in Wisconsin by the State authorities. Subsequent ones were made under the direction of the provost marshal general at Washington.

The enlisting, organization and mustering into the United States service during Randall's administration of thirteen regiments of infantry—the First to the Thirteenth inclusive, and the marching of ten of them out of the State before the close of 1861, also, of one company of cavalry under Captain Von Deutsch and one company of sharpshooters under Captain Alexander, constituted the effective aid abroad of Wisconsin during that year to suppress the rebellion. But for the year 1862, this aid, as to number of organizations, was more than doubled, as will now be shown.

The Ninth regiment left "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, under command of Colonel Frederick Salomon, on the twenty-second of January, 1862, numbering thirty-nine officers and eight hundred and eighty-four men, to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Twelfth infantry left Wisconsin under command of Colonel George E. Bryant, ten hundred and forty-five strong, the eleventh of January, 1862, with orders to report at Weston, Missouri.

The Thirteenth regiment—Colonel Maurice Maloney—left "Camp Tredway," Janesville, on the eighteenth of January, 1862, nine hundred and seventy strong, under orders to report at Leavenworth, Kansas, where it arrived on the twenty-third.

The Fourteenth regiment of infantry departed from "Camp Wood," Fond du Lac, under command of Colonel David E. Wood, for St. Louis, Missouri, on the eighth of March, 1862, it having been mustered into the United States service on the thirtieth of January previous. Its total strength was nine hundred and seventy officers and men. It arrived at its destination on the tenth of March, and went into quarters at "Benton Barracks."

The Fifteenth regiment, mostly recruited from the Scandinavian population of Wisconsin, was organized at "Camp Randall," Madison—Hans C. Heg as colonel. Its muster into the United States service was completed on the fourteenth of February, 1862, it leaving the State for St. Louis, Missouri, on the second of March following, with a total strength of eight hundred and one officers and men.

The Sixteenth regiment was organized at "Camp Randall," and was mustered into the service on the last day of January, 1862, leaving the State, with Benjamin Allen as colonel, for St. Louis on the thirteenth of March ensuing, having a total strength of one thousand and sixty-six.

The regimental organization of the Seventeenth infantry (Irish), Colonel John L. Doran, was effected at "Camp Randall," and the mustering in of the men completed on the fifteenth of March, 1862, the regiment leaving the State on the twenty-third for St. Louis.

The Eighteenth regiment organized at "Camp Trowbridge," Milwaukee—James S. Alban, colonel—completed its muster into the United States service on the fifteenth of March, 1862, and left the State for St. Louis on the thirtieth, reaching their point of destination on the thirty-first.

The Nineteenth infantry rendezvoused at Racine as an independent regiment, its colonel, Horace T. Sanders, being commissioned by the war department. The men were mustered into the service as fast as they were enlisted. Independent organizations being abolished, by an order from Washington, the Nineteenth was placed on the same footing as other regiments in the State. On the twentieth of April, 1862, the regiment was ordered to "Camp Randall" to guard rebel prisoners. Here the mustering in was completed, numbering in all nine hundred and seventy-three. They left the State for Washington on the second of June.

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The muster into the United States service of the Twentieth regiment—Bertine Pinckney, colonel—was completed on the twenty-third of August, 1862, at "Camp Randall," the original strength being nine hundred and ninety. On the thirtieth of August the regiment left the State for St. Louis.

The Twenty-first infantry was organized at Oshkosh, being mustered in on the fifth of September, 1862, with a force of one thousand and two, all told—Benjamin J. Sweet, colonel—leaving the State for Cincinnati on the eleventh.

The Twenty-second regiment—Colonel William L. Utley—was organized at "Camp Utley," Racine, and mustered in on the second of September, 1862. Its original strength was one thousand and nine. It left the State for Cincinnati on the sixteenth.

On the thirtieth of August, 1862, the Twenty-third regiment—Colonel Joshua J. Guppy—was mustered in at "Camp Randall," leaving Madison for Cincinnati on the fifteenth.

The Twenty-fourth infantry rendezvoused at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee. Its muster in was completed on the twenty-first of August, 1862, the regiment leaving the State under Colonel Charles H. Larrabee, for Kentucky, on the fifth of September, one thousand strong.

On the fourteenth of September, 1862, at "Camp Salomon," LaCrosse, the Twenty-fifth regiment was mustered into the service—Milton Montgomery, colonel. They left the State on the nineteenth with orders to report to General Pope, at St. Paul, Minnesota, to aid in suppressing the Indian difficulties in that State. Their entire strength was one thousand and eighteen. The regiment, after contributing to the preservation of tranquillity among the settlers, and deterring the Indians from hostilities, returned to Wisconsin, arriving at "Camp Randall" on the eighteenth of December, 1862.

The Twenty-sixth—almost wholly a German regiment—was mustered into the service at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, on the seventeenth of September, 1862. The regiment, under command of Colonel William H. Jacobs, left the State for Washington city on the sixth of October, one thousand strong.

The Twenty-seventh infantry was ordered to rendezvous at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, on the seventeenth of September, 1862; but the discontinuance of recruiting for new regiments in August left the Twenty-seventh with only seven companies full. An order authorizing the recruiting of three more companies was received, and under the supervision of Colonel Conrad Krez the organization was completed, but the regiment at the close of the year had not been mustered into the service.

On the twenty-fourth of October, 1862, the Twenty-eighth regiment—James M. Lewis, of Oconomowoc, colonel—was mustered into the United States service at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee. Its strength was nine hundred and sixty-one. In November, the regiment was employed in arresting and guarding the draft rioters in Ozaukee county. It left the State for Columbus, Kentucky, on the twentieth of December, where they arrived on the twenty-second; remaining there until the fifth of January, 1863.

The Twenty-ninth infantry—Colonel Charles R. Gill—was organized at "Camp Randall," where its muster into the United States service was completed on the twenty-seventh of September, 1862, the regiment leaving the State for Cairo, Illinois, on the second of November.

The Thirtieth regiment, organized at "Camp Randall" under the supervision of Colonel Daniel J. Dill, completed its muster into the United States service on the twenty-first of October, 1862, with a strength of nine hundred and six. On the sixteenth of November, one company of the Thirtieth was sent to Green Bay to protect the draft commissioner, remaining several weeks. On the eighteenth, seven companies moved to Milwaukee to assist in enforcing the draft in Milwaukee county, while two companies remained in "Camp Randall" to guard Ozaukee rioters.

On the twenty-second, six companies from Milwaukee went to West Bend, Washington county, one company returning to "Camp Randall." After the completion of the draft in Washington county, four companies returned to camp, while two companies were engaged in gathering up the drafted men.

The final and complete organization of the Thirty-first infantry—Colonel Isaac E. Messmore—was not concluded during the year 1862.

The Thirty-second regiment, organized at "Camp Bragg," Oshkosh, with James H. Howe as colonel, was mustered into the service on the twenty-fifth of September, 1862; and, on the thirtieth of October, leaving the State, it proceeded by way of Chicago and Cairo to Memphis, Tennessee, going into camp on the third of November. The original strength of the Thirty-second was nine hundred and ninety-three.

The Thirty-third infantry—Colonel Jonathan B. Moore—mustered in on the eighteenth of October, 1862, at "Camp Utley," Racine, left the State, eight hundred and ninety-two strong, moving by way of Chicago to Cairo.

The Thirty-fourth regiment, drafted men, original strength nine hundred and sixty-one—Colonel Fritz Anneke—had its muster into service for nine months completed at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, on the last day of the year 1862.

Of the twenty-four infantry regiments, numbered from the Twelfth to the Thirty-fourth inclusive, and including also the Ninth, three—the Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth—were mustered into the United States service in 1861. The whole of the residue were mustered in during the year 1862, except the Twenty-seventh and the Thirty-first. All were sent out of the State during 1862, except the last two mentioned and the Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-fourth.

The First regiment of cavalry—Colonel Edward Daniels—perfected its organization at "Camp Harvey," Kenosha. Its muster into the United States service was completed on the eighth of March, 1862, the regiment leaving the State for St. Louis on the seventeenth, with a strength of eleven hundred and twenty-four.

The muster of the Second Wisconsin cavalry was completed on the twelfth of March, 1862, at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, the regiment leaving the State for St. Louis on the twenty-fourth, eleven hundred and twenty-seven strong. It was under the command of Cadwallader C. Washburn as colonel.

The Third Wisconsin cavalry—Colonel William A. Barstow—was mustered in at "Camp Barstow," Janesville. The muster was completed on the 31st of January, 1862, the regiment leaving the State on the 26th of March for St. Louis, with a strength of eleven hundred and eighty six.

The original project of forming a regiment of light artillery in Wisconsin was overruled by the war department, and the several batteries were sent from the State as independent organizations.

The First battery—Captain Jacob T. Foster—perfected its organization at "Camp Utley," where the company was mustered in, it leaving the State with a strength of one hundred and fifty-five, on the 23d of January, 1862, for Louisville, where the battery went into "Camp Irvine," near that city. The Second battery—Captain Ernest F. Herzberg—was mustered into the service at "Camp Utley," October 10, 1861, the company numbering one hundred and fifty-three. It left the State for Baltimore, on the 21st of January, 1862. The Third battery—Captain L. H. Drury—completed its organization of one hundred and seventy at "Camp Utley," and was mustered in October 10, 1861, leaving the State for Louisville, on the 23d of January, 1862. The Fourth battery—Captain John F. Vallee—rendezvoused at "Camp Utley." Its muster in was completed on the 1st of October, 1861, its whole force being one hundred and fifty one. The company left the State for Baltimore on the 21st of January, 1862. The Fifth bat-

tery, commanded by Captain Oscar F. Pinney, was mustered in on the 1st of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," leaving the State for St. Louis, on the 15th of March, 1862, one hundred and fifty-five strong. The Sixth battery—Captain Henry Dillon—was mustered in on the 2d of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," leaving the State for St. Louis, March 15, 1862, with a numerical strength of one hundred and fifty-seven. The Seventh battery—Captain Richard R. Griffiths—was mustered in on the 4th of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," and proceeded on the 15th of March, 1862, with the Fifth and Sixth batteries to St. Louis. The Eighth battery, commanded by Captain Stephen J. Carpenter, was mustered in on the 8th of January, 1862, at "Camp Utley," and left the State on the 18th of March following, for St. Louis, one hundred and sixty-one strong. The Ninth battery, under command of Captain Cyrus H. Johnson, was organized at Burlington, Racine county. It was mustered in on the 7th of January, 1862, leaving "Camp Utley" for St. Louis, on the 18th of March. At St. Louis, their complement of men—one hundred and fifty-five—was made up by the transfer of forty-five from another battery. The Tenth battery—Captain Yates V. Bebee—after being mustered in at Milwaukee, on the 10th of February, 1862, left "Camp Utley," Racine, on the 18th of March for St. Louis, one hundred and seventeen strong. The Eleventh battery—Captain John O'Rourke—was made up of the "Oconto Irish Guards" and a detachment of Illinois recruits. The company was organized at "Camp Douglas," Chicago, in the Spring of 1862. Early in 1862, William A. Pile succeeded in enlisting ninety-nine men as a company to be known as the Twelfth battery. The men were mustered in and sent forward in squads to St. Louis. Captain Pile's commission was revoked on the 18th of July. His place was filled by William Zickrick. These twelve batteries were all that left the State in 1862. To these are to be added the three regiments of cavalry and the nineteen regiments of infantry, as the effective force sent out during the year by Wisconsin.

The military officers of the State, at the commencement of 1863, were Edward Salomon, governor and commander-in-chief; Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Colonel S. Nye Gibbs, assistant adjutant general; Brigadier General Nathaniel F. Lund, quartermaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; and Colonel W. H. Watson, military secretary. The two incomplete regiments of 1862—the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first volunteers—were completed and in the field in March, 1863. The former was mustered in at "Camp Sigel"—Colonel Conrad Krez—on the 7th of March, and left the State, eight hundred and sixty-five strong, on the 16th for Columbus, Kentucky; the latter, under command of Colonel Isaac E. Messmore, with a strength of eight hundred and seventy-eight, left Wisconsin on the 1st of March, for Cairo, Illinois. The Thirty-fourth (drafted) regiment left "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, on the 31st of January, 1863, for Columbus, Kentucky, numbering nine hundred and sixty-one, commanded by Colonel Fritz Anneke. On the 17th of February, 1863, the Twenty-fifth regiment left "Camp Randall" for Cairo, Illinois. The Thirtieth regiment remained in Wisconsin during the whole of 1863, performing various duties—the only one of the whole thirty-four that, at the end of that year, had not left the State.

On the 14th of January, 1863, the legislature of Wisconsin, as before stated, convened at Madison. Governor Salomon, in his message to that body, gave a summary of the transactions of the war fund during the calendar year; also of what was done in 1862, in the recruiting of military forces, and the manner in which the calls of the president were responded to. There were a number of military laws passed at this session. A multitude of special acts authorizing towns to raise bounties for volunteers, were also passed.

No additional regiments of infantry besides those already mentioned were organized in 1863, although recruiting for old regiments continued. On the 3d of March, 1863, the congress of the United States passed the "Conscription Act." Under this act, Wisconsin was divided

into six districts. In the first district, I. M. Bean was appointed provost marshal; C. M. Baker, commissioner; and J. B. Dousman, examining surgeon. Headquarters of this district was at Milwaukee. In the second district, S. J. M. Putnam was appointed provost marshal; L. B. Caswell, commissioner; and Dr. C. R. Head, examining surgeon. Headquarters of this district was at Janesville. In the third district, J. G. Clark was appointed provost marshal; E. E. Byant, commissioner; and John H. Vivian, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Prairie du Chien. In the fourth district, E. L. Phillips was appointed provost marshal; Charles Burchard, commissioner; and L. H. Cary, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Fond du Lac. In the fifth district, C. R. Merrill was appointed provost marshal; William A. Bugh, commissioner; and H. O. Crane, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Green Bay. In the sixth district, B. F. Cooper was appointed provost marshal; L. S. Fisher, commissioner; and D. D. Cameron, examining surgeon. Headquarters at LaCrosse. The task of enrolling the State was commenced in the month of May, and was proceeded with to its completion. The nine months' term of service of the Thirty-fourth regiment, drafted militia, having expired, the regiment was mustered out of service on the 8th of September.

The enrollment in Wisconsin of all persons liable to the "Conscription" amounted to 121,202. A draft was ordered to take place in November. Nearly fifteen thousand were drafted, only six hundred and twenty-eight of whom were mustered in; the residue either furnished substitutes, were discharged, failed to report, or paid commutation.

In the Summer of 1861, Company "K," Captain Langworthy, of the Second Wisconsin infantry, was detached and placed on duty as heavy artillery. His company was designated as "A," First Regiment Heavy Artillery. This was the only one organized until the Summer of 1863; but its organization was effected outside the State. Three companies were necessary to add to company "A" to complete the battalion. Batteries "B," "C" and "D" were, therefore, organized in Wisconsin, all leaving the State in October and November, 1863.

NINTH ADMINISTRATION—JAMES T. LEWIS, GOVERNOR—1864-1865.

James T. Lewis, of Columbia county, was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin on the fourth of January, 1864. In an inaugural address, the incoming governor pledged himself to use no executive patronage for a re-election; declared he would administer the government without prejudice or partiality; and committed himself to an economical administration of affairs connected with the State. On the thirteenth the legislature met in its seventeenth regular session. W. W. Field was elected speaker of the assembly. The republican and union men were in the majority in this legislature. A number of acts were passed relative to military matters.

On the 1st day of October, J. L. Pickard having resigned as superintendent of public instruction, J. G. McMynn was, by the governor, appointed to fill the vacancy. On the fifteenth of November, Governor Lewis appointed Jason Downer an associate justice of the supreme court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Byron Paine, who had resigned his position to take effect on that day, in order to accept the position of lieutenant colonel of one of the regiments of Wisconsin, to which he had been commissioned on the tenth of August previous. The November elections of this year were entered into with great zeal by the two parties, owing to the fact that a president and vice president of the United States were to be chosen. The republicans were victorious. Electors of that party cast their eight votes for Lincoln and Johnson. The members elected to the thirty-ninth congress from Wisconsin at this election were: from the first district, H. E. Paine; from the second, I. C. Sloan; from the third, Amasa Cobb; from the fourth, C. A. Eldredge; from the fifth, Philetus Sawyer; and

from the sixth district, W. D. McIndoe. All were republicans except Eldredge, who was elected as a democrat.

The Eighteenth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature began in Madison on the eleventh of January, 1865. W. W. Field was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature was, as to its political complexion, "Republican Union." On the tenth of April, the last day of the session, Governor Lewis informed the legislature that General Lee and his army had surrendered. "Four years ago," said he, "on the day fixed for adjournment, the sad news of the fall of Fort Sumter was transmitted to the legislature. To-day, thank God! and next to Him the brave officers and soldiers of our army and navy, I am permitted to transmit to you the official intelligence, just received, of the surrender of General Lee and his army, the last prop of the rebellion. Let us rejoice, and thank the Ruler of the Universe for victory and the prospects of an honorable peace." In February preceding, both houses ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States. At the Spring election, Jason Downer was chosen associate justice of the supreme court for a full term of six years. The twentieth of April was set apart by the governor as a day of thanksgiving for the overthrow of the rebellion and restoration of peace. At the Fall election both parties, republican and democratic, had tickets in the field. The republicans were victorious, electing Lucius Fairchild, governor; Wyman Spooner, lieutenant governor; Thomas S. Allen, secretary of state; William E. Smith, state treasurer; Charles R. Gill, attorney general; John G. McMynn, superintendent of public instruction; J. M. Rusk, bank comptroller; and Henry Cordier, state prison commissioner.

WAR OF SECESSION — LEWIS' ADMINISTRATION.

The military officers for 1864 were besides the governor (who was commander-in-chief) Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Colonel S. Nye Gibbs, assistant adjutant general; Brigadier General Nathaniel F. Lund, quartermaster and commissary general, and chief of ordnance; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; and Colonel Frank H. Firmin, military secretary. The legislature met at Madison on the 13th of January, 1864. "In response to the call of the General Government," said the governor, in his message to that body, "Wisconsin had sent to the field on the first day of November last, exclusive of three months' men, thirty-four regiments of infantry, three regiments and one company of cavalry, twelve batteries of light artillery, three batteries of heavy artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, making an aggregate of forty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five men."

Quite a number of laws were passed at this session of the legislature relative to military matters: three were acts to authorize towns, cities and villages to raise money by tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers; one revised, amended and consolidated all laws relative to extra pay to Wisconsin soldiers in the service of the United States; one provided for the proper reception by the State, of Wisconsin volunteers returning from the field of service; another repealed the law relative to allotment commissioners. One was passed authorizing the governor to purchase flags for regiments or batteries whose flags were lost or destroyed in the service: another was passed amending the law suspending the sale of lands mortgaged to the State or held by volunteers, so as to apply to drafted men; another provided for levying a State tax of \$200,000 for the support of families of volunteers. A law was passed authorizing the governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin, and appropriated ten thousand dollars for that purpose. Two other acts authorized the borrowing of money for repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and defending the State in time of war. One act prohibited the taking of fees for procuring volunteers' extra bounty; another one defined the residence of certain soldiers from this State in the service of the United States, who had received

local bounties from towns other than their proper places of residence.

At the commencement of 1864, there were recruiting in the State the Thirty-fifth regiment of infantry and the Thirteenth battery. The latter was mustered in on the 29th of December, 1863, and left the State for New Orleans on the 28th of January, 1864. In February, authority was given by the war department to organize the Thirty-sixth regiment of infantry. On the 27th of that month, the mustering in of the Thirty-fifth was completed at "Camp Washburn" — Colonel Henry Orff — the regiment, one thousand and sixty-six strong, leaving the State on the 18th of April, 1864, for Alexandria, Louisiana. The other regiments, recruited and mustered into the service of the United States during the year 1864, were: the Thirty-sixth — Colonel Frank A. Haskell; the Thirty-seventh — Colonel Sam Harriman; the Thirty-eighth — Colonel James Bintliff; the Thirty-ninth — Colonel Edwin L. Buttrick; the Fortieth — Colonel W. Augustus Ray; the Forty-first — Lieutenant Colonel George B. Goodwin; the Forty-second — Colonel Ezra T. Sprague; the Forty-third — Colonel Amasa Cobb.

The regiments mustered into the service of the United States during the year 1865 were: the Forty-fourth — Colonel George C. Symes; the Forty-fifth — Colonel Henry F. Belitz; Forty-sixth — Colonel Frederick S. Lovell; Forty-seventh — Colonel George C. Ginty; Forty-eighth — Colonel Uri B. Pearsall; Forty-ninth — Colonel Samuel Fallows; Fiftieth — Colonel John G. Clark; Fifty-first — Colonel Leonard Martin; Fifty-second — Lieutenant Colonel Hiram J. Lewis; and Fifty-third — Lieutenant Colonel Robert T. Pugh.

All of the fifty-three regiments of infantry raised in Wisconsin during the war, sooner or later moved to the South and were engaged there in one way or other, in aiding to suppress the rebellion. Twelve of these regiments were assigned to duty in the eastern division, which constituted the territory on both sides of the Potomac and upon the seaboard from Baltimore to Savannah. These twelve regiments were: the First (three months), Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth. Ten regiments were assigned to the central division, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Georgia. These ten were: the Tenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh. Added to these was the First (re-organized). Thirty-one regiments were ordered to the western division, embracing the country west and northwest of the central division. These were: the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third. During the war several transfers were made from one district to another. There were taken from the eastern division, the Third and Twenty-sixth, and sent to the central division; also the Fourth, which was sent to the department of the gulf. The Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second were transferred from the western to the central department.

The four regiments of cavalry were assigned to the western division — the First regiment being afterward transferred to the central division. Of the thirteen batteries of light artillery, the Second, Fourth, and Eleventh, were assigned to the eastern division; the First and Third, to the central division; the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth, to the western division. During the war, the First was transferred to the western division; while the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth, were transferred to the central division. Of the twelve batteries of the First regiment of heavy artillery — "A," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "K," "L," and "M," were assigned to duty in the eastern division; "B" and "C," to the central

division; and "D," to the western division. Company "G," First regiment Berdan's sharpshooters, was assigned to the eastern division.

The military officers of the State for 1865 were the same as the previous year, except that Brigadier General Lund resigned his position as quartermaster general, James M. Lynch being appointed in his place. The legislature of this year met in Madison on the 11th of January. "To the calls of the Government for troops," said Governor Lewis, in his message, "no State has responded with greater alacrity than has Wisconsin. She has sent to the field, since the commencement of the war, forty-four regiments of infantry, four regiments and one company of cavalry, one regiment of heavy artillery, thirteen batteries of light artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, making an aggregate (exclusive of hundred day men) of seventy-five thousand one hundred and thirty-three men."

Several military laws were passed at this session: one authorizing cities, towns, and villages to pay bounties to volunteers; another, incorporating the Wisconsin Soldiers' Home; two others, amending the act relative "to the commencement and prosecution of civil actions against persons in the military service of the country." One was passed authorizing the payment of salaries, clerk hire, and expenses, of the offices of the adjutant general and quartermaster general from the war fund; another, amending the act authorizing commissioned officers to take acknowledgment of deeds, affidavits and depositions; another, amending the act extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in the field. One act provides for correcting and completing the records of the adjutant general's office, relative to the military history of the individual members of the several military organizations of this State; another fixes the salary of the adjutant general and the quartermaster general, and their clerks and assistants; another prohibits volunteer or substitute brokerage. One act was passed supplementary and explanatory of a previous one of the same session, authorizing towns, cities, or villages, to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers; another, amending a law of 1864, relating to the relief of soldiers' families; and another, providing for the establishment of State agencies for the relief and care of sick, wounded, and disabled Wisconsin soldiers. There was an act also passed, authorizing the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding seven months, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and defend the State in time of war,—the amount not to exceed \$850,000.

On the 13th of April, 1865, orders were received to discontinue recruiting in Wisconsin, and to discharge all drafted men who had not been mustered in. About the first of May, orders were issued for the muster out of all organizations whose term of service would expire on or before the first of the ensuing October. As a consequence, many Wisconsin soldiers were soon on their way home. State military officers devoted their time to the reception of returning regiments, to their payment by the United States, and to settling with those who were entitled to extra pay from the State. Finally, their employment ceased—the last soldier was mustered out—the War of the Rebellion was at an end. Wisconsin had furnished to the federal army during the conflict over ninety thousand men, a considerable number more than the several requisitions of the General Government called for. Nearly eleven thousand of these were killed or died of wounds received in battle, or fell victims to diseases contracted in the military service, to say nothing of those who died after their discharge, and whose deaths do not appear upon the military records. Nearly twelve million dollars were expended by the State authorities, and the people of the several counties and towns throughout the State, in their efforts to sustain the National Government.

Wisconsin feels, as well she may, proud of her record made in defense of national existence. Shoulder to shoulder with the other loyal States of the Union, she stood—always ranking among the foremost. From her workshops, her farms, her extensive pineries, she poured forth stalwart

men, to fill up the organizations which she sent to the field. The blood of these brave men drenched almost every battle-field from Pennsylvania to the Rio Grande, from Missouri to Georgia. To chronicle the deeds and exploits—the heroic achievements—the noble enthusiasm—of the various regiments and military organizations sent by her to do battle against the hydra-headed monster secession—would be a lengthy but pleasant task; but these stirring annals belong to the history of our whole country. Therein will be told the story which, to the latest time in the existence of this republic, will be read with wonder and astonishment. But an outline of the action of the State authorities and their labors, and of the origin of the various military organizations, in Wisconsin, to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, must needs contain a reference to other helps employed—mostly incidental, in many cases wholly charitable, but none the less effective: the sanitary operations of the State during the rebellion.

Foremost among the sanitary operations of Wisconsin during the war of the rebellion was the organization of the surgeon general's department—to the end that the troops sent to the field from the State should have a complete and adequate supply of medicine and instruments as well as an efficient medical staff. In 1861, Governor Randall introduced the practice of appointing agents to travel with the regiments to the field, who were to take charge of the sick. The practice was not continued by Governor Harvey. On the 17th of June, 1862, an act of the legislature became a law authorizing the governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin, and appropriated twenty thousand dollars for that purpose. Under this law several expeditions were sent out of the State to look after the unfortunate sons who were suffering from disease or wounds. Soldiers' aid societies were formed throughout the State soon after the opening scenes of the rebellion. When temporary sanitary operations were no longer a necessity in Wisconsin, there followed two military benevolent institutions intended to be of a permanent character: the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Madison. The latter, however, has been discontinued. The former, started as a State institution, is now wholly under the direction and support of the General Government.

Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage or constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the war of the rebellion, Wisconsin proved herself the peer of any loyal State.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

We publish on the following pages the report of the Adjutant General at the close of the war, but before all the Wisconsin organizations had been mustered out. It shows how many brave men courageously forsook homes, friends and the comforts of peaceful avocations, offering their lives in defense of their country's honor. Twenty-two out of every hundred either died, were killed or wounded. Thirteen out of every hundred found a soldier's grave, while only 60 per cent of them marched home at the end of the war. Monuments may crumble, cities fall into decay, the tooth of time leave its impress on all the works of man, but the memory of the gallant deeds of the army of the Union in the great war of the rebellion, in which the sons of Wisconsin bore so conspicuous a part, will live in the minds of men so long as time and civilized governments endure.

Table showing total number of Volunteers originally in the several organizations from the State, and numerical strength at the close of war.

ORGANIZATION.	GAIN BY RECRUITS.			GAIN BY DRAFT.			Veteran Re-Enlistments.	Total.	LOSSES DURING THE SERVICE.				
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.			Death.	Misling.	Desertion.	Transfer.	Discharge.
First Infantry, three months.....	810							810	8		9	7	76
First Infantry, three years.....	945	75	66	407			15	1608	285		57	47	298
Second Infantry, three years.....	1051	57	80				78	1266	261	6	51	184	466
Third Infantry, three years.....	979	70	284	7	280		237	2156	247	6	51	98	848
Fifth Infantry, three years.....	1058	210	684	25	50		204	2256	285	4	105	38	405
Sixth Infantry, three years.....	1108	58	171	18	79		237	2148	321	7	79	76	518
Seventh Infantry, three years.....	1029	74	343	12	189		67	1982	391	6	44	106	478
Eighth Infantry, three years.....	978	52	236	62	16		3	1643	255	3	60	41	820
*Ninth Infantry, three years.....	870	109	180	43	1		219	1422	175		25	7	191
Tenth Infantry, three years.....	916	20	85				18	1034	219		21	23	316
Eleventh Infantry, three years.....	1029	72	268	24	62		368	1965	348		25	9	819
Twelfth Infantry, three years.....	1045	84	314	22	177		519	2186	294		26	64	836
*Thirteenth Infantry, three years.....	970	169	212	33	83		72	1981	188	3	71	6	821
Fourteenth Infantry, three years.....	970	60	439	41	85		200	2182	287	18	97	28	407
Fifteenth Infantry, three years.....	801	20	76	1	1		7	906	267	22	46	47	204
Sixteenth Infantry, three years.....	1066	70	647	12	88		248	2200	363	46	115	88	886
Seventeenth Infantry, three years.....	941	77	298	10	186		287	1964	221	5	157	82	448
Eighteenth Infantry, three years.....	962	61	103	34	28		71	1687	220	78	208	28	265
Nineteenth Infantry, three years.....	978	26	156	5	54		270	1484	186		46	162	845
Twentieth Infantry, three years.....	990	12	120	6	1			1129	237		41	115	222
Twenty-first Infantry, three years.....	1002	2	132	15				1171	288		40	99	261
Twenty-second Infantry, three years.....	1009		139	4	180			1605	226		46	81	196
Twenty-third Infantry, three years.....	994	1	118	4			228	1117	289	1	6	124	281
Twenty-fourth Infantry, three years.....	1003		70	4				1077	178		71	188	289
Twenty-fifth Infantry, three years.....	1018	20	282	10	6		95	1444	422		20	65	165
Twenty-sixth Infantry, three years.....	1002		84	2	1			1089	254		31	125	232
Twenty-seventh Infantry, three years.....	865	24	236	68	8			1196	246	4	56	57	248
Twenty-eighth Infantry, three years.....	961	2	125	17	82			1187	231		38	81	221
Twenty-ninth Infantry, three years.....	961	2	114	11	1			1089	296		39	108	184
Thirtieth Infantry, three years.....	906	69	220	23	1			1219	69		52	46	840
Thirty-first Infantry, three years.....	878	8	188					1078	114	2	52	83	167
Thirty-second Infantry, three years.....	993	6	370	5				1474	275		68	27	189
Thirty-third Infantry, three years.....	892		164	8	2		100	1066	198	4	22	37	170
Thirty-fourth Infantry, three years.....	961							981	20		283		186
Thirty-fifth Infantry, three years.....	1066		14	8				1088	256		29	11	171
Thirty-sixth Infantry, three years.....	990		9	15				1014	296		21	38	214
Thirty-seventh Inf., one, two & three.....	708		25	76	64	186		1144	211		29	29	195
Thirty-eighth Inf., one, two & three.....	913		8	104	7			1032	108		55	21	208
Thirty-ninth Inf., one hundred days.....	780							780			No Report.		
Fortieth Infantry, one hundred days.....	776							776	18				
Forty-first Inf., one hundred days.....	578							578	6		2		
Forty-second Infantry, one year.....	877		130		1			1008	57		18	149	188
Forty-third Infantry, one year.....	867		88		8			918	70		40	1	39
Forty-fourth Infantry, one year.....	877		235		2			1114	57		48	121	92
Forty-fifth Infantry, one year.....	859		142					1001	26		8	86	80

TENTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR—1866-1867.

The inauguration of the newly elected State officers took place on Monday, January 1, 1866. The legislature, in its nineteenth regular session, convened on the tenth. H. D. Barron was elected speaker of the assembly. The "Union" and "Republican" members were in a majority in both branches of the legislature. "Our first duty," said Governor Fairchild in his message, "is to give thanks to Almighty God for all His mercies during the year that is past." "The people of no nation on earth," he continued, "have greater cause to be thankful than have our people. The enemies of the country have been overthrown in battle. The war has settled finally great questions at issue between ourselves." Among the joint resolutions passed at this session was one submitting the question of a constitutional convention to frame a new constitution for the State, to the people. The legislature adjourned on the twelfth of April, having been in session ninety-three days. At the general election in November of this year, there were elected to the Fortieth congress: H. E. Paine, from the first district; B. F. Hopkins, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; C. A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, from the fifth, and C. C. Washburn, from the sixth district. All were republicans except Eldredge, who was elected as a democrat. The proposition for a constitutional convention was voted upon by the people at this election, but was defeated.

The twentieth session of the legislature commenced on the ninth of January, 1867. Angus Cameron was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature was strongly "Republican-Union." The message of Governor Fairchild was read by him in person, on the tenth. On the twenty-third, the two houses, in joint convention, elected Timothy O. Howe United States senator for the term of six years, commencing on the fourth of March next ensuing. This legislature passed an act submitting to the people at the next Fall election an amendment to section twenty-one of article four of the constitution of the State, providing for paying a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars to each member of the legislature, instead of a *per diem* allowance, as previously given. A *sine die* adjournment took place on the eleventh of April, after a service of ninety-three days.

To provide for the more efficient collection of license fees due the State, an act, approved on the day of adjournment, authorized the governor to appoint an agent of the treasury, to superintend and enforce the collection of fees due for licenses fixed by law. This law is still in force, the agent holding his office at the pleasure of the executive of the State.

On the 27th of March, Chief Justice Dixon resigned his office but was immediately appointed by the governor to the same position. At the election in April following, associate Justice Cole was re-elected, without opposition, for six years from the first Monday in January following. On the 16th of August, Associate Justice Downer having resigned, Byron Paine was appointed by the governor in his place.

The republican State ticket, in the Fall, was elected over the democratic—resulting in the choice of Lucius Fairchild for governor; Wyman Spooner, for lieutenant governor; Thomas S. Allen, Jr., secretary of state; William E. Smith, for state treasurer; Charles R. Gill, for attorney general; A. J. Craig, for superintendent of public instruction; Jeremiah M. Rusk, for bank comptroller, and Henry Cordier, for state prison commissioner. Except Craig, all these officers were the former incumbents. The amendment to section 21 of article 4 of the constitution of the State, giving the members a salary instead of a *per diem* allowance, was adopted at this election. As it now stands, each member of the legislature receives, for his services, three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he travels in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the legislature. on the most

usual route. In case of any extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly.

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM)—1868–1869.

The Eleventh Administration in Wisconsin commenced at noon on the 6th day of January, 1868. This was the commencement of Governor Fairchild's second term. On the eighth of January, 1868, began the twenty-first regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin. A. M. Thomson was elected speaker of the assembly. Of the laws of a general nature passed by this legislature, was one abolishing the office of bank comptroller, transferring his duties to the state treasurer, and another providing for the establishing of libraries in the various townships of the State. A visible effect was produced by the constitutional amendment allowing members a salary, in abbreviating this session, though not materially diminishing the amount of business transacted. A *sine die* adjournment took place on the sixth of March.

At the election in April, 1868, Chief Justice Dixon was chosen for the unexpired balance of his own term, ending on the first Monday of January, 1870. At the same election, Byron Paine was chosen associate justice for the unexpired balance of Associate Justice Downer's term, ending the 1st day of January, 1872.

At the Fall election in this year, republican electors were chosen over those upon the democratic ticket, for president and vice president; and, as a consequence, Grant and Colfax received the vote of Wisconsin. Of the members elected at the same time, to the forty-first congress, all but one were republicans—Eldredge being a democrat. The successful ticket was: H. E. Paine, from the first district; B. F. Hopkins, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; C. A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, from the fifth, and C. C. Washburn, from the sixth district. These were all members, from their respective districts, in the previous congress—the only instance since Wisconsin became a State of a re-election of all the incumbents.

On the thirteenth of January, 1869, began the twenty-second regular session of the State legislature. A. M. Thomson was elected speaker of the assembly. A very important duty imposed upon both houses was the election of a United States senator in the place of James R. Doolittle. The republicans having a majority in the legislature on joint ballot, the excitement among the members belonging to that party rose to a high pitch. The candidates for nomination were Matthew H. Carpenter and C. C. Washburn. The contest was, up to that time, unparalleled in Wisconsin for the amount of personal interest manifested. Both gentlemen had a large lobby influence assembled at Madison. Carpenter was successful before the republican nominating convention, on the sixth ballot. On the twenty-seventh of January, the two houses proceeded to ratify the nomination by electing him United States senator for six years, from the fourth of March following. One of the most important transactions entered into by the legislature of 1869 was the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States. Both houses adjourned *sine die* on the eleventh of March—a very short session. At the spring election, on the 6th of April, Luther S. Dixon was re-elected without opposition, chief justice of the supreme court, for a term of six years, from the first Monday in January next ensuing. In the Fall, both democrats and republicans put a State ticket in the field for the ensuing election: the republicans were successful, electing Lucius Fairchild, governor; Thaddeus C. Pound, lieutenant governor; Llywelyn Breese, secretary of state; Henry Baetz, state treasurer; S. S. Barlow, attorney general; George F. Wheeler, state prison commissioner; and A. L. Craig, superintendent of public instruction. The office of bank comptroller expired on the 31st day of December, 1869, the duties of the office being transferred to the state treasurer.

At this election, an amendment to sections 5 and 9 of article five of the constitution of the State was ratified and adopted by the people. Under this amendment, the governor receives, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which is in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The lieutenant governor receives, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR (THIRD TERM)—1870-1871.

On the third of January, 1870, commenced the twelfth administration in Wisconsin, Governor Fairchild thus entering upon his third term as chief executive of the State; the only instance since the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, of the same person being twice re-elected to that office. It was an emphatic recognition of the value of his services in the gubernatorial chair. On the twelfth of January, the twenty-third regular session of the legislature of the State commenced at Madison. James M. Bingham was elected speaker of the assembly. Before the expiration of the month, Governor Fairchild received official information that over two hundred thousand dollars of the war claim of Wisconsin upon the General Government had been audited, considerable more than one hundred thousand having the previous year been allowed. In the month of March, an energetic effort was made in the legislature, by members from Milwaukee, to remove the seat of government from Madison to their city; but the project was defeated by a considerable majority in the assembly voting to postpone the matter indefinitely. According to section eight of article one of the constitution, as originally adopted, no person could be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in certain cases therein specified. The legislature of 1869 proposed an amendment against the "grand jury system" of the constitution, and referred it to the legislature of 1870 for their approval or rejection. The latter took up the proposition and agreed to it by the proper majority, and submitted it to the people at the next election for their ratification. The *sine die* adjournment of both houses took place on the seventeenth of March, 1870. On the first day of January, previous, the member of congress from the second district of the State, B. F. Hopkins, died, and David Atwood, republican, was elected to fill the vacancy on the fifteenth of February following.

Early in 1870, was organized the "Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters." By an act of the legislature approved March 16, of that year, it was incorporated, having among its specific objects, researches and investigations in the various departments of the material, metaphysical, ethical, ethnological and social sciences; a progressive and thorough scientific survey of the State, with a view of determining its mineral, agricultural and other resources; the advancement of the useful arts, through the application of science, and by the encouragement of original invention; the encouragement of the fine arts, by means of honors and prizes awarded to artists for original works of superior merit; the formation of scientific, economical and art museums; the encouragement of philological and historical research; the collection and preservation of historic records, and the formation of a general library; and the diffusion of knowledge by the publication of original contributions to science, literature and the arts. The academy has already published four volumes of transactions, under authority of the State.

The fourth charitable institution established by Wisconsin was the "Northern Hospital for the Insane," located at Oshkosh, Winnebago county. It was authorized by an act of the legislature approved March 10, 1870. The law governing the admission of patients to this hospital is the same as to the Wisconsin State Hospital.

On the third day of July, 1870, A. J. Craig, superintendent of public instruction, died of consumption, and Samuel Fallows was, on the 6th of that month, appointed by the governor to fill the place made vacant by his death. The census taken this year by the General Government, showed the population of Wisconsin to be over one million sixty-four thousand. At the Fall election for members to the forty-second congress, Alexander Mitchell was chosen to represent the first district; G. W. Hazelton, the second; J. A. Barber, the third; C. A. Eldredge, the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, the fifth; and J. M. Rusk, the sixth district. Mitchell and Eldredge were democrats; the residue were republicans. The amendment to section 8, of article 7 of the constitution of the State, abolishing the grand jury system was ratified by a large majority. Under it, no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person, for the same offense, shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident and the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Governor Fairchild, in his last annual message to the legislature, delivered to that body at its twenty-fourth regular session beginning on the eleventh of January, 1871, said that Wisconsin State polity was so wisely adapted to the needs of the people, and so favorable to the growth and prosperity of the commonwealth, as to require but few changes at the hands of the legislature, and those rather of detail than of system. At the commencement of this session, William E. Smith was elected speaker of the assembly. A very carefully-perfected measure of this legislature was one providing for the trial of criminal offenses on information, without the intervention of a Grand Jury. A state commissioner of immigration, to be elected by the people, was provided for. Both bodies adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-fifth of March. On the thirteenth of January preceding, Associate Justice Byron Paine, of the supreme court, died; whereupon the governor, on the 20th of the same month, appointed in his place, until the Spring election should be held, William Penn Lyon. The latter, at the election in April, was chosen by the people to serve the unexpired time of Associate Justice Paine, ending the first Monday of January, 1872, and for a full term of six years from the same date. On the 3d of April, Ole C. Johnson was appointed by the governor state commissioner of immigration, to serve until his successor at the next general election could be chosen by the people. To the end that the administration of public charity and correction should thereafter be conducted upon sound principles of economy, justice and humanity, and that the relations existing between the State and its dependent and criminal classes might be better understood, there was, by an act of the legislature, approved March 23, 1871, a "state board of charities and reform" created—to consist of five members to be appointed by the governor of the State, the duties of the members being to investigate and supervise the whole system of charitable and correctional institutions supported by the State or receiving aid from the State treasury, and on or before the first day of December in each year to report their proceedings to the executive of the State. This board was thereafter duly organized and its members have since reported annually to the governor their proceedings and the amount of their expenses, as required by law.

The "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society," although previously organized, first under the name of the "Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association," was not incorporated until the 24th of March, 1871—the object of the society being to improve the condition of horticulture, rural adornment and landscape gardening. By a law of 1868, provision was made for the publication of the society's transactions in connection with the State agricultural society; but by the act

of 1871, this law was repealed and an appropriation made for their yearly publication in separate form; resulting in the issuing, up to the present time, of nine volumes. The society holds annual meetings at Madison.

At the November election both republicans and democrats had a full ticket for the suffrages of the people. The republicans were successful, electing for governor, C. C. Washburn; M. H. Pettitt, for lieutenant governor; Llywelyn Breese, for secretary of state; Henry Baetz, for state treasurer; Samuel Fallows, for superintendent of public instruction; S. S. Barlow, for attorney general; G. F. Wheeler, for state prison commissioner; and O. C. Johnson, for state commissioner of immigration. At this election an amendment to article four of the constitution of the State was ratified and adopted by the people. As it now stands, the legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the names of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening, or altering highways, except in cases of State roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams, at points wholly within this State. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited in the foregoing cases, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State.

Industrially considered, the year 1871 had but little to distinguish it from the average of previous years in the State, except that the late frosts of Spring and the drouth of Summer diminished somewhat the yield of certain crops. With the exception of slight showers of only an hour or two's duration, in the month of September, no rain fell in Wisconsin from the eighth of July to the ninth of October—a period of three months. The consequence was a most calamitous event which will render the year 1871 memorable in the history of the State.

The great drouth of the Summer and Fall dried up the streams and swamps in Northern Wisconsin. In the forests, the fallen leaves and underbrush which covered the ground became very ignitable. The ground itself, especially in cases of alluvial or bottom lands, was so dry and parched as to burn readily to the depth of a foot or more. For many days preceding the commencement of the second week in October fires swept through the timbered country, and in some instances over prairies and “openings.” Farmers, saw-mill owners, railroad men and all others interested in exposed property, labored day and night in contending against the advance of devouring fires, which were destroying, notwithstanding the ceaseless energies of the people, an occasional mill or house and sweeping off, here and there, fences, haystacks and barns. Over the counties lying upon Green bay and a portion of those contiguous thereto on the south, southwest and west, hung a general gloom. No rain came. All energies were exhausted from “fighting fire.” The atmosphere was every where permeated with smoke. The waters of the bay and even Lake Michigan, in places, were so enveloped as to render navigation difficult and in some instances dangerous. It finally became very difficult to travel upon highways and on railroads. Time drew on—but there came no rain. The ground in very many places was burned over. Persons sought refuge—some in excavations in the earth, others in wells.

The counties of Oconto, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Manitowoc, Outagamie and Shawano were all more or less swept by this besom of destruction; but in Oconto county, and for some distance into Menomonee county, Michigan, across the Menomonee river, on the west shore of

the bay and throughout the whole length and breadth of the peninsula,—that is, the territory lying between the bay and Lake Michigan,—the fires were the most devastating. The first week in October passed; then came an actual whirlwind of fire—ten or more miles in width and of indefinite length. The manner of its progress was extraordinary. It destroyed a vast amount of property and many lives. It has been described as a tempestuous sea of flame, accompanied by a most violent hurricane, which multiplied the force of the destructive element. Forests, farm improvements and entire villages were consumed. Men, women and children perished—awfully perished. Even those who fled and sought refuge from the fire in cleared fields, in swamps, lakes and rivers, found, many of them, no safety there, but were burned to death or died of suffocation.

This dreadful and consuming fire was heralded by a sound likened to that of a railroad train—to the roar of a waterfall—to the noise of a battle at a distance. Not human beings only, but horses, oxen, cows, dogs, swine—every thing that had life—ran to escape the impending destruction. The smoke was suffocating and blinding; the roar of the tempest deafening; the atmosphere scorching. Children were separated from their parents, and trampled upon by crazed beasts. Husbands and wives rushed in wild dismay, they knew not where. Death rode triumphantly upon that devastating, fiery flood. More than one thousand men, women and children perished. More than three thousand were rendered destitute—utterly beggared. Mothers were left with fatherless children; fathers with motherless children. Every where were homeless orphans. All around lay suffering, helpless humanity, burned and maimed. Such was the sickening spectacle after the impetuous and irresistible wave of fire swept over that portion of the State. This appalling calamity happened on the 8th and 9th of October. The loss of property has been estimated at four million dollars.

At the tidings of this fearful visitation, Governor Fairchild hastened to the burnt district, to assist, as much as was in his power, the distressed sufferers. He issued, on the 13th of the month, a stirring appeal to the citizens of Wisconsin, for aid. It was promptly responded to from all portions of the State outside the devastated region. Liberal contributions in money, clothing and provisions were sent—some from other States, and even from foreign countries. Northwestern Wisconsin also suffered severely, during these months of drouth, from large fires.

A compilation of the public statutes of Wisconsin was prepared during the year 1871, by David Taylor, and published in two volumes, generally known as the Revised Statutes of 1871. It was wholly a private undertaking; but the legislature authorized the secretary of state to purchase five hundred copies for the use of the State, at its regular session in 1872.

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. — C. C. WASHBURN, GOVERNOR — 1872-1873.

The thirteenth gubernatorial administration in Wisconsin commenced on Monday, January 1, 1872. The only changes made, in the present administration from the previous one, were in the offices of governor and lieutenant governor.

The twenty-fifth regular session of the legislature began on the 10th of January, with a republican majority in both houses. Daniel Hall was elected speaker of the assembly. The next day the governor delivered to a joint convention of the legislature his first annual message—a lengthy document, setting forth in detail the general condition of State affairs. The recent great conflagrations were referred to, and relief suggested. The work of this session of the Legislature was peculiarly difficult, owing to the many general laws which the last constitutional amendment made necessary. The apportionment of the State into new congressional districts was another perplexing and onerous task. Eight districts were formed instead of six, as at the commencement of the last decade. By this, the fourth congressional apportionment, each district

elects one member. The first district consists of the counties of Rock, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, and Waukesha; the second, of Jefferson, Dane, Sauk, and Columbia; the third, of Grant, Iowa, LaFayette, Green, Richland, and Crawford; the fourth, of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Washington; the fifth, of Dodge, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Manitowoc; the sixth, of Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Winnebago, Calumet, Brown, Kewaunee and Door; the seventh, of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Eau Claire, and Clark; the eighth, of Oconto, Shawano, Portage, Wood, Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Marathon, Dunn, Chippewa, Barron, Polk, Burnett, Bayfield, Douglas, and Ashland. To this district have since been added the new counties of Lincoln, Taylor, Price, Marinette and New.

After a session of seventy-seven days, the legislature finished its work, adjourning on the twenty-seventh of March. At the ensuing November election, the republican ticket for president and vice president of the United States was successful. The ten electors chosen cast their votes in the electoral college for Grant and Wilson. In the eight congressional districts, six republicans and two democrats were elected to the forty-third congress; the last mentioned from the fourth and fifth districts. C. G. Williams represented the first district; G. W. Hazelton the second; J. Allen Barber the third; Alexander Mitchell the fourth; C. A. Eldredge the fifth; Philetus Sawyer the sixth; J. M. Rusk the seventh; and A. G. McDill the eighth district.

Throughout Wisconsin, as in all portions of the Union outside the State, a singular pestilence prevailed among horses in the months of November and December, 1872, very few escaping. Horses kept in warm, well ventilated stables, avoiding currents of air, with little or no medicine, and fed upon nutritious and laxative food, soon recovered. Although but few died, yet the loss to the State was considerable, especially in villages and cities, resulting from the difficulty to substitute other animals in the place of the horse during the continuance of the disease.

The twenty-sixth regular session of the State legislature commenced on the eighth day of January, 1873, with a republican majority in both houses. Henry D. Barron was elected speaker of the assembly. On the ninth, Governor Washburn's message—his second annual one—was delivered to the two houses. It opened with a brief reference to the abundant returns from agricultural pursuits, to the developments of the industries of the state, to the advance in manufacturing, to the rapid extension in railways, and to the general and satisfactory progress in education, throughout Wisconsin. He followed with several recommendations—claiming that “many vast and overshadowing corporations in the United States are justly a source of alarm,” and that “the legislature can not scan too closely every measure that should come before it which proposed to give additional rights and privileges to the railways of the state.” He also recommended that the “granting of passes to the class of state officials who, through their public office, have power to confer or withhold benefits to a railroad company, be prohibited.” The message was favorably commented upon by the press of the state, of all parties. “If Governor Washburn,” says one of the opposition papers of his administration, “is not a great statesman, he is certainly not a small politician.” One of the first measures of this legislature was the election of United States senator, to fill the place of Timothy O. Howe, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. On the twenty-second of January the two houses met in joint convention, when it was announced that by the previous action of the senate and assembly, Timothy O. Howe was again elected to that office for the term of six years. On the twentieth of March, the legislature adjourned *sine die*, after a session of seventy-two days.

Milton H. Pettitt, the lieutenant governor, died on the 23d day of March following the adjournment. By this sudden and unexpected death, the State lost an upright and conscientious public officer.

Among the important acts passed by this legislature was one providing for a geological survey of the State, to be begun in Ashland and Douglas counties, and completed within four years, by a chief geologist and four assistants, to be appointed by the governor, appropriating for the work an annual payment of thirteen thousand dollars. An act providing for a geological survey, of the State, passed by the legislature, and approved March 25, 1853, authorized the governor to appoint a state geologist, who was to select a suitable person as assistant geologist. Their duties were to make a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. Under this law Edward Daniels, on the first day of April, 1853, was appointed state geologist, superseded on the 12th day of August, 1854, by James G. Percival, who died in office on the 2d of May, 1856, at Hazel Green. By an act approved March 3, 1857, James Hall, Ezra Carr and Edward Daniels were appointed by the legislature geological commissioners. By an act approved April 2, 1860, Hall was made principal of the commission. The survey was interrupted by a repeal, March 21, 1862, of previous laws promoting it. However, to complete the survey, the matter was reinstated by the act of this legislature, approved March 29, the governor, under that act, appointing as chief geologist Increase A. Lapham, April 10, 1873.

Another act changed the management of the state prison — providing for the appointment by the governor of three directors; one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, in place of a state prison commissioner, who had been elected by the people every two years, along with other officers of the State.

At the Spring election, Orsamus Cole, who had been eighteen years upon the bench, was re-elected, without opposition, an associate justice of the supreme court, for a term of six years from the first Monday in January following. The two tickets in the field at the Fall election were the republican and the people's reform. The latter was successful; the political scepter passing out of the hands of the republicans, after a supremacy in the State continuing unbroken since the beginning of the seventh administration, when A. W. Randall (governor for a second term) and the residue of the State officers were elected — all republicans.

The general success among the cultivators of the soil throughout the state during the year, notwithstanding "the crisis," was marked and satisfactory; but the financial disturbances during the latter part of the Fall and the first part of the Winter, resulted in a general depreciation of prices.

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. — WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, GOVERNOR — 1874-75.

The fourteenth administration of Wisconsin commenced at noon on Monday, the fifth day of January, 1874, by the inauguration of William R. Taylor as governor; Charles D. Parker, lieutenant governor; Peter Doyle, secretary of state; Ferdinand Kuehn, state treasurer; A. Scott Sloan, attorney general; Edward Searing, superintendent of public instruction; and Martin J. Argard, state commissioner of immigration. These officers were not elected by any distinctive political party as such, but as the representatives of a new political organization, including "all Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and other electors of Wisconsin, friendly to genuine reform through equal and impartial legislation, honesty in office, and rigid economy in the administration of affairs." Among the marked characteristics of the platform agreed upon by the convention nominating the above-mentioned ticket was a declaration by the members that they would "vote for no candidate for office whose nomination is the fruit of his own importunity, or of a corrupt combination among partisan leaders;" another, "that the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own creation shall be sacredly respected, to the full extent of protecting the people against every form of monopoly or extortion," not denying, however, an encouragement to wholesome enterprise on the part of aggre-

gated capital—this “plank” having special reference to a long series of alleged grievances assumed to have been endured by the people on account of discriminations in railroad charges and a consequent burdensome taxation upon labor—especially upon the agricultural industry of the State.

The twenty-seventh regular session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced at Madison on the fourteenth of January. The two houses were politically antagonistic in their majorities; the senate was republican, while the assembly had a “reform” majority. In the latter branch, Gabriel Bouck was elected speaker. Governor Taylor, on the fifteenth, met the legislature in joint convention and delivered his message. “An era,” said he, “of apparent prosperity without parallel in the previous history of the nation, has been succeeded by financial reverses affecting all classes of industry, and largely modifying the standard of values.” “Accompanying these financial disturbances,” added the governor, “has come an imperative demand from the people for a purer political morality, a more equitable apportionment of the burdens and blessings of government, and a more rigid economy in the administration of public affairs.”

Among the important acts passed by this legislature was one generally known as the “Potter Law,” from the circumstance of the bill being introduced by Robert L. D. Potter, senator, representing the twenty-fifth senatorial district of the state. The railroad companies for a number of years had, as before intimated, been complained of by the people, who charged them with unjust discriminations and exorbitantly high rates for the transportation of passengers and merchandize. All the railroad charters were granted by acts at different times of the State legislature, under the constitution which declares that “corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by a special act, except for municipal purposes and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporations can not be attained under general laws. All general laws, or special acts, enacted under the provisions of this section, may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.” The complaints of the people seem to have remained unheeded, resulting in the passage of the “Potter Law.” This law limited the compensation for the transportation of passengers, classified freight, and regulated prices for its transportation within the State. It also required the governor on or before the first of May, 1874, by and with the consent of the senate, to appoint three railroad commissioners; one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, whose terms of office should commence on the fourteenth day of May, and that the governor, thereafter, on the first day of May, of each year, should appoint one commissioner for three years. Under this law, the governor appointed J. H. Osborn, for three years; George H. Paul, for two years; and J. W. Hoyt, for one year. Under executive direction, this commission inaugurated its labors by compiling, classifying, and putting into convenient form for public use for the first time, all the railroad legislation of the State.

At the outset the two chief railroad corporations of the State—the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Northwestern—served formal notice upon the governor of Wisconsin that they would not respect the provisions of the new railroad law. Under his oath of office, to support the constitution of the State, it was the duty of Governor Taylor to expedite all such measures as should be resolved upon by the legislature, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. No alternative, therefore, was left the chief executive but to enforce the law by all the means placed in his hands for that purpose. He promptly responded to the notification of the railroad companies by a proclamation, dated May 1, 1874, in which he enjoined compliance with the statute, declaring that all the functions of his office would be exercised in faithfully executing the laws, and invoking the aid of all good citizens thereto. “The law of the land,” said Governor Taylor, “must be respected and obeyed.” “While none,” continued he,

"are so weak as to be without its protection, none are so strong as to be above its restraints. If provisions of the law be deemed oppressive, resistance to its mandates will not abate, but rather multiply the anticipated evils." "It is the right," he added, "of all to test its validity through the constituted channels, but with that right is coupled the duty of yielding a general obedience to its requirements until it has been pronounced invalid by competent authority."

The railroad companies claimed not merely the unconstitutionality of the law, but that its enforcement would bankrupt the companies, and suspend the operation of their lines. The governor, in reply, pleaded the inviolability of his oath of office and his pledged faith to the people. The result was an appeal to the courts, in which the State, under the direction of its governor, was compelled to confront an array of the most formidable legal talent of the country. Upon the result in Wisconsin depended the vitality of much similar legislation in neighboring States, and Governor Taylor and his associate representatives of State authority were thus compelled to bear the brunt of a controversy of national extent and consequence. The contention extended both to State and United States courts, the main question involved being the constitutional power of the State over corporations of its own creation. In all respects, the State was fully sustained in its position, and, ultimately, judgments were rendered against the corporations in all the State and federal courts, including the supreme court of the United States, and establishing finally the complete and absolute power of the people, through the legislature, to modify or altogether repeal the charters of corporations.

Another act of the session of 1874 abolished the office of State commissioner of immigration, "on and after" the first Monday of January, 1876. The legislature adjourned on the twelfth of March, 1874, after a session of fifty-eight days.

The office of state prison commissioner having, by operation of law, become vacant on the fifth day of January, 1874, the governor, on the twenty-third of that month, appointed for State prison directors, Joel Rich, for two years; William E. Smith, for four years; and Nelson Dewey, for six years: these to take the place of that officer.

On the sixteenth of June, Chief Justice Dixon, whose term of office would have expired on the first Monday in January, 1876, resigned his seat upon the bench of the supreme court, Governor Taylor appointing Edward G. Ryan in his place until his successor should be elected and qualified. At the November election of this year, the members chosen to the forty-fourth congress were—Charles G. Williams, from the first district; Lucian B. Caswell, from the second; Henry S. Magoon, from the third; William Pitt Lynde, from the fourth; Samuel D. Burchard, from the fifth; A. M. Kimball, from the sixth; Jeremiah M. Rusk, from the seventh, and George W. Cate, from the eighth district. Lynde, Burchard and Cate were "reform;" the residue were republican.

At the same election, an amendment to section 3 of article 11 of the constitution of the State was duly ratified and adopted by the people. Under this section, as it now stands, it is the duty of the legislature, and they are by it empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts, by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to any amount, including existing indebtedness in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct

annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

In 1872, the first appropriation for fish culture in Wisconsin was made by the legislature, subject to the direction of the United States commissioner of fisheries. In 1874, a further sum was appropriated, and the governor of the State authorized to appoint three commissioners, whose duties were, upon receiving any spawn or fish, by or through the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, to immediately place such spawn in the care of responsible pisciculturists of the State, to be hatched and distributed in the different waters in and surrounding Wisconsin. Two more members have since been added by law to the commission; their labors have been much extended, and liberal appropriations made to further the object they have in view—with flattering prospects of their finally being able to stock the streams and lakes of the State with the best varieties of food fish.

The year 1874, in Wisconsin, was characterized as one of general prosperity among farmers, excepting the growers of wheat. The crop of that cereal was light, and, in places, entirely destroyed by the chinch-bug. As a consequence, considerable depression existed in business in the wheat-growing districts. Trade and commerce continued throughout the year at a low ebb, the direct result of the monetary crisis of 1873.

The legislature commenced its twenty-eighth regular session on the thirteenth of January, 1875, with a republican majority in both houses. F. W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. The governor delivered his message in person, on the fourteenth, to the two houses. "Thanking God for all His mercies," are his opening words, "I congratulate you that order and peace reign throughout the length and breadth of our State. Our material prosperity has not fulfilled our anticipations. But let us remember that we bear no burden of financial depression not common to all the States, and that the penalties of folly are the foundation of wisdom." In regard to the "Potter Law," the governor said, "It is not my opinion that this law expressed the best judgment of the legislature which enacted it. While the general principles upon which it is founded command our unqualified approbation, and can never be surrendered, it must be conceded that the law is defective in some of its details. . . . The great object sought to be accomplished by our people," continued the speaker, "is not the management of railroad property by themselves, but to prevent its mismanagement by others." Concerning the charge that Wisconsin was warring upon railways within her limits, the governor added, "She has never proposed such a war. She proposes none now. She asks only honesty, justice and the peace of mutual good will. To all men concerned, her people say in sincerity and in truth that every dollar invested in our State shall be lawfully entitled to its just protection, whencesoever the danger comes. In demanding justice for all, the State will deny justice to none. In forbidding mismanagement, the State will impose no restraints upon any management that is honest and just. In this, the moral and hereditary instincts of our people furnish a stronger bond of good faith than the judgments of courts or the obligations of paper constitutions. Honest capital may be timid and easily frightened; yet it is more certain to seek investment among a people whose laws are at all times a shield for the weak and a reliance for the strong—where the wholesome restraints of judicious legislation are felt alike by the exalted and the humble, the rich and the poor."

The first important business to be transacted by this legislature was the election of a United States senator, as the term for which M. H. Carpenter had been elected would expire on the fourth of March ensuing. Much interest was manifested in the matter, not only in the two houses, but throughout the State. There was an especial reason for this; for, although the then.

incumbent was a candidate for re-election, with a republican majority in the legislature, yet it was well known that enough members of that party were pledged, before the commencement of the session, to vote against him, to secure his defeat, should they stand firm to their pledges. The republicans met in caucus and nominated Carpenter for re-election; but the recalcitrant members held themselves aloof. Now, according to usual precedents, a nomination by the dominant party was equivalent to an election; not so, however, in this case, notwithstanding the friends of the nominee felt sanguine of his election in the end. The result of the first ballot, on the twenty-sixth of January, was, in the senate, thirteen for the republican candidate; in the assembly, forty-six votes, an aggregate of only fifty-nine. He lacked four votes in the assembly and an equal number in the senate, of having a majority in each house. On the twenty-seventh, the two houses, in joint convention, having met to compare the record of the voting the day previous, and it appearing that no one person had received a majority of the votes in each house for United States senator, they proceeded to their first joint ballot. The result was, no election. The balloting was continued each day, until the third of February, when, on the eleventh joint trial, Angus Cameron, of LaCrosse, having received sixty-eight votes, to Carpenter's fifty-nine, with five scattering, was declared elected.

As in the previous session so in this,—one of the most absorbing subjects before the legislature was that of railroads; the "Potter Law" receiving a due share of attention in both houses. The result was an amendment in some important particulars without changing the right of State control: rates were modified. The law as amended was more favorable to the railroad companies and was regarded as a compromise. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 6th of March. This was the shortest session ever held in the State except one of twenty-five years previous.

On the 16th of February, O. W. Wight was appointed by the governor chief geologist of Wisconsin, in place of I. A. Lapham, whose appointment had not been acted upon by the Senate. On the 24th of the same month, J. W. Hoyt was appointed railroad commissioner for three years from the first day of May following, on which day his one-year term in the same office would expire. At the regular Spring election on the 6th of April following, Edward G. Ryan was elected, without opposition, chief justice of the supreme court for the unexpired term of Chief Justice Dixon, ending the first Monday in January, 1876, and for a full term of six years from the last mentioned date; so that his present term of office will expire on the 1st Monday in January, 1882. An act providing for taking the census of Wisconsin on or before the 1st of July, 1875, was passed by the legislature and approved the 4th of March previous. It required an enumeration of all the inhabitants of the State except Indians, who were not entitled to the right of suffrage. The result of this enumeration gave a total population to Wisconsin of one million two hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine.

At the November election, republican and "reform" tickets were in the field for State officers, resulting in the success of the latter, except as to governor. For this office Harrison Ludington was chosen by a majority, according to the State board of canvassers, over William R. Taylor, of eight hundred and forty-one. The rest of the candidates elected were: Charles D. Parker, lieutenant governor; Peter Doyle, secretary of state; Ferdinand Kuehn, treasurer of state, A. Scott Sloan, attorney general; and Edward Searing, superintendent of public instruction. The act abolishing the office of state commissioner of immigration was to take effect "on and after" the close of this administration; so, or course, no person was voted for to fill that position at the Fall election of 1875.

During this administration the principle involved in a long-pending controversy between the State and Minnesota relating to valuable harbor privileges at the head of Lake Superior, was successfully and finally settled in favor of Wisconsin. The influence of the executive was largely

instrumental in initiating a movement which resulted in securing congressional appropriations amounting to \$800,000 to the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement. A change was inaugurated in the whole system of timber agencies over State and railroad lands, by which the duties of agents were localized, and efficiency was so well established that many important trespasses were brought to light from which over \$60,000 in penalties was collected and paid into the Treasury while as much more was subsequently realized from settlements agreed upon and proceedings instituted. By decisive action on the part of the governor an unsettled printing claim of nearly a hundred thousand dollars was met and defeated in the courts. During this period also appropriations were cut down, and the rate of taxation diminished. Governor Taylor bestowed unremitting personal attention to details of business with a view of promoting the public interests with strict economy, while his countenance and support was extended to all legitimate enterprises. He required the Wisconsin Central railroad company to give substantial assurance that it would construct a branch line from Stevens Point to Portage City as contemplated by congress before issuing certificates for its land grants.

The closing year of the century of our national existence—1875, was one somewhat discouraging to certain branches of the agricultural interests of Wisconsin. The previous Winter had been an unusually severe one. A greater breadth of corn was planted than in any previous year in the State, but the unusually late season, followed by frosts in August and September, entirely ruined thousands of acres of that staple.

FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—HARRISON LUDINGTON, GOVERNOR—1876—1877.

The fifteenth administration of Wisconsin commenced at noon on Monday, January 3, 1876 by the inauguration of State officers—Harrison Ludington, as previously stated, having been elected upon the republican ticket, to fill the chief executive office of the State; the others, to the residue of the offices, upon the democratic reform ticket: the governor, like three of his predecessors—Farwell, Bashford, and Randall (first term)—having been chosen by a majority less than one thousand; and, like two of his predecessors—Farwell and Bashford—when all the other State officers differed with him in politics.

The twenty-ninth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin began on the 12th of January, 1876, at Madison. The republicans were in the majority in both houses. Samuel S. Fifield was elected speaker of the assembly. On the 13th, Governor Ludington delivered in person, to a joint convention of that body, his message, communicating the condition of affairs of the State, and recommending such matters for the consideration of the legislators as were thought expedient: it was brief; its style condensed; its striking peculiarity, a manly frankness. "It is not the part of wisdom," said he, in his concluding remarks, "to disguise the fact that the people of this State, in common with those of all sections of the Union, have suffered some abatement of the prosperity that they have enjoyed in the past." "We have entered," he continued, "upon the centennial of our existence as an independent nation. It is fit that we should renew the spirit in which the Republic had its birth, and our determination that it shall endure to fulfill the great purposes of its existence, and to justify the noble sacrifices of its founders." The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 14th of March, 1876, after a session of sixty-three days. The chief measures of the session were: The amendment of the railroad laws, maintaining salutary restrictions while modifying those features which were crippling and crushing an important interest of the State; and the apportionment of the State into senate and assembly districts. It is a provision of the constitution of the State that the number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred; and that the senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the

assembly. Since the year 1862, the aggregate allotted to both houses had been one hundred and thirty-three, the maximum allowed by the constitution; one hundred in the assembly and thirty-three in the senate. The number of this representation was not diminished by the apportionment of 1876. One of the railroad laws abolished the board of railroad commissioners, conferring its duties upon a railroad commissioner to be appointed by the governor every two years. Under this law, Dana C. Lamb was appointed to that office, on the 10th of March, 1876. On the 2d day of February, previous, George W. Burchard was by the governor appointed state prison director for six years, in place of Joel Rich, whose term of office had expired. On the same day T. C. Chamberlin was appointed chief geologist of Wisconsin in place of O. W. Wight.

The application of Miss Lavinia Goodell, for admission to the bar of Wisconsin, was rejected by the supreme court of the State, at its January term, 1876. "We can not but think," said Chief Justice Ryan, in the decree of refusal, "we can not but think the common law wise in excluding women from the profession of the law." "The profession," he added, "enters largely into the well-being of society, and, to be honorably filled, and safely to society, exacts the devotion of life. The law of nature destines and qualifies the female sex for the bearing and nurture of the children of our race, and for the custody of the homes of the world, and their maintenance in love and honor. And all life-long callings of women inconsistent with these radical and social duties of their sex, as is the profession of the law, are departures from the order of Nature, and, when voluntary, are treason against it." By a law since passed, no person can be denied admission to any court in the State on account of sex; and Miss Goodell has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 13, 1876, a State board of health was established, the appointment of a superintendent of vital statistics, was provided for, and certain duties were assigned to local boards of health. The State board was organized soon after; the governor having previously appointed seven persons as its members. The object of the organization, which is supported by the State, is, to educate the people of Wisconsin into a better knowledge of the nature and causes of disease, and a better knowledge and observance of hygienic laws.

By a law passed in 1868, as amended in 1870 and 1873, the secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general, were constituted a State board of assessment, to meet in the city of Madison, on the third Wednesday in May, 1874, and biennially thereafter, to make an equalized valuation of the property in the State, as a guide to assessment for taxation. In the tables of equalized valuations compiled by this board in 1876, the whole amount of taxable property in Wisconsin, is set down at \$423,596,290; of which sum \$337,073,148, represents real estate and \$86,523,142 personal property.

This being the year for the election of president and vice president of the United States, the two political parties in Wisconsin—republican and democratic—had tickets in the field. At the election on Tuesday, November 7, the republican presidential electors received a majority of the votes cast in the State, securing Wisconsin for Hayes and Wheeler. The eight congressional districts elected the same day their members to the forty-fifth congress, whose terms of office would expire on the 4th of March, 1879. Charles G. Williams was elected in the first district; Lucien B. Caswell, in the second; George C. Hazelton, in the third; William P. Lynde, in the fourth; Edward S. Bragg, in the fifth; Gabriel Bouck, in the sixth; H. L. Humphrey, in the seventh; and Thad. C. Pound, in the eighth district. A majority of the delegation was republican, the representatives from the fourth, fifth and sixth districts only, being democrats.

There was a general and spontaneous exhibition of patriotic impulses throughout the length and breadth of Wisconsin, on the part of both native and foreign-born citizens, at the commencement of the centennial year, and upon the fourth of July. The interest of the people of the State generally, in the Exposition at Philadelphia, was manifested in a somewhat remarkable manner from its inception to its close. By an act of congress, approved March 3, 1871, provision was made for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding in that city, in 1876, an exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and mines of the country. A centennial commission, consisting of one commissioner and one alternate commissioner, from each State and Territory, was authorized to be appointed, to carry out the provisions of the act. David Atwood, as commissioner, and E. D. Holton, as alternate, were commissioned by the president of the United States, from Wisconsin. This commission gradually made progress in preparing for an international exposition. "The commission has been organized," said Governor Washburn, in his message to the legislature in January, 1873, "and has made considerable progress in its work. The occasion will be one to which the American people can not fail to respond in the most enthusiastic manner." The president of the United States, by proclamation, in July, 1873, announced the exhibition and national celebration, and commended them to the people of the Union, and of all nations. "It seems fitting," said Governor Taylor, in his message to the Wisconsin legislature in 1874, "that such a celebration of this important event, should be held, and it is hoped it will be carried out in a manner worthy of a great and enlightened nation." By the close of 1874, a large number of foreign governments had signified their intention to participate in the exhibition.

The legislature of Wisconsin, at its session in 1875, deeming it essential that the State, with its vast resources in agricultural, mineral, lumbering, manufacturing, and other products and industries, should be fully represented at Philadelphia, passed an act which was approved March 3, 1875, to provide for a "Board of State Centennial Managers." Two thousand dollars were appropriated to pay its necessary expenses. The board was to consist of five members to be appointed by the governor; and there were added thereto, as ex-officio members, the United States centennial commissioner and his alternate. The duties of the members were to disseminate information regarding the Exhibition; to secure the co-operation of industrial, scientific, agricultural, and other associations in the State; to appoint co-operative local committees, representing the different industries of the State; to stimulate local action on all measures intended to render the exhibition successful, and a worthy representation of the industries of the country; to encourage the production of articles suitable for the Exhibition; to distribute documents issued by the centennial commission among manufacturers and others in the State; to render assistance in furthering the financial and other interests of the exhibition; to furnish information to the commission on subjects that might be referred to the board; to care for the interests of the State and of its citizens in matters relating to the exhibition; to receive and pronounce upon applications for space; to apportion the space placed at its disposal among the exhibitors from the State; and to supervise such other details relating to the representation of citizens of Wisconsin in the Exhibition, as might from time to time be delegated by the United States centennial commission.

The board was required to meet on the first Wednesday of April, 1875, at the capitol, in Madison, to organize and adopt such by-laws and regulations as might be deemed necessary for the successful prosecution of the work committed to their charge. Governor Taylor appointed Eli Stilson, J. I. Case, J. B. Parkinson, T. C. Pound, and E. A. Calkins, members of the board. Its organization was perfected, at the appointed time, by the election of J. B. Parkinson as president, and W. W. Field, secretary. The ex-officio members of the board, were David Atwood,

United States commissioner, and E. D. Holton, alternate From this time forward, the board was untiring in its efforts to secure a full and proper representation of the varied interests of Wisconsin in the centennial exhibition of 1876. E. A. Calkins having resigned his position as member of the board, Adolph Meinecke took his place by appointment of the governor July 24, 1875. Governor Ludington, in his message to the legislature in January, 1876, spoke in commendation of the coming exhibition. "The occasion," said he, "will afford an excellent opportunity to display the resources and products of the State, and to attract hither capital and immigration."

Soon after the organization of the United States centennial commission, a national organization of the women of the country was perfected. A lady of Philadelphia was placed at its head; and a presiding officer from each State was appointed. Mrs. A. C. Thorp assumed the duties of chairman for Wisconsin, in March, 1875, appointing assistants in various parts of the State, when active work was commenced. This organization was efficient in Wisconsin in arousing an interest in the general purposes and objects of the exhibition.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 3, 1876, the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to the use of the board of centennial managers, for the purpose of arranging for, and making a proper exhibition of, the products, resources, and advantages of the State at the exposition. The treasurer of Wisconsin was, by this act, made an ex-officio member of the board. By this and previous action of the legislature—by efforts put forth by the board of managers—by individual enterprise—by the untiring labors of the "Women's Centennial Executive Committee," to whom, by an act of the legislature, approved the 4th of March, 1875, one thousand dollars were appropriated—Wisconsin was enabled to take a proud and honorable position in the Centennial Exposition—a gratification not only to the thousands of her citizens who visited Philadelphia during its continuance, but to the people generally, throughout the State.

In Wisconsin, throughout the centennial year, those engaged in the various branches of agriculture and other useful avocations, were reasonably prosperous. The crop of wheat and oats was a light yield, and of poor quality; but the corn crop was the largest ever before raised in the State, and of superior quality. The dairy and hog product was large, and commanded remunerative prices. Fruits were unusually plenty. Trade and business enterprises, however, generally remained depressed.

By section five of article seven of the constitution of Wisconsin, the counties of the State were apportioned into five judicial circuits: the county of Richland being attached to Iowa, Chippewa to Crawford, and La Pointe to St. Croix. In 1850, the fifth circuit was divided, and a sixth circuit formed. In 1864, Crawford and Richland were made part of the fifth circuit. By an act which took effect in 1854, a seventh circuit was formed. On the first day of January, 1855, the sixth circuit was divided, and an eighth and ninth circuit formed, the county of Columbia being made a part of the last mentioned one. In the same year was also formed a tenth circuit; and, in 1858, Winnebago county was attached to it; but, in 1870, that county was attached to the third circuit. In 1858, Kewaunee county was attached to the fourth circuit. An eleventh circuit was formed in 1864, from which, in 1865, Dallas county was detached, and made part of the eighth. By an act which took effect on the first day of January, 1871, the twelfth circuit was formed. In 1876, a thirteenth circuit was "constituted and re-organized."

At that time, the whole sixty counties of the State stood apportioned in the thirteen judicial circuits as follows: First circuit, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha; second circuit, Milwaukee, and Waukesha, third circuit, Green Lake, Dodge, Washington, Ozaukee, and Winnebago; fourth circuit, Sheboygan, Calumet, Kewaunee, Fond du Lac, and Manitowoc; fifth circuit,

Grant, Iowa, La Fayette, Richland, and Crawford; sixth circuit, Clark, Jackson, Monroe, La Crosse, and Vernon; seventh circuit, Portage, Marathon, Waupaca, Wood, Waushara, Lincoln and Taylor; eighth circuit, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix; ninth circuit, Adams, Columbia Dane, Juneau, Sauk and Marquette; tenth circuit, Outagamie, Oconto, Shawano, Door, and Brown; eleventh circuit, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, and Polk; twelfth circuit, Rock, Green, and Jefferson; and the thirteenth circuit, Buffalo, Eau Claire, and Trempealeau, Marinette and New are now in the tenth; Price is in the seventh circuit.

The thirtieth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced, pursuant to law, on the 10th of January, 1877. The republicans had working majorities in both houses. J. B. Cassoday was elected Speaker of the Assembly. Governor Ludington delivered his message to the joint convention of the legislature the following day. "We should not seek," said he, in his concluding remarks, "to conceal from ourselves the fact that the prosperity which our people have enjoyed for a number of years past, has suffered some interruption. Agriculture has rendered less return; labor in all departments has been less productive, and trade has consequently been less active, and has realized a reduced percentage of profit." "These adverse circumstances," continued the governor, "will not be wholly a misfortune if we heed the lesson that they convey. This lesson is the necessity of strict economy in public and private affairs. We have been living upon a false basis; and the time has now come when we must return to a solid foundation." The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 8th of March, after a session of fifty-eight days, passing three hundred and one acts—one hundred and thirteen less than at the session of 1876. The most important of these, as claimed by the dominant party which passed it, is one for the maintenance of the purity of the ballot box, known as the "Registry Law." On the 3d day of April, at the regular Spring election, William P. Lyon was re-elected, without opposition, an associate justice of the supreme court for six years from the first Monday in January, 1878, his term of office expiring on the first Monday of January, 1884.

Under a law of 1876, to provide for the revision of the statutes of the State, the justices of the supreme court were authorized to appoint three revisors. The persons receiving the appointment were David Taylor, William F. Vilas and J. P. C. Cottrill. By an amendatory law of 1877, for the purpose of having the revision completed for the session of 1878, the justices of the supreme court were authorized to appoint two additional revisors, and assign them special duties on the commission. H. S. Orton was appointed to revise the criminal law and proceedings, and J. H. Carpenter to revise the probate laws.

Governor Ludington declined being a candidate for renomination. His administration was characterized as one of practical efficiency. As the chief executive officer of Wisconsin, he kept in view the best interests of the State. In matters coming under his control, a rigid system of economy prevailed.

There were three tickets in the field presented to the electors of Wisconsin for their suffrages at the general election held on the sixth of November, 1877: republican, democratic, and the "greenback" ticket. The republicans were successful, electing William E. Smith, governor; James M. Bingham, lieutenant governor; Hans B. Warner, secretary of state; Richard Guenther, treasurer; Alexander Wilson, attorney general; and William C. Whitford, state superintendent of public instruction. At the same election two amendments to the constitution of the State were voted upon and both adopted. The first one amends section four of article seven; so that, hereafter, "the supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State. The legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court, to hold their offices respectively for terms ending two and four years, respectively after the

end of the term of the justice of the said court then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justices and associate justices of said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years." The second one amends section two of article eight; so that, hereafter, "no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the State, except claims of the United States, and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued."

The year 1877, in Wisconsin, was notable for excellent crops. A depression in monetary matters continued, it is true, but not without a reasonable prospect of a change for the better within the near future.

SIXTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—WILLIAM E. SMITH, GOVERNOR—1878—1879.

At noon, on Monday, January 7, 1878, began the sixteenth administration of Wisconsin, by the inauguration of the State officers elect. On the 9th of the same month, commenced the thirty-first regular session of the Legislature. A. R. Barrows was elected Speaker of the Assembly. On the day following, Governor Smith delivered his message—a calm, business-like document—to the Legislature. Both Houses adjourned *sine die* on the 21st of March following. On the 1st day of April, Harlow S. Orton and David Taylor were elected Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; the term of the first named to expire on the first Monday of January, 1888; that of the last mentioned, on the first Monday of January, 1886. In obedience to a proclamation of the Governor, the Legislature convened on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1878, in extra session, to revise the statutes, A. R. Barrows was elected Speaker of the Assembly. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 7th of the same month. In November following, the members chosen to the Forty-sixth Congress were C. G. Williams, in the First District; L. B. Caswell, in the Second; George C. Hazelton, in the Third; P. V. Deuster, in the Fourth; E. S. Bragg, in the Fifth; Gabriel Bouck, in the Sixth; H. L. Humphrey, in the Seventh; and T. C. Pound, in the Eighth. The thirty-second regular session of the Legislature commenced on the 8th day of January, 1879. D. M. Kelly was elected Speaker of the Assembly; the next day, the message of the Governor—a brief, but able State paper—was delivered to both Houses. On the 21st, Matthew H. Carpenter was elected United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March thereafter, in place of Timothy O. Howe. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 5th of March, 1879. On the 1st day of April following, Orsamus Cole was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for a term of ten years.

Wisconsin has many attractive features. It is a healthy, fertile, well-watered and well-wooded State. Every where within its borders the rights of each citizen are held sacred. Intelligence and education are prominent characteristics of its people. All the necessities and many of the comforts and luxuries of life are easily to be obtained. Agriculture, the chief source of wealth to so many nations, is here conducted with profit and success. Generally speaking, the farmer owns the land he cultivates. Here, the laboring man, if honest and industrious, is most certain to secure a competence for himself and family. Few States have made more ample provisions for the unfortunate—the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane—than has Wisconsin. Nor has she been less interested in her reformatory and penal institutions. In her educational facilities, she already rivals the most advanced of her sister States. Her markets are easily reached by railways and water-navigation, so that the products of the country find ready sale. Her commerce is extensive; her manufactures remunerative; her natural resources great and manifold. In morality and religion, her standard is high. Her laws are lenient, but not lax, securing the greatest good to those who are disposed to live up to their requirements. Wisconsin has, in fact, all the essential elements of prosperity and good government. Exalted and noble, therefore, must be her future career.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

By T. C. CHAMBERLIN, A. M., STATE GEOLOGIST.

The surface features of Wisconsin are simple and symmetrical in character, and present a configuration intermediate between the mountainous, on the one hand, and a monotonous level, on the other. The highest summits within the state rise a little more than 1,200 feet above its lowest surfaces. A few exceptional peaks rise from 400 to 600 feet above their bases, but abrupt elevations of more than 200 or 300 feet are not common. Viewed as a whole, the state may be regarded as occupying a swell of land lying between three notable depressions; Lake Michigan on the east, about 578 feet above the mean tide of the ocean, Lake Superior on the north, about 600 feet above the sea, and the valley of the Mississippi river, whose elevation at the Illinois state line is slightly below that of Lake Michigan. From these depressions the surface slopes upward to the summit altitudes of the state. But the rate of ascent is unequal. From Lake Michigan the surface rises by a long, gentle acclivity westward and northward. A similar slope ascends from the Mississippi valley to meet this, and their junction forms a north and south arch extending nearly the entire length of the state. From Lake Superior the surface ascends rapidly to the watershed, which it reaches within about thirty miles of the lake.

If we include the contiguous portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan, the whole elevation may be looked upon as a very low, rude, three-sided pyramid, with rounded angles. The apex is near the Michigan line, between the headwaters of the Montreal and Brule rivers. The northern side is short and abrupt. The southeastward and southwestward sides are long, and decline gently. The base of this pyramid may be considered as, in round numbers, 600 feet above the sea, and its extreme apex 1,800 feet.

Under the waters of Lake Michigan the surface of the land passes below the sea level before the limits of the state are reached. Under Lake Superior the land-surface descends to even greater depths, but probably not within the boundaries of the state. The regularity of the southward slopes is interrupted in a very interesting way by a remarkable diagonal valley occupied by Green bay and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. This is a great groove, traversing the state obliquely, and cutting down the central elevation half its height. A line passing across the surface, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, at any other point, would arch upward from about 400 to 1,000 feet, according to the location, while along the trough of this valley it would reach an elevation barely exceeding 200 feet. On the northwest side of this trough, in general, the surface rises somewhat gradually, giving at most points much amplitude to the valley, but on the opposite side, the slope ascends rapidly to a well marked watershed that stretches across the state parallel to the valley. At Lake Winnebago, this diagonal valley is connected with a scarcely less notable one, occupied by the Rock river. Geologically, this Green-bay-Rock-

river valley is even more noticeable, since it lies along the trend of the underlying strata, and was in large measure plowed out of a soft stratum by glacial action. Where it crosses the watershed, near Horicon marsh, it presents the same general features that are seen at other points, and in an almost equally conspicuous degree. Except in the southern part of the state, this valley is confined on the east by an abrupt ascent, and, at many points, by a precipitous, rocky acclivity, known as "The Ledge"—which is the projecting edge of the strata of the Niagara limestone. On the watershed referred to—between the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins—this ledge is as conspicuous and continuous as at other points, so that we have here again the phenomenon of a valley formed by excavation, running up over an elevation of 300 feet, and connecting two great systems of drainage.

On the east side of this valley, as already indicated, there is a sharp ascent of 200 feet, on an average, from the crest of which the surface slopes gently down to Lake Michigan. The uniformity of this slope is broken by an extended line of drift hills, lying obliquely along it and extending from Kewaunee county southward to the Illinois line and known as the Kettle range. A less conspicuous range of similar character branches off from this in the northwest corner of Walworth county and passes across the Rock river valley, where it curves northward, passing west of Madison, crossing the great bend in the Wisconsin river, and bearing northeastward into Oconto county, where it swings round to the westward and crosses the northern part of the state. As a general topographical feature it is not conspicuous and is rather to be conceived as a peculiar chain of drift hills winding over the surface of the state, merely interrupting in some degree the regularity of its slopes. There will be occasion to return to this feature in our discussion of the drift. It will be observed that the southeastward slope is interrupted by valleys running across it, rudely parallel to Lake Michigan, and directing its drainage northward and southward, instead of directing it down the slope into the lake.

The Mississippi slope presents several conspicuous ridges and valleys, but their trend is toward the great river, and they are all due, essentially, to the erosion of the streams that channel the slope. One of these ridges constitutes the divide south of the Wisconsin river, already referred to. Another of these, conspicuous by reason of its narrowness and sharpness, lies between the Kickapoo and the Mississippi, and extends through Crawford, Vernon and Monroe counties. Still another is formed by the quartzite ranges of Sauk county and others of less prominence give a highly diversified character to the slope.

Scattered over the surface of the state are prominent hills, some swelling upward into rounded domes, some rising symmetrically into conical peaks, some ascending precipitously into castellated towers, and some reaching prominence without regard to beauty of form or convenience of description. A part of these hills were formed by the removal by erosion of the surrounding strata, and a part by the heaping up of drift material by the glacial forces. In the former case, they are composed of rock; in the latter, of clay, sand, gravel and boulders. The two forms are often combined. The highest peak in the southwestern part of the state is the West Blue mound, which is 1,151 feet above Lake Michigan; in the eastern part, Lapham's peak, 824 feet, and in the central part, Rib hill, 1263 feet. The crest of Penokee range in the northern part of the state rises 1,000 feet, and upwards, above Lake Michigan.

The drainage systems correspond in general to these topographical features, though several minor eccentricities are to be observed. The streams of the Lake Superior system plunge rapidly down their steep slopes, forming numerous falls, some of them possessing great beauty, prominent among which are those of the Montreal river. On the southern slope, the rivers, in the upper portion of their courses, likewise descend rapidly, though less so, producing a succession of rapids and cascades, and an occasional cataract. In the lower part of their courses, the

descent becomes much more gentle and many of them are navigable to a greater or less extent. The rivers west of the Wisconsin pursue an essentially direct course to the Mississippi attended of course with minor flexures. The Wisconsin river lies, for the greater part of its course, upon the north and south arch of the state, but on encountering the diagonal valley above mentioned it turns southwestward to the "Father of Waters." The streams east of the Wisconsin flow southerly and southeasterly until they likewise encounter this valley when they turn in the opposite direction and discharge northeasterly into Lake Michigan, through Greer bay. Between the Green-bay-Rock-river valley and Lake Michigan, the drainage is again in the normal southeasterly direction. In the southern part of the state, the rivers flow in a general southerly direction, but, beyond the state, turn westward toward the Mississippi.

If the courses of the streams be studied in detail, many exceedingly interesting and instructive features will be observed, due chiefly to peculiarities of geological structure, some of which will be apparent by inspecting the accompanying geological map. Our space, however, forbids our entering upon the subject here.

The position of the watershed between the great basins of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence is somewhat peculiar. On the Illinois line, it lies only three and one half miles from Lake Michigan and about 160 feet above its surface. As traced northward from this point, it retires from the lake and ascends in elevation till it approaches the vicinity of Lake Winnebago, when it recurves upon itself and descends to the portage between the Fox and the Wisconsin rivers, whence it pursues a northerly course to the heights of Michigan, when it turns westward and passes in an undulating course across the northern part of the state. It will be observed that much the greater area of the state is drained by the Mississippi system.

The relationship which the drainage channels have been observed to sustain to the topographical features is partly that of cause and partly that of effect. The general arching of the surface, giving rise to the main slopes, is due to deep-seated geological causes that produce an upward swelling of the center of the state. This determined the general drainage systems. On the other hand, the streams, acting upon strata of varying hardness, and presenting different attitudes, wore away the surface unequally and cut for themselves anomalous channels, leaving corresponding divides between, which gave origin to the minor irregularities that diversify the surface. In addition to this, the glacier—that great ice stream, the father of the drift—planed and plowed the surface and heaped up its *debris* upon it, modifying both the surface and drainage features. Looked at from a causal standpoint, we see the results of internal forces elevating, and external agencies cutting down, or, in a word, the face of the state is the growth of geologic ages furrowed by the teardrops of the skies.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

In harmony with the historical character of this atlas, it may be most acceptable to weave our brief sketch of the geological structure of the state into the form of a narrative of its growth.

THE ARCHÆAN AGE.

LAURÉNTIAN PERIOD.

The physical history of Wisconsin can be traced back with certainty to a state of complete submergence beneath the waters of the ancient ocean, by which the material of our oldest and deepest strata were deposited. Let an extensive but shallow sea, covering the whole of the present territory of the state, be pictured to the mind, and let it be imagined to be depositing

mud and sand, as at the present day, and we have before us the first authentic stage of the history under consideration. Back of that, the history is lost in the mists of geologic antiquity. The thickness of the sediments that accumulated in that early period was immense, being measured by thousands of feet. These sediments occupied of course an essentially horizontal position, and were, doubtless, in a large degree hardened into beds of impure sandstone, shale, and other sedimentary rock. But in the progress of time an enormous pressure, attended by heat, was brought to bear upon them laterally, or edgewise, by which they were folded and crumpled, and forced up out of the water, giving rise to an island, the nucleus of Wisconsin. The force which produced this upheaval is believed to have arisen from the cooling and consequent contraction of the globe. The foldings may be imaged as the wrinkles of a shrinking earth. But the contortion of the beds was a scarcely more wonderful result than the change in the character of the rock which seems to have taken place simultaneously with the folding, indeed, as the result of the heat and pressure attending it. The sediments, that seem to have previously taken the form of impure sandstone and shale for the most part, underwent a change, in which re-arrangement and crystallization of the ingredients played a conspicuous part. By this metamorphism, granite, gneiss, mica schist, syenite, hornblende rocks, chloritic schists and other crystalline rocks were formed. These constitute the Laurentian formation and belong to the most ancient period yet distinctly recognized in geology, although there were undoubtedly more ancient rocks. They are therefore very fittingly termed Archæan—ancient—rocks (formerly Azoic.) No remains of life have been found in this formation in Wisconsin, but from the nature of rocks elsewhere, believed to be of the same age, it is probable that the lowest forms of life existed at this time. It is not strange that the great changes through which the rocks have passed should have so nearly obliterated all traces of them. The original extent of this Laurentian island can not now be accurately ascertained, but it will be sufficiently near the truth for our present purposes to consider the formation as it is now exposed, and as it is represented on the maps of the geological survey, as showing approximately the original extent. This will make it include a large area in the north-central portion of the state and a portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. All the rest of the state was beneath the ocean, and the same may be said of the greater portion of the United States. The height of this island was doubtless considerable, as it has since been very much cut down by denuding agencies. The strata, as now exposed, mostly stand in highly inclined attitudes and present their worn edges to view. The tops of the folds, of which they are the remnants, seem to have been cut away, and we have the nearly vertical sides remaining.

HURONIAN PERIOD.

As soon as the Laurentian island had been elevated, the waves of the almost shoreless ocean began to beat against it, the elements to disintegrate it, and the rains of the then tropical climate to wash it; and the sand, clay and other *debris*, thus formed, were deposited beneath the waters around its base, giving rise to a new sedimentary formation. There is no evidence that there was any vegetation on the island: the air and water were, doubtless, heavily charged with carbonic acid, an efficient agent of disintegration: the climate was warm and doubtless very moist—circumstances which combined to hasten the erosion of the island and increase the deposition in the surrounding sea. In addition to these agencies, we judge from the large amount of carbonaceous matter contained in some of the beds, that there must have been an abundance of marine vegetation, and, from the limestone beds that accumulated, it is probable that there was marine animal life also, since in later ages that was the chief source of limestone strata. The joint accumulations from these several sources gave rise to a series of shales, sandstones and limestones, whose combined thickness was several thousand feet.

At length the process of upheaval and metamorphism that closed the Laurentian period was repeated, and these sandstones became quartzites; the limestones were crystalized, the shales were changed to slates or schists, and intermediate grades of sediments became diorites, quartz-porphyrries and other forms of crystalline rocks. The carbonaceous matter was changed in part to graphite. There were also associated with these deposits extensive beds of iron ore, which we now find chiefly in the form of magnetite, hematite and specular ore. These constitute the Huronian rocks. From the amount of iron ore they contain, they are also fittingly termed the iron-bearing series. As in the preceding case, the strata were contorted, flexed and folded, and the whole island was further elevated, carrying with it these circumjacent strata, by which its extent was much enlarged. The area of the island after receiving this increment was considerably greater than the surface represented as Laurentian and Huronian on the accompanying map, since it was subsequently covered to a considerable extent by later formations. Penokee range, in Ashland county, is the most conspicuous development of the Huronian rocks in the state. The upturned edge of the formation forms a bold rampart, extending across the country for sixty miles, making the nearest approach to a mountain range to be found within the state. A belt of magnetic schist may be traced nearly its entire length. In the northern part of Oconto county, there is also an important development of this formation, being an extension of the Menomonee iron-bearing series. A third area is found in Barron county, which includes deposits of pipestone. In the south central part of the state there are a considerable number of small areas and isolated outliers of quartzite and quartz-porphyry, that, without much doubt, belong to this series. The most conspicuous of these are the Baraboo quartzite ranges, in Sauk and Columbia counties, and from thence a chain of detached outliers extends northeasterly through several counties. The most southerly exposure of the formation is near Lake Mills, in Jefferson county.

THE COPPER-BEARING SERIES.

Previous to the upheaval of the Huronian strata, there occurred in the Lake Superior region events of peculiar and striking interest. If we may not speak with absolute assurance, we may at least say with reasonable probability, that the crust of the earth was fissured in that region, and that there issued from beneath an immense mass of molten rock, that spread itself over an area of more than three hundred miles in length and one hundred miles in width. The action was not confined to a single overflow, but eruption followed eruption, sometimes apparently in quick succession, sometimes evidently at long intervals. Each outpouring, when solidified, formed a stratum of trap rock, and where these followed each other without any intervening deposit, a series of trappean beds were formed. In some cases, however, an interval occurred, during which the waves, acting upon the rock previously formed, produced a bed of sand, gravel and clay, which afterward solidified into sandstone, conglomerate and shale. The history of these beds is lithographed on their surface in beautiful ripple-marks and other evidences of wave-action. After the cessation of the igneous eruptions, there accumulated a vast thickness of sandstone, shale and conglomerate, so that the whole series is literally miles in thickness.

The eruptive portions have been spoken of as traps, for convenience; but they do not now possess the usual characteristics of igneous rocks, and appear to have undergone a chemical metamorphism by which the mineral ingredients have been changed, the leading ones now being an iron chlorite and a feldspar, with which are associated, as accessory minerals, quartz, epidote, prenite, calcite, laumontite, analcite, datolite, magnetite, native copper and silver, and, more rarely, other minerals. The rock, as a whole, is now known as a melaphyr. The upper portion of each bed is usually characterized by almond-sized cells filled with the minerals above mentioned, giving to the rock an amygdaloidal nature. The native copper was not injected in a

molten state, as has very generally been supposed, but was deposited by chemical means after the beds were formed and after a portion of the chemical change of the minerals above mentioned had been accomplished. The same is true of the silver. The copper occurs in all the different forms of rock—the melaphyrs, amygdaloids, sandstones, shales and conglomerates, but most abundantly in the amygdaloids and certain conglomerates.

This series extends across the northern portion of the state, occupying portions of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Burnett and Polk counties. When the Huronian rocks were elevated, they carried these up with them, and they partook of the folding in some measure. The copper-bearing range of Keweenaw Point, Michigan, extends southwestward through Ashland, Burnett and Polk counties, and throughout this whole extent the beds dip north-northwesterly toward Lake Superior, at a high angle; but in Douglas and Bayfield counties there is a parallel range in which the beds incline in the opposite direction, and undoubtedly form the opposite side of a trough formed by a downward flexure of the strata.

PALEOZOIC TIME—SILURIAN AGE.

POTSDAM SANDSTONE.

After the great Archæan upheaval, there followed a long period, concerning which very little is known—a “lost interval” in geological history. It is only certain that immense erosion of the Archæan strata took place, and that in time the sea advanced upon the island, eroding its strata and redepositing the wash and wear beneath its surface. The more resisting beds withstood this advance, and formed reefs and rocky islands off the ancient shore, about whose bases the sands and sediments accumulated, as they did over the bottom of the surrounding ocean. The breakers, dashing against the rocky cliffs, threw down masses of rock, which imbedded themselves in the sands, or were rolled and rounded on the beach, and at length were buried, in either case, to tell their own history, when they should be again disclosed by the ceaseless gnawings of the very elements that had buried them. In addition to the accumulations of wash and wear that have previously been the main agents of rock-formations, abundant life now swarms in the ocean, and the sands become the great cemetery of its dead. Though the contribution of each little being was small, the myriad millions that the waters brought forth, yielded by their remains, a large contribution to the accumulating sediments. Among plants, there were sea-weeds, and among animals, protozoans, radiates, mollusks and articulates, all the sub-kingdoms except the vertebrates. Among these, the most remarkable, both in nature and number, were the trilobites, who have left their casts in countless multitudes in certain localities. The result of the action of these several agencies was the formation of extensive beds of sandstone, with interstratified layers of limestone and shale. These surrounded the Archæan nucleus on all sides, and reposed on its flanks. On the Lake Superior margin, the sea acted mainly upon the copper and iron-bearing series, which are highly ferruginous, and the result was the red Lake Superior sandstone. On the opposite side of the island, the wave-action was mainly upon quartzites, porphyries and granites, and resulted in light-colored sandstones. The former is confined to the immediate vicinity of Lake Superior; the latter occupies a broad, irregular belt bordering the Archæan area on the south, and, being widest in the central part of the state, is often likened to a rude crescent. The form and position of the area will be best apprehended by referring to the accompanying map. It will be understood from the foregoing description, that the strata of this formation lie in a nearly horizontal position, and repose unconformably upon the worn surface of the crystalline rocks. The close of this period was not marked by any great upheaval; there

was no crumpling or metamorphism of the strata, and they have remained to the present day very much as they were originally deposited, save a slight arching upward in the central portion of the state. The beds have been somewhat compacted by the pressure of superincumbent strata and solidified by the cementing action of calcareous and ferruginous waters, and by their own coherence, but the original character of the formation, as a great sand-bed, has not been obliterated. It still bears the ripple-marks, cross-lamination, worm-burrows, and similar markings that characterize a sandy beach. Its thickness is very irregular, owing to the unevenness of its Archæan bottom, and may be said to range from 1,000 feet downward. The strata slope gently away from the Archæan core of the state and underlie all the later formations, and may be reached at any point in southern Wisconsin by penetrating to a sufficient depth, which can be calculated with an approximate correctness. As it is a water-bearing formation, and the source of fine Artesian wells, this is a fact of much importance. The interbedded layers of limestone and shale, by supplying impervious strata, very much enhance its value as a source of fountains.

LOWER MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

During the previous period, the accumulation of sandstone gave place for a time to the formation of limestone, and afterward the deposit of sandstone was resumed. At its close, without any very marked disturbance of existing conditions, the formation of limestone was resumed, and progressed with little interruption till a thickness ranging from 50 to 250 feet was attained. This variation is due mainly to irregularities of the upper surface of the formation, which is undulating, and in some localities, may appropriately be termed billowy, the surface rising and falling 100 feet, in some cases, within a short distance. This, and the preceding similar deposit, have been spoken of as limestones simply, but they are really dolomites, or, magnesian limestones, since they contain a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia. This rock also contains a notable quantity of silica, which occurs disseminated through the mass of the rock; or, variously, as nodules or masses of chert; as crystals of quartz, filling or lining drusy cavities, forming beautiful miniature grottos; as the nucleus of oölitic concretions, or as sand. Some argillaceous matter also enters into its composition, and small quantities of the ores of iron, lead and copper, are sometimes found, but they give little promise of value. The evidences of life are very scanty. Some sea-weeds, a few mollusks, and an occasional indication of other forms of life embrace the known list, except at a few favored localities where a somewhat ampler fauna is found. But it is not, therefore, safe to assume the absence of life in the depositing seas, for it is certain that most limestone has originated from the remains of animals and plants that secrete calcareous material, and it is most consistent to believe that such was the case in the present instance, and that the distinct traces of life were mostly obliterated. This formation occupies an irregular belt skirting the Potsdam area. It was, doubtless, originally a somewhat uniform band swinging around the nucleus of the state already formed, but it has since been eroded by streams to its present jagged outline.

ST. PETER'S SANDSTONE.

At the close of this limestone-making period, there appears to have been an interval of which we have no record, and the next chapter of the history introduces us to another era of sand accumulation. The work began by the leveling up of the inequalities of the surface of the Lower Magnesian limestone, and it ceased before that was entirely accomplished in all parts of the State, for a few prominences were left projecting through the sand deposits. The material laid down consisted of a silicious sand, of uniform, well-rounded—doubtless well-rolled—grains. This was evidently deposited horizontally upon the uneven limestone surface, and so rests in a sense

unconformably upon it. Where the sandstone abuts against the sides of the limestone prominences, it is mingled with material derived by wave action from them, which tells the story of its formation. But aside from these and other exceptional impurities, the formation is a very pure sandstone, and is used for glass manufacture. At most points, the sandstone has never become firmly cemented and readily crumbles, so that it is used for mortar, the simple handling with pick and shovel being sufficient to reduce it to a sand. Owing to the unevenness of its bottom, it varies greatly in thickness, the greatest yet observed being 212 feet, but the average is less than 100 feet. Until recently, no organic remains had ever been found in it, and the traces now collected are very meager indeed, but they are sufficient to show the existence of marine life, and demonstrate that it is an oceanic deposit. The rarity of fossils is to be attributed to the porous nature of the rock, which is unfavorable to their preservation. This porosity, however, subserves a very useful purpose, as it renders this pre-eminently a water-bearing horizon, and supplies some of the finest Artesian fountains in the state, and is competent to furnish many more. It occupies but a narrow area at the surface, fringing that of the Lower Magnesian limestone on the south.

TRENTON LIMESTONE.

A slight change in the oceanic conditions caused a return to limestone formation, accompanied with the deposit of considerable clayey material, which formed shale. The origin of the limestone is made evident by a close examination of it, which shows it to be full of fragments of shells, corals, and other organic remains, or the impressions they have left. Countless numbers of the lower forms of life flourished in the seas, and left their remains to be comminuted and consolidated into limestone. A part of the time, the accumulation of clayey matter predominated, and so layers of shale alternate with the limestone beds, and shaly leaves and partings occur in the limestone layers. Unlike the calcareous strata above and below, a portion of these are true limestone, containing but a very small proportion of magnesia. A sufficient amount of carbonaceous matter is present in some layers to cause them to burn readily. This formation is quite highly metalliferous in certain portions of the lead region, containing zinc especially, and considerable lead, with less quantities of other metals. The formation abounds in fossils, many of them well preserved, and, from their great antiquity, they possess uncommon interest. All the animal sub-kingdoms, except vertebrates, are represented. The surface area of this rock borders the St. Peter's sandstone, but, to avoid too great complexity on the map, it is not distinguished from the next formation to which it is closely allied. Its thickness reaches 120 feet.

THE GALENA LIMESTONE.

With scarcely a change of oceanic conditions, limestone deposit continued, so that we find reposing upon the surface of the Trenton limestone, 250 feet, or less, of a light gray or buff colored highly magnesian limestone, occurring in heavy beds, and having a sub-crystalline structure. In the southern portion of the state, it contains but little shaly matter, but in the north-eastern part, it is modified by the addition of argillaceous layers and leaves, and presents a bluish or greenish-gray aspect. It receives its name from the sulphide of lead,—galena, of which it contains large quantities, in the southwestern part of the state. Zinc ore is also abundant, and these minerals give to this and the underlying formation great importance in that region. Elsewhere, although these ores are present in small quantities, they have not developed economic importance. This limestone, though changing its nature, as above stated, occupies a large area in the southwestern part of the state, and a broad north and south belt in east-central Wisconsin. It will be seen that our island is growing apace by concentric additions, and that, as the several formations sweep around the central nucleus of Archæan rocks, they swing off into adjoining states, whose formation was somewhat more tardy than that of Wisconsin.

CINCINNATI SHALES.

A change ensued upon the formation of the Galena limestone, by virtue of which there followed the deposition of large quantities of clay, accompanied by some calcareous material, the whole reaching at some points a thickness of more than 200 feet. The sediment has never become more than partially indurated, and a portion of it is now only a bed of compact clay. Other portions hardened to shale or limestone according to the material. The shales are of various gray, green, blue, purple and other hues, so that where vertical cliffs are exposed, as along Green bay, a beautiful appearance is presented. As a whole, this is a very soft formation, and hence easily eroded. Owing to this fact, along the east side of the Green-bay-Rock-river valley, it has been extensively carried away, leaving the hard overlying Niagara limestone projecting in the bold cliffs known as "The Ledge." The prominence of the mounds in the southwestern part of the state are due to a like cause. Certain portions of this formation abound in astonishing numbers of well preserved fossils, among which corals, bryozoans, and brachiopods, predominate, the first named being especially abundant. A little intelligent attention to these might have saved a considerable waste of time and means in an idle search for coal, to which a slight resemblance to some of the shales of the coal measures has led. This formation underlies the mounds of the lead region, and forms a narrow belt on the eastern margin of the Green-bay-Rock-river valley. This was the closing period of the Lower Silurian Age.

CLINTON IRON ORE.

On the surface of the shales just described, there were accumulated, here and there, beds of peculiar lenticular iron ore. It is probable that it was deposited in detached basins, but the evidence of this is not conclusive. In our own state, this is chiefly known as Iron Ridge ore, from the remarkable development it attains at that point. It is made up of little concretions, which from their size and color are fancied to resemble flax seed, and hence the name "seed ore," or the ore of fish, and hence oölitic ore. "Shot ore" is also a common term. This is a soft ore occurring in regular horizontal beds which are quarried with more ease than ordinary limestone. This deposit attains, at Iron Ridge, the unusual thickness of twenty-five feet, and affords a readily accessible supply of ore, adequate to all demands for a long time to come. Similar, but much less extensive beds, occur at Hartford, and near Depere, besides some feeble deposits elsewhere. Large quantities of ore from Iron Ridge have been shipped to various points in this and neighboring States for reduction, in addition to that smelted in the vicinity of the mines.

NIAGARA LIMESTONE.

Following the period of iron deposit, there ensued the greatest limestone-forming era in the history of Wisconsin. During its progress a series of beds, summing up, at their points of greatest thickness, scarcely less than eight hundred feet, were laid down. The process of formation was essentially that already described, the accumulation of the calcareous secretions of marine life. Toward the close of the period, reefs appeared, that closely resemble the coral reefs of the present seas, and doubtless have a similar history. Corals form a very prominent element in the life of this period, and with them were associated great numbers of mollusks, one of which (*Pentamerus oblongus*) sometimes occurs in beds not unlike certain bivalves of to-day, and may be said to have been the oyster of the Silurian seas. At certain points, those wonderful animals, the stone lilies (*Crinoids*), grew in remarkable abundance, mounted on stems like a plant, yet true animals. Those unique crustaceans, the trilobites, were conspicuous in numbers and variety, while the gigantic cephalopods held sway over the life of the seas. In the vicinity of the reefs,

there seem to have been extensive calcareous sand flats and areas over which fine calcareous mud settled, the former resulting in a pure granular dolomite, the latter in a compact close-textured stone. The rock of the reefs is of very irregular structure. Of other portions of the formation, some are coarse heavy beds, some fine, even-bedded, close-grained layers, and some, again, irregular, impure and cherty. All are highly magnesian, and some are among the purest dolomites known. The Niagara limestone occupies a broad belt lying adjacent to Lake Michigan.

LOWER HELDERBERG LIMESTONE.

On Mud creek, near Milwaukee, there is found a thin-bedded slaty limestone, that is believed to represent this period. It has neglected, however, to leave us an unequivocal record of its history, as fossils are extremely rare, and its stratigraphical relations and lithographical character are capable of more than one interpretation. Near the village of Waubesa in Ozaukee county, there is a similar formation, somewhat more fossiliferous, that seems to represent the same period. The area which these occupy is very small and they play a most insignificant part in the geology of the state. They close the record of the Silurian age in Wisconsin. During its progress the land had been gradually emerging from the ocean and increasing its amplitude by concentric belts of limestone, sandstone and shale. There had been no general disturbance, only those slight oscillations which changed the nature of the forming rock and facilitated deposition. At its close the waters retired from the borders of the state, and an interval supervened, during which no additions are known to have been made to its substructure.

DEVONIAN AGE.

HAMILTON CEMENT ROCK.

After a lapse of time, during which the uppermost Silurian and the lowest Devonian strata, as found elsewhere, were formed, the waters again advanced slightly upon the eastern margin of the state and deposited a magnesian limestone mingled with silicious and aluminous material, forming a combination of which a portion has recently been shown to possess hydraulic properties of a high degree of excellence. With this deposition there dawned a new era in the life-history of Wisconsin. While multitudes of protozoans, radiates, mollusks and articulates swarmed in the previous seas, no trace of a vertebrate has been found. The Hamilton period witnessed the introduction of the highest type of the animal kingdom into the Wisconsin series. But even then only the lowest class was represented—the fishes. The lower orders of life, as before, were present, but the species were of the less ancient Devonian type. Precisely how far the deposit originally extended is not now known, as it has undoubtedly been much reduced by the eroding agencies that have acted upon it. That portion which remains, occupies a limited area on the lake shore immediately north of Milwaukee, extending inland half a dozen miles. The cement rock proper is found on the Milwaukee river just above the city. At the close of the Hamilton period the oceanic waters retired, and, if they ever subsequently encroached upon our territory, they have left us no permanent record of their intrusion.

The history of the formation of the substructure of the state was, it will be observed, in an unusual degree, simple and progressive. Starting with a firm core of most ancient crystalline rocks, leaf upon leaf of stony strata were piled around it, adding belt after belt to the margin of the growing island until it extended itself far beyond the limits of our state, and coalesced with the forming continent. An ideal map of the state would show the Archæan nucleus surrounded by concentric bands of the later formations in the order of their deposition. But during all the

vast lapse of time consumed in their growth, the elements were gnawing, carving and channeling the surface, and the outcropping edges of the formations were becoming more and more jagged, and now, after the last stratum had been added, and the whole had been lifted from the waters that gave it birth, there ensued perhaps a still vaster era, during which the history was simply that of surface erosion. The face of the state became creased with the wrinkles of age. The edges of her rocky wrappings became ragged with the wear of time. The remaining Devonian periods, the great Carboniferous age, the Mesozoic era, and the earlier Tertiary periods passed, leaving no other record than that of denudation.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

With the approach of the great Ice Age, a new chapter was opened. An immense sheet of ice moved slowly, but irresistibly, down from the north, planing down the prominences, filling up the valleys, polishing and grooving the strata, and heaping up its rubbish of sand, gravel, clay and bowlders over the face of the country. It engraved the lines of its progress on the rocks, and, by reading these, we learn that one prodigious tongue of ice plowed along the bed of Lake Michigan, and a smaller one pushed through the valley of Green bay and Rock river, while another immense ice-stream flowed southwestward through the trough of Lake Superior and onward into Minnesota. The diversion of the glacier through these great channels seems to have left the southwestern portion of the state intact, and over it we find no drift accumulations. With the approach of a warmer climate, the ice-streams were melted backward, leaving their *debris* heaped promiscuously over the surface, giving it a new configuration. In the midst of this retreat, a series of halts and advances seem to have taken place in close succession, by which the drift was pushed up into ridges and hills along the foot of the ice, after which a more rapid retreat ensued. The effect of this action was to produce that remarkable chain of drift hills and ridges, known as the Kettle range, which we have already described as winding over the surface of the state in a very peculiar manner. It is a great historic rampart, recording the position of the edge of the glacier at a certain stage of its retreat, and doubtless at the same time noting a great climatic or dynamic change.

The melting of the glacier gave rise to large quantities of water, and hence to numerous torrents, as well as lakes. There occurred about this time a depression of the land to the northward, which was perhaps the cause, in part or in whole, of the retreat of the ice. This gave origin to the great lakes. The waters advanced somewhat upon the land and deposited the red clay that borders Lakes Michigan and Superior and occupies the Green bay valley as far up as the vicinity of Fond du Lac. After several oscillations, the lakes settled down into their present positions. Wherever the glacier plowed over the land, it left an irregular sheet of commingled clay, sand, gravel and bowlders spread unevenly over the surface. The depressions formed by its irregularities soon filled with water and gave origin to numerous lakelets. Probably not one of the thousands of Wisconsin lakes had an existence before the glacial period. Wherever the great lakes advanced upon the land, they leveled its surface and left their record in lacustine clays and sandy beach lines.

With the retreat of the glacier, vegetation covered the surface, and by its aid and the action of the elements our fertile drift soils, among the last and best of Wisconsin's formations, were produced. And the work still goes on.

CLIMATOLOGY OF WISCONSIN.

BY PROF. H. H. OLDENHAGE.

The climate of a country, or that peculiar state of the atmosphere in regard to heat and moisture which prevails in any given place, and which directly affects the growth of plants and animals, is determined by the following causes: 1st. Distance from the equator. 2d. Distance from the sea. 3d. Height above the sea. 4th. Prevailing winds; and 5th. Local influences, such as soil, vegetation, and proximity to lakes and mountains.

Of these causes, the first, distance from the equator, is by far the most important. The warmest climates are necessarily those of tropical regions where the sun's rays are vertical. But in proceeding from the equator toward the poles, less and less heat continues to be received by the same extent of surface, because the rays fall more and more obliquely, and the same amount of heat-rays therefore spread over an increasing breadth of surface; while, however, with the increase of obliquity, more and more heat is absorbed by the atmosphere, as the amount of air to be penetrated is greater. If the earth's surface were either wholly land or water, and its atmosphere motionless, the gradations of climate would run parallel with the latitudes from the equator to the poles. But owing to the irregular distribution of land and water, and the prevailing winds, such an arrangement is impossible, and the determination of the real climate of a given region, and its causes, is one of the most difficult problems of science.

On the second of these causes, distance from the sea, depends the difference between oceanic and continental climates. Water is more slowly heated and cooled than land; the climates of the sea and the adjacent land are therefore much more equable and moist than those of the interior.

A decrease of temperature is noticeable in ascending high mountains. The rate at which the temperature falls with the height above the sea is a very variable quantity, and is influenced by a variety of causes, such as latitude, situation, moisture, or dryness, hour of the day and season of the year. As a rough approximation, however, the fall of 1° of the thermometer for every 300 feet is usually adopted.

Air in contact with any part of the earth's surface, tends to acquire the temperature of that surface. Hence, winds from the north are cold; those from the south are warm. Winds from the sea are moist, and winds from the land are usually dry. Prevailing winds are the result of the relative distribution of atmospheric pressure blowing *from* places where the pressure is highest, *toward* places where it is lowest. As climate practically depends on the temperature and moisture of the air, and as these again depend on the prevailing winds which come charged with the temperature and moisture of the regions they have traversed, it is evident that charts showing the mean pressure of the atmosphere give us the key to the climates of the different regions of the world. The effect of prevailing winds is seen in the moist and equable climate of Western Europe, especially Great Britain, owing to the warm and moist southwest winds; and in the extremes of the eastern part of North America, due to the warm and moist winds prevailing in summer and the Arctic blasts of winter.

Among local influences which modify climate, the nature of the soil is one of the most important. As water absorbs much heat, wet, marshy ground usually lowers the mean temperature. A sandy waste presents the greatest extremes. The extremes of temperature are also modified by extensive forests, which prevent the soil from being as much warmed and cooled as it would be if bare. Evaporation goes on more slowly under the trees, since the soil is screened from the sun. And as the air among the trees is little agitated by the wind, the vapor is left to accumulate, and hence the humidity of the air is increased. Climate is modified in a similar manner by lakes and other large surfaces of water. During summer the water cools the air and reduces the temperature of the locality. In winter, on the other hand, the opposite effect is produced. The surface water which is cooled sinks to lower levels; the warmer water rising to the surface, radiates heat into the air and thus raises the temperature of the neighboring region. This influence is well illustrated, on a great scale, in our own state by Lake Michigan.

It is, lastly, of importance whether a given tract of country is diversified by hills, valleys and mountains. Winds with their warm vapor strike the sides of mountains and are forced up into higher levels of the atmosphere, where the vapor is condensed into clouds. Air coming in contact, during the night or in winter, with the cooled declivities of hills and rising grounds becomes cooled and consequently denser and sinks to the low-lying grounds, displacing the warmer and lighter air. Hence, frosts often occur at these places, when no trace of them can be found at higher levels. For the same reason the cold of winter is generally more intense in ravines and valleys than on hill tops and high grounds, the valleys being a receptacle for the cold-air currents which descend from all sides. These currents give rise to gusts and blasts of cold wind, which are simply the out-rush of cold air from such basins. This is a subject of great practical importance to fruit-growers.

In order to understand the principal features of the climate of Wisconsin, and the conditions on which these depend, it is necessary to consider the general climatology of the eastern United States. The chief characteristic of this area as a whole is, that it is subject to great extremes—to all those variations of temperature which prevail from the tropical to the Arctic regions. This is principally due to the topographical conditions of our continent. The Rocky mountains condensing the moisture of the warm winds from the Pacific and preventing them from reaching far inland, separate the climate of the Mississippi valley widely from that of the Pacific slope. Between the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic sea there is no elevation to exceed 2,000 feet to arrest the flow of the hot southerly winds of summer, or the cold northerly winds of winter. From this results a variation of temperature hardly equaled in any part of the world.

In determining the climates of the United States, western Europe is usually taken as the basis of comparison. The contrast between these regions is indeed very great. New York is in the same latitude with Madrid, Naples and Constantinople. Quebec is not so far north as Paris. London and Labrador are equi-distant from the equator; but while England, with her mild, moist climate, produces an abundance of vegetation, in Labrador all cultivation ceases. In the latitude of Stockholm and St. Petersburg, at the 60th parallel, we find in eastern North America vast ice-fields which seldom melt. The moist and equable climate of western Europe in high latitudes is due to the Gulf Stream and the southwest winds of the Atlantic, which spread their warmth and moisture over the western coast. Comparison, however, shows that the climate of the Pacific coast of North America is quite as mild as that of western Europe; and this is due to the same kind of influences, namely, to the warm, moist winds and the *currents* of the Pacific. And to continue the comparison still further, in proceeding on both continents from west to east, or from ocean into the interior, we find a general resemblance of climatic conditions, modified greatly, it is true, by local influences.

The extreme summer climate of the eastern United States is owing to the southerly and southwesterly winds, which blow with great regularity during this season, and, after traversing great areas of tropical seas, bear the warmth and moisture of these seas far inland, and give this region the peculiar semi-tropical character of its summers. The average temperature of summer varies between 80° for the Gulf states, and 60° for the extreme north. While in the Gulf states the thermometer often rises to 100° , in the latitude of Wisconsin this occurs very seldom. During winter the prevailing winds are from the northwest. These cold blasts from the Arctic sea are deflected by the Rocky mountains, sweep down unopposed into lower latitudes, and produce all the rigors of an arctic winter. The mean temperature for this season varies between 60° for the Gulf coast and 15° for the extreme northern part of Wisconsin. In the northern part of the valley the cold is sometimes so intense that the thermometer sinks to the freezing point of mercury.

The extreme of heat and cold would give a continental climate if this extreme were not accompanied by a profusion of rain. The southerly winds, laden with moisture, distribute this moisture with great regularity over the valley. The amount of rainfall, greater in summer than in winter, varies, from the Gulf of Mexico to Wisconsin, from 63 inches to 30 inches. On the Atlantic coast, where the distribution is more equal throughout the year on account of its proximity to the ocean, the amount varies, from Florida to Maine, from 63 to 40 inches. The atmospheric movements on which, to a great extent, the climatic conditions of the eastern United States depend, may be summed up as follows:

"1. That the northeast trades, deflected in their course to south and southeast winds in their passage through the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, are the warm and moist winds which communicate to the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic slope their fertility.

"2. That the prevalence of these winds from May to October communicates to this region a sub-tropical climate.

"3. That in the region bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, the atmospheric disturbances are propagated from south to north; but in the northern and middle states, owing to a prevailing upper current, from west to east.

"4. That while this upper current is cool and dry, and we have the apparent anomaly of rain storms traveling from west to east, at the same time the moisture supplying them comes from the south.

"5. That, in the winter, the south and southeast winds rise into the upper current, while the west and northwest winds descend and blow as surface winds, accompanied by an extraordinary depression of temperature, creating, as it were, an almost arctic climate.

"6. That the propagation of the cold winds from west to east is due to the existence of a warmer and lighter air to the eastward.

"7. That in summer the westerly currents seldom blow with violence, because, in passing over the heated plains, they acquire nearly the same temperature as the southerly currents, but in winter the conditions are reversed."

The line of conflict of these aerial currents, produced by unequal atmospheric pressure, shift so rapidly that the greatest changes of temperature, moisture, and wind, are experienced within a few hours, these changes usually affecting areas of great extent. In the old world, on the other hand, the mountain systems, generally running from east to west, offer an impediment, especially to the polar currents, and the weather is therefore not so changeable.

Wisconsin, situated in the upper and central part of the Mississippi valley, is subject to the same general climatic conditions which give this whole area its peculiar climate.

The highest mean summer temperature is 72° Fahrenheit in the southwestern part of the

state, and the lowest 64° at Bayfield, Lake Superior. During the months of June, July and August, the thermometer often rises as high as 90° , seldom to 100° . In 1874 the mercury reached this high point twice at LaCrosse, and three times at Dubuque, Iowa. There are usually two or three of these "heated terms" during the summer, terminated by abrupt changes of temperature.

The isotherm of 70° (an isotherm being a line connecting places having the same mean temperature) enters this state from the west, in the northern part of Grant county, touches Madison, takes a southerly direction through Walworth county, passes through southern Michigan, Cleveland, and Pittsburg, reaching the Atlantic ocean a little north of New York city. From this it is seen that southern Wisconsin, southern and central Michigan, northern Ohio, central Pennsylvania, and southern New York have nearly the same summer temperature. Northwestward this line runs through southern Minnesota and along the Missouri to the foot of the mountains. Eastern Oregon, at $47^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, has the same average summer temperature; the line then returns and touches the Pacific coast at San Diego.

The remarkable manner in which so large a body of water as Lake Michigan modifies the temperature has been carefully determined, so far as it relates to Wisconsin, by the late Dr. Lap-
ham, of Milwaukee. It is seen by the map that the average summer temperature of Racine is the same as that of St. Paul. The weather map for July, 1875, in the signal service report for 1876, shows that the mean temperature for July was the same in Rock county, in the southern part of the state, as that of Breckenridge, Minn., north of St. Paul. The moderating effect of the lake during hot weather is felt in the adjacent region during both day and night.

Countries in the higher latitudes having an extreme summer temperature are usually characterized by a small amount of rain-fall. The Mississippi valley, however, is directly exposed in spring and summer to the warm and moist winds from the south, and as these winds condense their moisture by coming in contact with colder upper currents from the north and west, it has a profusion of rain which deprives the climate largely of its continental features. As already stated, the average amount of rain-fall in Wisconsin is about 30 inches annually. Of this amount about one-eighth is precipitated in winter, three-eighths in summer, and the rest is equally distributed between spring and autumn — in other words, rain is abundant at the time of the year when it is most needed. In Wisconsin the rainfall is greatest in the southwestern part of the state; the least on and along the shore of Lake Michigan. This shows that the humidity of the air of a given area can be greater, and the rainfall less, than that of some other.

In comparison with western Europe, even where the mean temperature is higher than in the Mississippi valley, the most striking fact in the climatic conditions of the United States is the great range of plants of tropical or sub-tropical origin, such as Indian corn, tobacco, etc. The conditions on which the character of the vegetation depends are temperature and moisture, and the mechanical and chemical composition of the soil.

"The basis of this great capacity (the great range of plants) is the high curve of heat and moisture for the summer, and the fact that the measure of heat and of rain are almost or quite tropical for a period in duration from one to five months, in the range from Quebec to the coast of the Gulf." Indian corn attains its full perfection between the summer isotherms 72° and 77° , in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas; but it may be grown up to the line of 65° , which includes the whole of Wisconsin. The successful cultivation of this important staple is due to the intense heat of summer and a virgin soil rich in nitrogen.

While Milwaukee and central Wisconsin have a mean annual temperature of 45° , that of southern Ireland and central England is 50° ; the line of 72° , the average temperature for July, runs from Walworth county to St. Paul, while during the same month Ireland and England have a mean temperature of only 60° . In Wisconsin the thermometer rises as high as 90° and above,

while the range above the mean in England is very small. It is the tropical element of our summers, then, that causes the grape, the corn, etc., to ripen, while England, with a higher mean temperature, is unable to mature them successfully. Ireland, where southern plants may remain out-doors, unfrosted, the whole winter, can not mature those fruits and grasses which ripen in Wisconsin. In England a depression of 2° below the mean of 60° will greatly reduce the quantity, or prevent the ripening of wheat altogether, 60° being essential to a good crop. Wheat, requiring a lower temperature than corn, is better adapted to the climate of Wisconsin. This grain may be grown as far north as Hudson bay.

Autumn, including September, October and November, is of short duration in Wisconsin. North of the 42d parallel, or the southern boundary line of the state, November belongs properly to the winter months, its mean temperature being about 32° . The decrease of heat from August to September is generally from 8° to 9° ; 11° from September to October, and 14° from October to November. The average temperature for these three months is about 45° . A beautiful season, commonly known as Indian summer, frequently occurs in the latter part of October and in November. This period is characterized by a mild temperature and a hazy, calm atmosphere. According to Loomis, this appears to be due to "an uncommonly tranquil condition of the atmosphere, during which the air becomes filled with dust and smoke arising from numerous fires, by which its transparency is greatly impaired." This phenomenon extends as far north as Lake Superior, but it is more conspicuous and protracted in Kansas and Missouri, and is not observed in the southern states.

Destructive frosts generally occur in September, and sometimes in August. "A temperature of 36° to 40° at sunrise is usually attended with frosts destructive to vegetation, the position of the thermometer being usually such as to represent less than the actual refrigeration at the open surface." In 1875, during October, at Milwaukee, the mercury fell seven times below the freezing point, and twice below zero in November, the lowest being 14° .

The winters are generally long and severe, but occasionally mild and almost without snow. The mean winter temperature varies between 23° in the southeastern part of the state, and 16° at Ashland, in the northern. For this season the extremes are great. The line of 20° is of importance, as it marks the average temperature which is fatal to the growth of all the tender trees, such as the pear and the peach. In the winter of 1875 and 1876, the mean temperature for December, January and February, in the upper lake region, was about 4° above the average mean for many years, while during the previous winter the average temperature for January and February was about 12° below the mean for many years, showing a great difference between cold and mild winters. In the same winter, 1875-'76, at Milwaukee, the thermometer fell only six times below zero, the lowest being 12° , while during the preceding winter the mercury sank thirty-six times below zero, the lowest being 23° . In the northern and northwestern part of the state the temperature sometimes falls to the freezing point of mercury. During the exceptionally cold Winter of 1872-3, at La Crosse, the thermometer sank nearly fifty times below zero; on December 24, it indicated 37° below, and on January 18, 43° below zero, averaging about 12° below the usual mean for those months. The moderating effect of Lake Michigan can be seen by observing how the lines indicating the mean winter temperature curve northward as they approach the lake. Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, and the Grand Traverse region of Michigan, have the same average winter temperature. The same is true regarding Galena, Ill., Beloit, and Kewaunee. A similar influence is noticed in all parts of the state. Dr. Lapham concludes that this is not wholly due to the presence of Lake Michigan, but that the mountain range which extends from a little west of Lake Superior to the coast of Labrador (from 1,100 to 2,240 feet high) protects the lake region in no inconsiderable degree from the excessive cold of winter.

According to the same authority, the time at which the Milwaukee river was closed with ice, for a period of nine years, varied between November 15 and December 1; the time at which it became free from ice, between March 3 and April 13. In the lake district, snow and rain are interspersed through all the winter months, rain being sometimes as profuse as at any other season. In the northwestern part the winter is more rigid and dry. Northern New York and the New England states usually have snow lying on the ground the whole winter, but in the southern lake district it rarely remains so long. In 1842-'43, however, sleighing commenced about the middle of November, and lasted till about the same time in April—five months.

The average temperature for the three months of spring, March, April and May, from Walworth county to St. Paul, is about 45°. In central Wisconsin the mean for March is about 27°, which is an increase of nearly 7° from February. The lowest temperature of this month in 1876 was 40° above zero. April shows an average increase of about 9° over March. In 1876 the line of 45° for this month passed from LaCrosse to Evanston, Ill., touching Lake Erie at Toledo, showing that the interior west of Lake Michigan is warmer than the lake region. The change from winter to spring is more sudden in the interior than in the vicinity of the lakes. "In the town of Lisbon, fifteen miles from Lake Michigan," says Dr. Lapham, "early spring flowers show themselves about ten days earlier than on the lake. In spring vegetation, in places remote from the lakes, shoots up in a very short time, and flowers show their petals, while on the lake shore the cool air retards them and brings them more gradually into existence." The increase from April to May is about 15°. In May, 1876, Pembina and Milwaukee had nearly the same mean temperature, about 55°.

The extremes of our climate and the sudden changes of temperature no doubt have a marked influence, both physically and mentally, on the American people. And though a more equable climate may be more conducive to perfect health, the great range of our climate from arctic to tropical, and the consequent variety and abundance of vegetable products, combine to make the Mississippi valley perhaps one of the most favorable areas in the world for the development of a strong and wealthy nation.

During the months of summer, in the interior of the eastern United States, at least three-fourths of the rain-fall is in showers usually accompanied by electrical discharges and limited to small areas. But in autumn, winter, and spring nearly the whole precipitation takes place in general storms extending over areas of 300, 500 and sometimes over 1,000 miles in diameter, and generally lasting two or three days. An area of low atmospheric pressure causes the wind to blow toward that area from all sides, and when the depression is sudden and great, it is accompanied by much rain or snow. On account of the earth's rotation, the wind blowing toward this region of low pressure is deflected to the right, causing the air to circulate around the center with a motion spirally inward. In our latitude the storm commences with east winds. When the storm center, or area of lowest barometer, is to the south of us, the wind gradually veers, as the storm passes from west to east with the upper current, round to the northwest by the north point. On the south side of the storm center, the wind veers from southeast to southwest, by the south point. The phenomena attending such a storm when we are in or near the part of its center are usually as follows: After the sky has become overcast with clouds, the wind from the northeast generally begins to rise and blows in the opposing direction to the march of the storm. The clouds which are now moving over us, discharge rain or snow according to circumstances. The barometer continues to fall, and the rain or snow is brought obliquely down from the northern quarter by the prevailing wind. After a while the wind changes slightly in direction and then ceases. The thermometer rises and the barometer has reached its lowest point. This is the center of the storm. After the calm the wind has changed its direction to northwest or west. The

wind blows again, usually more violently than before, accompanied by rain or snow, which is now generally of short duration. The sky clears, and the storm is suddenly succeeded by a temperature 10 or 20 degrees below the mean. Most of the rain and snow falls with the east winds, or before the center passes a given point. The path of these storms is from west to east, or nearly so, and only seldom in other directions. These autumn, winter, and spring rains are generally first noticed on the western plains, but may originate at any point along their path, and move eastward with an average velocity of about 20 miles an hour in summer and 30 miles in winter, but sometimes attaining a velocity of over 50 miles, doing great damage on the lakes. In predicting these storms, the signal service of the army is of incalculable practical benefit, as well as in collecting data for scientific conclusions.

A subject of the greatest importance to every inhabitant of Wisconsin is the influence of forests on climate and the effects of disrobing a county of its trees. The general influence of forests in modifying the extremes of temperature, retarding evaporation and the increased humidity of the air, has already been mentioned. That clearing the land of trees increases the temperature of the ground in summer, is so readily noticed that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; while in winter the sensible cold is never so extreme in woods as on an open surface exposed to the full force of the winds. "The lumbermen in Canada and the northern United States labor in the woods without inconvenience, when the mercury stands many degrees below zero, while in the open grounds, with only a moderate breeze, the same temperature is almost insupportable." "In the state of Michigan it has been found that the winters have greatly increased in severity within the last forty years, and that this increased severity seems to move along even-paced with the destruction of the forests. Thirty years ago the peach was one of the most abundant fruits of that State; at that time frost, injurious to corn at any time from May to October, was a thing unknown. Now the peach is an uncertain crop, and frost often injures the corn." The precise influence of forests on temperature may not at present admit of definite solution, yet the mechanical screen which they furnish to the soil, often far to the leeward of them, is sufficiently established, and this alone is enough to encourage extensive planting wherever this protection is wanting.

With regard to the quantity of rain-fall, "we can not positively affirm that the total annual quantity of rain is even locally diminished or increased by the destruction of the woods, though both theoretical considerations and the balance of testimony strongly favor the opinion that more rain falls in wooded than in open countries. One important conclusion, at least, upon the meteorological influence of forests is certain and undisputed: the proposition, namely, that, within their own limits, and near their own borders, they maintain a more uniform degree of humidity in the atmosphere than is observed in cleared grounds. Scarcely less can it be questioned that they tend to promote the frequency of showers, and, if they do not augment the amount of precipitation, they probably equalize its distribution through the different seasons."

There is abundant and undoubted evidence that the amount of water existing on the surface in lakes and rivers, in many parts of the world, is constantly diminishing. In Germany, observations of the Rhine, Oder, Danube, and the Elbe, in the latter case going back for a period of 142 years, demonstrate beyond doubt, that each of these rivers has much decreased in volume, and there is reason to fear that they will eventually disappear from the list of navigable rivers.

"The 'Blue-Grass' region of Kentucky, once the pride of the West, has now districts of such barren and arid nature that their stock farmers are moving toward the Cumberland mountains, because the creeks and old springs dried up, and their wells became too low to furnish water for their cattle." In our own state "such has been the change in the flow of the Milwau-

kee river, even while the area from which it receives its supply is but partially cleared, that the proprietors of most of the mills and factories have found it necessary to resort to the use of steam, at a largely increased yearly cost, to supply the deficiency of water-power in dry seasons of the year." "What has happened to the Milwaukee river, has happened to all the other water courses in the state from whose banks the forest has been removed; and many farmers who selected land upon which there was a living brook of clear, pure water, now find these brooks dried up during a considerable portion of the year."

Districts stripped of their forest are said to be more exposed than before to loss of harvests, to droughts and frost. "Hurricanes, before unknown, sweep unopposed over the regions thus denuded, carrying terror and devastation in their track." Parts of Asia Minor, North Africa, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, now almost deserts, were once densely populated and the granaries of the world. And there is good reason to believe "that it is the destruction of the forests which has produced this devastation." From such facts Wisconsin, already largely robbed of its forests, should take warning before it is too late.

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES.

By P. R. HOY, M.D.

It is not the purpose of this article to give a botanical description, but merely brief notes on the economical value of the woods, and the fitness of the various indigenous trees, shrubs and vines for the purpose of ornament, to be found in Wisconsin.

WHITE OAK—*Quercus Alba*.—This noble tree is the largest and most important of the American oaks. The excellent properties of the wood render it eminently valuable for a great variety of uses. Wherever strength and durability are required, the white oak stands in the first rank. It is employed in making wagons, coaches and sleds; staves and hoops of the best quality for barrels and casks are obtained from this tree; it is extensively used in architecture, ship-building, etc.; vast quantities are used for fencing; the bark is employed in tanning. The domestic consumption of this tree is so great that it is of the first importance to preserve the young trees wherever it is practicable, and to make young plantations where the tree is not found. The white oak is a graceful, ornamental tree, and worthy of particular attention as such; found abundantly in most of the timbered districts.

BURR OAK—*Q. Macrocarpa*.—This is perhaps the most ornamental of our oaks. Nothing can exceed the graceful beauty of these trees, when not crowded or cramped in their growth, but left free to follow the laws of their development. Who has not admired these trees in our extensive burr oak openings? The large leaves are a dark green above and a bright silvery white beneath, which gives the tree a singularly fine appearance when agitated by the wind. The wood is tough, close-grained, and more durable than the white oak, especially when exposed to frequent changes of moisture and drying; did the tree grow to the same size, it would be preferred for most uses. Abundant, and richly worthy of cultivation, both for utility and ornament.

SWAMP WHITE OAK—*Q. Bicolor*.—Is a valuable and ornamental tree, not quite so large or as common as the burr oak. The wood is close-grained, durable, splits freely, and is well worthy of cultivation in wet, swampy grounds, where it will thrive.

POST OAK—*Q. Obtusiloba*.—Is a scraggy, small tree, found sparingly in this state. The timber is durable, and makes good fuel. Not worthy of cultivation.

SWAMP CHESTNUT OAK—*Q. Prinus*.—This species of chestnut oak is a large, graceful tree, wood rather open-grained, yet valuable for most purposes to which the oaks are applied; makes the best fuel of any of this family. A rare tree, found at Janesville and Brown's lake, near Burlington. Worthy of cultivation.

RED OAK—*Q. Rubra*.—The red oak is a well-known, common, large tree. The wood is coarse-grained, and the least durable of the oaks, nearly worthless for fuel, and scarcely worthy of cultivation, even for ornament.

PIN OAK—*Q. Palustris*.—This is one of the most common trees in many sections of the state. The wood is of little value except for fuel. The tree is quite ornamental, and should be sparingly cultivated for this purpose.

SHINGLE OAK—*Q. Imbricaria*.—Is a tree of medium size, found sparingly as far north as Wisconsin. It is ornamental, and the wood is used for shingles and staves.

SCARLET OAK—*Q. Coccinea*.—This is an ornamental tree, especially in autumn, when its leaves turn scarlet, hence the name. Wood of little value; common.

SUGAR MAPLE—*Acer Saccharium*.—This well-known and noble tree is found growing abundantly in many sections of the state. The wood is close-grained and susceptible of a beautiful polish, which renders it valuable for many kinds of furniture, more especially the varieties known as bird's-eye and curled maples. The wood lacks the durability of the oak; consequently is not valuable for purposes where it will be exposed to the weather. For fuel it ranks next to hickory. The sugar manufactured from this tree affords no inconsiderable resource for the comfort and even wealth of many sections of the northern states, especially those newly settled, where it would be difficult and expensive to procure their supply from a distance. As an ornamental tree it stands almost at the head of the catalogue. The foliage is beautiful, compact, and free from the attacks of insects. It puts forth its yellow blossoms early, and in the autumn the leaves change in color and show the most beautiful tints of red and yellow long before they fall. Worthy of especial attention for fuel and ornament, and well adapted to street-planting.

RED MAPLE—*A. Rubrum*.—Is another fine maple of more rapid growth than the foregoing species. With wood rather lighter, but quite as valuable for cabinet-work—for fuel not quite so good. The young trees bear transplanting even better than other maples. Though highly ornamental, this tree hardly equals the first-named species. It puts forth, in early spring, its scarlet blossoms before a leaf has yet appeared. Well adapted to street-planting.

MOUNTAIN MAPLE—*A. Spicatum*.—Is a small branching tree, or rather shrub, found growing in clumps. Not worthy of much attention.

SILVER MAPLE—*A. Dasycarpum*.—This is a common tree growing on the banks of streams, especially in the western part of the state, grown largely for ornament, yet for the purpose it is the least valuable of the maples. The branches are long and straggling, and so brittle that they are liable to be injured by winds.

BOX MAPLE—*Negundo Aceroides*.—This tree is frequently called box elder. It is of a rapid growth and quite ornamental. The wood is not much used in the arts, but is good fuel. Should be cultivated. It grows on Sugar and Rock rivers.

WHITE ELM—*Ulmus Americana*.—This large and graceful tree stands confessedly at the head of the list of ornamental deciduous trees. Its wide-spreading branches and long, pendulous branchlets form a beautiful and conspicuous head. It grows rapidly, is free from disease and the destructive attacks of insects, will thrive on most soils, and for planting along streets, in public grounds or lawns, is unsurpassed by any American tree. The wood is but little used in the arts; makes good firewood; should be planted along all the roads and streets, near every dwelling, and on all public grounds.

SLIPPERY ELM—*V. Fulva*.—This smaller and less ornamental species is also common. The wood, however, is much more valuable than the white elm, being durable and splitting readily. It makes excellent rails, and is much used for the framework of buildings; valuable for fuel; should be cultivated.

WILD BLACK CHERRY—*Cerasus Serotina*.—This large and beautiful species of cherry is one of the most valuable of American trees. The wood is compact, fine-grained, and of a brilliant reddish color, not liable to warp, or shrink and swell with atmospheric changes; extensively employed by cabinet-makers for every species of furnishing. It is exceedingly durable, hence is valuable for fencing, building, etc. Richly deserves a place in the lawn or timber plantation.

BIRD CHERRY—*C. Pennsylvanica*.—Is a small northern species, common in the state and worthy of cultivation for ornament.

CHOKE CHERRY—*C. Virginiana*.—This diminutive tree is of little value, not worth the trouble of cultivation.

WILD PLUM—*Prunus Americana*.—The common wild plum when in full bloom is one of the most ornamental of small flowering trees, and as such should not be neglected. The fruit is rather agreeable, but not to be compared to fine cultivated varieties, which may be engrafted on the wild stock to the very best advantage. It is best to select small trees, and work them on the roots. The grafts should be inserted about the middle of April.

HACKBERRY—*Celtis Occidentalis*.—This is an ornamental tree of medium size; wood hard, close-grained and elastic; makes the best of hoops, whip-stalks, and thills for carriages. The Indians formerly made great use of the hackberry wood for their bows. A tree worthy of a limited share of attention.

AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASSWOOD—*Tilia Americana*.—Is one of the finest ornamental trees for public grounds, parks, etc., but will not thrive where the roots are exposed to bruises; for this reason it is not adapted to planting along the streets of populous towns. The wood is light and tough, susceptible of being bent to almost any curve; durable if kept from the weather; takes paint well, and is considerably used in the arts; for fuel it is of little value. This tree will flourish in almost any moderately rich, damp soil; bears transplanting well; can be propagated readily from layers.

WHITE THORN—*Crataegus Coccinea*, and **DOTTED THORN**—*C. Punctata*.—These two species of thorn are found everywhere on the rich bottom lands. When in bloom they are beautiful, and should be cultivated for ornament. The wood is remarkably compact and hard, and were it not for the small size of the tree, would be valuable.

CRAB APPLE—*Pyrus Coronaria*.—This common small tree is attractive when covered with its highly fragrant rose-colored blossoms. Wood hard, fine, compact grain, but the tree is too small for the wood to be of much practical value. Well worthy of a place in extensive grounds.

MOUNTAIN ASH—*P. Americana*.—This popular ornament to our yards is found growing in the northern part of the state and as far south as 43°. The wood is useless.

WHITE ASH—*Fraxinus Acuminata*.—Is a large, interesting tree, which combines utility with beauty in an eminent degree. The wood possesses strength, suppleness and elasticity, which renders it valuable for a great variety of uses. It is extensively employed in carriage manufacturing; for various agricultural implements; is esteemed superior to any other wood for oars; excellent for fuel. The white ash grows rapidly, and in open ground forms one of the most lovely trees that is to be found. The foliage is clean and handsome, and in autumn turns from its bright green to a violet purple hue, which adds materially to the beauty of our autumnal sylvan scenery. It is richly deserving our especial care and protection, and will amply repay all labor and expense bestowed on its cultivation.

BLACK ASH—*F Sambucifolia*.—This is another tall, graceful and well-known species of ash. The wood is used for making baskets, hoops, etc.; when thoroughly dry, affords a good article of fuel. Deserves to be cultivated in low, rich, swampy situations, where more useful trees will not thrive.

BLACK WALNUT—*Juglans Nigra*.—This giant of the rich alluvial bottom lands claims special attention for its valuable timber. It is among the most durable and beautiful of American woods; susceptible of a fine polish; not liable to shrink and swell by heat and moisture. It is extensively employed by the cabinet-makers for every variety of furniture. Walnut forks, are frequently found which rival in richness and beauty the far-famed mahogany. This tree, in favorable situations, grows rapidly; is highly ornamental, and produces annually an abundant crop of nuts.

BUTTERNUT—*J. Cinerea*.—This species of walnut is not as valuable as the above, yet for its beauty, and the durability of its wood, it should claim a small portion of attention. The wood is rather soft for most purposes to which it otherwise might be applied. When grown near streams, or on moist side-hills, it produces regularly an ample crop of excellent nuts. It grows rapidly.

SHELL-BARK HICKORY—*Carya Alba*.—This, the largest and finest of American hickories, grows abundantly throughout the state. Hickory wood possesses probably the greatest strength and tenacity of any of our indigenous trees, and is used for a variety of purposes, but, unfortunately, it is liable to be eaten by worms, and lacks durability. For fuel, the shell-bark hickory stands unrivaled. The tree is ornamental and produces every alternate year an ample crop of the best of nuts.

SHAG-BARK HICKORY—*C. Inclata*.—Is a magnificent tree, the wood of which is nearly as valuable as the above. The nuts are large, thick-shelled and coarse, not to be compared to the *C. alba*. A rare tree in Wisconsin; abundant further south.

PIGNET HICKORY—*C. Glabra*.—This species possesses all the bad and but few of the good qualities of the shell-bark. The nuts are smaller and not so good. The tree should be preserved and cultivated in common with the shell-bark. Not abundant.

BITTERNUT—*C. Amara*.—Is an abundant tree, valuable for fuel, but lacking the strength and elasticity of the preceding species. It is, however, quite as ornamental as any of the hickories.

RED BEECH—*Fagus Ferruginea*.—This is a common tree, with brilliant, shining light-green leaves, and long, flexible branches. It is highly ornamental, and should be cultivated for this purpose, as well as for its useful wood, which is tough, close-grained and compact. It is much used for plane-stocks, tool handles, etc., and as an article of fuel is nearly equal to maple.

WATER BEECH—*Carpinus Americana*.—Is a small tree, called hornbeam by many. The wood is exceedingly hard and compact, but the small size of the tree renders it almost useless.

IRON WOOD—*Ostrya Virginica*.—This small tree is found disseminated throughout most of our woodlands. It is, to a considerable degree, ornamental, but of remarkably slow growth. The wood possesses valuable properties, being heavy and strong, as the name would indicate; yet, from its small size, it is of but little use.

BALSAM POPLAR—*Populus Candicans*.—This tree is of medium size, and is known by several names: Wild balm of Gilead, cottonwood, etc. It grows in moist, sandy soil, on river bottoms. It has broad, heart-shaped leaves, which turn a fine yellow after the autumn frosts. It grows more rapidly than any other of our trees; can be transplanted with entire success when eight or nine inches in diameter, and makes a beautiful shade tree—the most ornamental of poplars. The wood is soft, spongy, and nearly useless.

QUAKING ASPEN—*P. Tremuloides*.—Is a well-known, small tree. It is rather ornamental, but scarcely worth cultivating.

LARGE ASPEN—*P. Grandidentata*.—Is the largest of our poplars. It frequently grows to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with a diameter of two and one-half feet. The wood is soft, easily split, and used for frame buildings. It is the most durable of our poplars.

COTTON WOOD—*P. Monilifera*.—This is the largest of all the poplars; abundant on the Mississippi river. Used largely for fuel on the steamboats. The timber is of but little use in the arts.

SYCAMORE OR BUTTOWOOD—*Platanus Occidentalis*.—This, the largest and most majestic of our trees, is found growing only on the rich alluvial river bottoms. The tree is readily known, even at a considerable distance, by its whitish smooth branches. The foliage is large and beautiful, and the tree one of the most ornamental known. The wood speedily decays, and when sawed into lumber warps badly; on these accounts it is but little used, although susceptible of a fine finish. As an article of fuel it is of inferior merit.

CANOE BIRCH—*Betula Papyracea*.—Is a rather elegant and interesting tree. It grows abundantly in nearly every part of the state. The wood is of a fine glossy grain, susceptible of a good finish, but lacks durability and strength, and, therefore, is but little used in the mechanical arts. For fuel it is justly prized. It bears transplanting without difficulty. The Indians manufacture their celebrated bark canoes from the bark of this tree.

CHERRY BIRCH—*B. Lenta*.—This is a rather large, handsome tree, growing along streams. Leaves and bark fragrant. Wood, fine-grained, rose-colored; used largely by the cabinet-makers.

YELLOW BIRCH—*B. Lutea*.—This beautiful tree occasionally attains a large size. It is highly ornamental, and is of value for fuel; but is less prized than the preceding species for cabinet work.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE—*Gymnocladus Canadensis*.—This singularly beautiful tree is only found sparingly, and on rich alluvial lands. I met with it growing near the Peccatonica, in Green county. The wood is fine-grained, and of a rosy hue; is exceedingly durable, and well worth cultivating.

JUNE BERRY—*Amelanchier Canadensis*.—Is a small tree which adds materially to the beauty of our woods in early spring, at which time it is in full bloom. The wood is of no particular value, and the tree interesting only when covered with its white blossoms.

WHITE PINE—*Pinus Strobus*.—This is the largest and most valuable of our indigenous pines. The wood is soft, free from resin, and works easily. It is extensively employed in the mechanical arts. It is found in great profusion in the northern parts of the state. This species is readily known by the leaves being in *fives*. It is highly ornamental, but in common with all pines, will hardly bear transplanting. Only small plants should be moved.

NORWAY OR RED PINE—*P. Resinosa*, and **YELLOW PINE**—*P. Mitis*.—These are two large trees, but little inferior in size to the white pine. The wood contains more resin, and is consequently more durable. The leaves of both these species are in *twos*. Vast quantities of lumber are yearly manufactured from these two varieties and the white pine. The extensive pineries of the state are rapidly diminishing.

SHRUB PINE—*P. Banksiana*.—Is a small, low tree; only worthy of notice here for the ornamental shade it produces. It is found in the northern sections of the state.

BALSAM FIR—*Abies Balsamea*.—This beautiful evergreen is multiplied to a great extent on the shores of Lake Superior, where it grows forty or fifty feet in height. The wood is of but

little value The balsam of fir, or Canadian balsam, is obtained from this tree.

DOUBLE SPRUCE—*A. Nigra*.—This grows in the same localities with the balsam fir, and assumes the same pyramidal form, but is considerably larger. The wood is light and possesses considerable strength and elasticity, which renders it one of the best materials for yards and top-masts for shipping. It is extensively cultivated for ornament.

HEMLOCK—*A. Canadensis*.—The hemlock is the largest of the genus. It is gracefully ornamental, but the wood is of little value. The bark is extensively employed in tanning.

TAMARACK—*Larix Americana*.—This beautiful tree grows abundantly in swampy situations throughout the state. It is not quite an evergreen. It drops its leaves in winter, but quickly recovers them in early spring. The wood is remarkably durable and valuable for a variety of uses. The tree grows rapidly, and can be successfully cultivated in peaty situations, where other trees would not thrive.

ARBOR VITÆ—*Thuja Occidentalis*.—This tree is called the white or flat cedar. It grows abundantly in many parts of the state. The wood is durable, furnishing better fence posts than any other tree, excepting the red cedar. Shingles and staves of a superior quality are obtained from these trees. A beautiful evergreen hedge is made from the young plants, which bear transplanting better than most evergreens. It will grow on most soils if sufficiently damp.

RED CEDAR—*Juniperus Virginiana*.—Is a well known tree that furnishes those celebrated fence posts that "last forever." The wood is highly fragrant, of a rich red color, and fine grained; hence it is valuable for a variety of uses. It should be extensively cultivated.

DWARF JUNIPER—*J. Sabina*.—This is a low trailing shrub. Is considerably prized for ornament. Especially worthy of cultivation in large grounds.

SASSAFRAS—*Sassafras officinale*.—Is a small tree of fine appearance, with fragrant leaves bark. Grows in Kenosha county. Should be cultivated.

WILLOWS.—There are many species of willows growing in every part of the state, several of which are worthy of cultivation near streams and ponds.

WHITE WILLOW—*Salix alba*.—Is a fine tree, often reaching sixty feet in height. The wood is soft, and makes the best charcoal for the manufacture of gun-powder. Grows rapidly.

BLACK WILLOW—*S. Nigra*.—This is also a fine tree, but not quite so large as the foregoing. It is used for similar purposes.

There are many shrubs and vines indigenous to the state worthy of note. I shall, however, call attention to only a few of the best.

DOGWOODS.—There are several species found in our forests and thickets. All are ornamental when covered with a profusion of white blossoms. I would especially recommend: *corus sericea*, *C. stolonifera*, *C. paniculata*, and *C. alternifolia*. All these will repay the labor of transplanting to ornamental grounds.

VIBURNUMS.—These are very beautiful. We have *viburnum lentago*, *V. prunifolium*, *V. nudum*, *V. dentatum*, *V. pubescens*, *V. acerifolium*, *V. pauciflorum*, and *V. opulus*. The last is known as the cranberry tree, and is a most beautiful shrub when in bloom, and also when covered with its red, acid fruit. The common snow-ball tree is a cultivated variety of the *V. opulus*.

WITCH HAZEL—*Hamamelis Virginica*.—Is an interesting, tall shrub that flowers late in autumn, when the leaves are falling, and matures the fruit the next summer. It deserves more attention than it receives.

BURNING BUSH—*Euonymus atropurpureus*.—This fine shrub is called the American strawberry, and is exceedingly beautiful when covered with its load of crimson fruit, which remains during winter.

SUMACH — *Rhus typhina*. — Is a tall shrub, well known, but seldom cultivated. When well grown it is ornamental and well adapted for planting in clumps.

HOP TREE — *Ptelea trifoliata*. — This is a showy shrub with shining leaves, which should be cultivated. Common in rich, alluvial ground.

BLADDER NUT — *Staphylea trifolia*. — Is a fine, upright, showy shrub, found sparingly all over the state. Is ornamental, with greenish striped branches and showy leaves.

VINES.

VIRGINIA CREEPER — *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. — This is a noble vine, climbing extensively by disc-bearing tendrils, so well known as to require no eulogy. Especially beautiful in its fall colors.

BITTER SWEET — *Celastrus scandens*. — Is a stout twining vine, which would be an ornament to any grounds. In the fall and early winter it is noticeable for its bright fruit. Common.

YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE — *Lonicera flava*. — Is a fine native vine, which is found climbing over tall shrubs and trees. Ornamental. There are several other species of honeysuckle; none, however, worthy of special mention.

FROST GRAPE — *Vitis cordifolia*. — This tall-growing vine has deliciously sweet blossoms, which perfume the air for a great distance around. For use as a screen, this hardy species will be found highly satisfactory.

FAUNA OF WISCONSIN.

By P. R. HOV, M.D.

FISH AND FISH CULTURE.

Fish are cold blooded aquatic vertebrates, having fins as organs of progression. They have a two-chambered heart; their bodies are mostly covered with scales, yet a few are entirely naked, like catfish and eels; others again are covered with curious plates, such as the sturgeon. Fish inhabit both salt and fresh water. It is admitted by all authority that fresh-water fish are more universally edible than those inhabiting the ocean. Marine fish are said to be more highly flavored than those inhabiting fresh waters; an assertion I am by no means prepared to admit. As a rule, fish are better the colder and purer the water in which they are found, and where can you find those conditions more favorable than in the cold depths of our great lakes? We have tasted, under the most favorable conditions, about every one of the celebrated salt-water fish, and can say that whoever eats a whitefish just taken from the pure, cold water of Lake Michigan will have no reason to be envious of the dwellers by the sea.

Fish are inconceivably prolific; a single female deposits at one spawn from one thousand to one million eggs, varying according to species.

Fish afford a valuable article of food for man, being highly nutritious and easy of digestion; they abound in phosphates, hence are valuable as affording nutrition to the osseous and nervous system, hence they have been termed, not inappropriately, brain food—certainly a very desirable article of diet for some people. They are more savory, nutritious and easy of digestion when just taken from the water; in fact, the sooner they are cooked after being caught the better. No fish should be more than a few hours from its watery element before being placed upon the table. For convenience, I will group our fish into families as a basis for what I shall offer. Our bony fish,

having spine rays and covered with comb-like scales, belong to the perch family—a valuable family; all take the hook, are gamey, and spawn in the summer.

The yellow perch and at least four species of black or striped bass have a wide range, being found in all the rivers and lakes in the state. There is a large species of fish known as Wall-eyed pike (*Leucoperca americana*) belonging to this family, which is found sparingly in most of our rivers and lakes. The pike is an active and most rapacious animal, devouring fish of considerable size. The flesh is firm and of good flavor. It would probably be economical to propagate it to a moderate extent.

The six-spined bass (*Pomoxys hexacanthus*, Agas.) is one of the most desirable of the spine-rayed fish found in the State. The flesh is fine flavored, and as the fish is hardy and takes the hook with avidity, it should be protected during the spawning season and artificially propagated. I have examined the stomachs of a large number of these fish and in every instance found small crawfish, furnishing an additional evidence in its favor. Prof. J. P. Kirtland, the veteran ichthyologist of Ohio, says that this so-called "grass bass" is the fish for the million.

The white bass (*Roccus chrysops*) is a species rather rare even in the larger bodies of water, but ought to be introduced into every small lake in the State, where I am certain they would flourish. It is an excellent fish, possessing many of the good qualities and as few of the bad as any that belong to the family. There is another branch of this family, the sunfish, *Pomotis*, which numbers at least six species found in Wisconsin. They are beautiful fish, and afford abundant sport for the boys; none of them, however, are worth domesticating (unless it be in the *aquarium*) as there are so many better.

The carp family (*Cyprinidae*) are soft finned fish without maxillary teeth. They include by far the greater number of fresh-water fish. Some specimens are not more than one inch, while others are nearly two feet in length. Our chubs, silversides and suckers are the principal members of this family. Dace are good pan-fish, yet their small size is objectionable; they are the children's game fish. The *Cyprinidae* all spawn in the spring, and might be profitably propagated as food for the larger and more valuable fish.

There are six or seven species of suckers found in our lakes and rivers. The red horse, found every where, and at least one species of the buffalo, inhabiting the Mississippi and its tributaries, are the best of the genus *Catostomus*. Suckers are bony, and apt to taste suspiciously of mud; they are only to be tolerated in the absence of better. The carp (*Cyprinius carpo*) has been successfully introduced into the Hudsonriver.

The trout family (*Salmonidae*) are soft-finned fish with an extra dorsal adipose fin without rays. They inhabit northern countries, spawning in the latter part of fall and winter. Their flesh is universally esteemed. The trout family embrace by far the most valuable of our fish, including, as it does, trout and whitefish. The famous speckled trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) is a small and beautiful species which is found in nearly every stream in the northern half of the State. Wherever there is a spring run or lake, the temperature of which does not rise higher than sixty-five or seventy in the summer, there trout can be propagated in abundance. The great salmon trout (*Sal. amethystus*) of the great lakes is a magnificent fish weighing from ten to sixty pounds. The *Siscowit salmo siscowit* of Lake Superior is about the same size, but not quite so good a fish, being too fat and oily. They will, no doubt, flourish in the larger of the inland lakes.

The genus *Coregonus* includes the true whitefish, or lake shad. In this genus, as now restricted, the nose is square and the under jaw short, and when first caught they have the fragrance of fresh cucumbers. There are at least three species found in Lake Michigan. In my

opinion these fish are more delicately flavored than the celebrated Potomac shad; but I doubt whether they will thrive in the small lakes, owing to the absence of the small *crustacea* on which they subsist. The closely allied genus *Argyrosomus* includes seven known species inhabiting the larger lakes, and one, the *Argyrosomus sisco*, which is found in several of the lesser lakes. The larger species are but little inferior to the true whitefish, with which they are commonly confounded. The nose is pointed, the under jaw long, and they take the hook at certain seasons with activity. They eat small fish as well as insects and *crustaceans*.

Of the pickerel family, we have three or four closely allied species of the genus *Esox*, armed with prodigious jaws filled with cruel teeth. They lie motionless ready to dart, swift as an arrow, upon their prey. They are the sharks of the fresh water. The pickerel are so rapacious that they spare not their own species. Sometimes they attempt to swallow a fish nearly as large as themselves, and perish in consequence. Their flesh is moderately good, and as they are game to the backbone, it might be desirable to propagate them to a moderate extent under peculiar circumstances.

The catfish (*Siluridae*) have soft fins, protected by sharp spines, and curious fleshy barbels floating from their lips, without scales, covered only with a slimy coat of mucus. The genus *Pimlodus* are scavengers among fish, as vultures among birds. They are filthy in habit and food. There is one interesting trait of the catfish—the vigilant and watchful motherly care of the young by the male. He defends them with great spirit, and herds them together when they straggle. Even the mother is driven far off; for he knows full well that she would not scruple to make a full meal off her little black tadpole-like progeny. There are four species known to inhabit this State—one peculiar to the great lakes, and two found in the numerous affluents of the Mississippi. One of these, the great yellow catfish, sometimes weighs over one hundred pounds. When in good condition, stuffed and well baked, they are a fair table fish. The small bull-head is universally distributed.

The sturgeons are large sluggish fish, covered with plates instead of scales. There are at least three species of the genus *Acipenser* found in the waters of Wisconsin. Being so large and without bones, they afford a sufficiently cheap article of food; unfortunately, however, the quality is decidedly bad. Sturgeons deposit an enormous quantity of eggs; the roe not unfrequently weighs one fourth as much as the entire body, and numbers, it is said, many millions. The principal commercial value of sturgeons is found in the roe and swimming bladder. The much prized caviare is manufactured from the former, and from the latter the best of isinglass is obtained.

The gar-pikes (*Lepidosteus*) are represented by at least three species of this singular fish. They have long serpentine bodies, with jaws prolonged into a regular bill, which is well provided with teeth. The scales are composed of bone covered on the outside with enamel, like teeth. The alligator gar, confined to the depths of the Mississippi, is a large fish, and the more common species, *Lepidosteus bison*, attains to a considerable size. The *Lepidosteus*, now only found in North America, once had representatives all over the globe. Fossils of the same family of which the gar-pike is the type, have been found all over Europe, in the oldest fossiliferous beds, in the strata of the age of coal, in the new red sandstone, in oölitic deposits, and in the chalk and tertiary formations—being one of the many living evidences that North America was the first country above the water. For all practical purposes, we should not regret to have the gar-pikes follow in the footsteps of their aged and illustrious predecessors. They could well be spared.

There is a fish (*Lota maculose*) which belongs to the cod-fish family, called by the fishermen the "lawyers," for what reason I am not able to say—at any rate, the fish is worthless. There are a great number of small fish, interesting only to the naturalist, which I shall omit to mention here.

Fish of the northern countries are the most valuable, for the reason that the water is colder and purer. Wisconsin, situated between forty-two thirty, and forty-seven degrees of latitude, bounded on the east and north by the largest lakes in the world, on the west by the "Great river," traversed by numerous fine and rapid streams, and sprinkled all over with beautiful and picturesque lakes, has physical conditions certainly the most favorable, perhaps of any State, for an abundant and never-failing supply of the best fish. Few persons have any idea of the importance of the fisheries of Lake Michigan. It is difficult to collect adequate data to form a correct knowledge of the capital invested and the amount of fish taken; enough, however, has been ascertained to enable me to state that at Milwaukee alone \$100,000 are invested, and not less than two hundred and eighty tons of dressed fish taken annually. At Racine, during the entire season of nine months, there are, on an average, one thousand pounds of whitefish and trout, each, caught and sold daily, amounting to not less than \$16,000. It is well known that, since the adoption of the gill-net system, the fishermen are enabled to pursue their calling ten months of the year.

When the fish retire to the deep water, they are followed with miles of nets, and the poor fish are entangled on every side. There is a marked falling off in the number and size of whitefish and trout taken, when compared with early years. When fish were only captured with seines, they had abundant chance to escape and multiply so as to keep an even balance in number. Only by artificial propagation and well enforced laws protecting them during the spawning season, can we hope now to restore the balance. In order to give some idea of the valuable labors of the state fish commissioners, I will state briefly that they have purchased for the state a piece of property, situated three miles from Madison, known as the Nine Springs, including forty acres of land, on which they have erected a dwelling-house, barn and hatchery, also constructed several ponds, in which can be seen many valuable fish in the enjoyment of perfect health and vigor. As equipped, it is, undoubtedly, one of the best, if not *the best*, hatchery in the states. In this permanent establishment the commission design to hatch and distribute to the small lakes and rivers of the interior the most valuable of our indigenous fish, such as bass, pike, trout, etc., etc., as well as many valuable foreign varieties. During the past season, many fish have been distributed from this state hatchery. At the Milwaukee Water Works, the commission have equipped a hatchery on a large scale, using the water as pumped directly from the lake. During the past season there was a prodigious multitude of young trout and whitefish distributed from this point. The success of Superintendent Welcher in hatching whitefish at Milwaukee has been the best yet gained, nearly ninety per cent. of the eggs "laid down" being hatched. Pisciculturists will appreciate this wonderful success, as they well know how difficult it is to manage the spawn of the whitefish.

I append the following statistics of the number of fish hatched and distributed from the Milwaukee hatchery previous to 1878:

Total number of fish hatched, 8,000,000 — whitefish, 6,300,000; salmon trout, 1,700,000.

They were distributed as follows, in the month of May, 1877: Whitefish planted in Lake Michigan, at Racine, 1,000,000; at Milwaukee, 3,260,000; between Manitowoc and Two Rivers 1,000,000; in Green bay, 1,000,000; in Elkhart lake, 40,000.

Salmon trout were turned out as follows: Lake Michigan, near Milwaukee, 600,000; Brown's lake, Racine county, 40,000; Delavan lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Troy lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Pleasant lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Lansdale lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Ella lake, Milwaukee county, 16,000; Cedar lake, Washington county, 40,000; Elkhart lake, Sheboygan county, 40,000; Clear lake, Rock county, 40,000; Ripley lake,

Jefferson county, 40,000; Mendota lake, Dane county, 100,000; Fox lake, Dodge county, 40,000; Swan and Silver lakes, Columbia county, 40,000; Little Green lake, Green Lake county, 40,000; Big Green lake, Green Lake county, 100,000; Bass lake, St. Croix county, 40,000; Twin lakes, St. Croix county, 40,000; Long lake, Chippewa county, 40,000; Oconomowoc lake, Waukesha county, 100,000; Pine lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Pewaukee lake, Waukesha county, 100,000; North lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Nagawicka lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Okanche lake, Waukesha county, 40,000.

LARGE ANIMALS.—TIME OF THEIR DISAPPEARANCE.

Fifty years ago, the territory now included in the state of Wisconsin, was nearly in a state of nature, all the large wild animals were then abundant. Now, all has changed. The ax and plow, gun and dog, railway and telegraph, have metamorphosed the face of nature. Most of the large quadrupeds have been either exterminated, or have hid themselves away in the wilderness. In a short time, all of these will have disappeared from the state. The date and order in which animals become extinct within the boundaries of the state, is a subject of great interest. There was a time when the antelope, the woodland caribou, the buffalo, and the wild turkey, were abundant, but are now no longer to be found.

The Antelope, *Antilocarpa Americana*, now confined to the Western plains, did, two hundred years ago, inhabit Wisconsin as far east as Michigan. In October, 1679, Father Hennepin, with La Salle and party, in four canoes, coasted along the Western shore of Lake Michigan. In Hennepin's narrative, he says: "The oldest of them" (the Indians) "came to us the next morning with their calumet of peace, and brought some *wild goats*." This was somewhere north of Milwaukee. "Being in sore distress, we saw upon the coast a great many ravens and eagles" (turkey vultures), "from whence we conjectured there was some prey, and having landed upon that place, we found above the half of a fat *wild goat*, which the wolves had strangled. This provision was very acceptable to us, and the rudest of our men could not but praise the Divine Providence which took so particular care of us." This must have been somewhere near Racine. "On the 16th" (October, 1679), "we met with abundance of game. A savage we had with us, killed several stags (deer) and *wild goats*, and our men a great many turkeys, very fat and big." This must have been south of Racine. These *goats* were undoubtedly antelopes. Schoolcraft mentions antelopes as occupying the Northwest territory.

When the last buffalo crossed the Mississippi is not precisely known. It is certain they lingered in Wisconsin in 1825. It is said there was a buffalo shot on the St. Croix river as late as 1832, so Wisconsin claims the last buffalo. The woodland caribou—*Rangifer caribou*—were never numerous within the limits of the state. A few were seen not far from La Pointe in 1845. The last wild turkey in the eastern portion of the state, was in 1846. On the Mississippi, one was killed in 1856. I am told by Dr. Walcott, that turkeys were abundant in Wisconsin previous to the hard winter of 1842-3, when snow was yet two feet deep in March, with a stout crust, so that the turkeys could not get to the ground. They became so poor and weak, that they could not fly, and thus became an easy prey to the wolves, foxes, wild cats, minks, etc., which exterminated almost the entire race. The Doctor says he saw but one single individual the next winter. Elk were on Hay river in 1863, and I have little doubt a few yet remain. Moose are not numerous, a few yet remain in the northwestern part of the state. I saw moose tracks on the Montreal river, near Lake Superior, in the summer of 1845. A few panthers may still inhabit the wilderness of Wisconsin. Benjamin Bones, of Racine, shot one on the headwaters of

Black river, December, 1863. Badgers are now nearly gone, and in a few years more, the only badgers found within the state, will be two legged ones. Beavers are yet numerous in the small lakes in the northern regions. Wolverines are occasionally met with in the northern forests. Bears, wolves, and deer, will continue to flourish in the northern and central counties, where underbrush, timber, and small lakes abound.

All large animals will soon be driven by civilization out of Wisconsin. The railroad and improved firearms will do the work, and thus we lose the primitive denizens of the forest and prairies.

PECULIARITIES OF THE BIRD FAUNA.

The facts recorded in this paper, were obtained by personal observations within fifteen miles of Racine, Wisconsin, latitude $42^{\circ} 46'$ north, longitude $87^{\circ} 48'$ west. This city is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, at the extreme southern point of the heavy lumbered district, the base of which rests on Lake Superior. Racine extends six miles further into the lake than Milwaukee, and two miles further than Kenosha. At this point the great prairie approaches near the lake from the west. The extreme rise of the mercury in summer, is from 90° to 100° Fahrenheit. The isothermal line comes further north in summer, and retires further south in winter than it does east of the great lakes, which physical condition will sufficiently explain the remarkable peculiarities of its animal life, the overlapping, as it were, of two distinct faunas. More especially is this true of birds, that are enabled to change their locality with the greatest facility. Within the past thirty years, I have collected and observed over three hundred species of birds, nearly half of all birds found in North America. Many species, considered rare in other sections, are found here in the greatest abundance. A striking peculiarity of the ornithological fauna of this section, is that southern birds go farther north in summer, while northern species go farther south in winter than they do east of the lakes. Of summer birds that visit us, I will enumerate a few of the many that belong to a more southern latitude in the Atlantic States. Nearly all nest with us, or, at least, did some years ago.

Yellow-breasted chat, *Icteria virens*; mocking bird, *Mimus polyglottus*; great Carolina wren, *Thryothorus ludovicianus*; prothonotary warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*; summer red bird, *Pyrrangia aestiva*; wood ibis, *Tantalus loculator*.

Among Arctic birds that visit us in winter are:

Snowy owl, *Nyctea nivea*; great gray owl, *Syrnium cinereus*; hawk owl, *Surnia ulula*; Arctic three-toed woodpecker, *Picoides arcticus*; banded three-toed woodpecker, *Picoides hirsutus*; magpie, *Pica hudsonica*; Canada jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*; evening grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina*; Hudson titmouse, *Parus hudsonicus*; king eider, *Somateria spectabilis*; black-throated diver, *Colymbus arcticus*; glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*.

These examples are sufficient to indicate the rich avi fauna of Wisconsin. It is doubtful if there is another locality where the Canada jay and its associates visit in winter where the mocking bird nests in summer, or where the hawk owl flies silently over the spot occupied during the warmer days by the summer red bird and the yellow-breasted chat. But the ax has already leveled much of the great woods, so that there is now a great falling off in numbers of our old familiar feathered friends. It is now extremely doubtful if such a collection can ever again be made within the boundaries of this state, or indeed, of any other.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

BY PROF. EDWARD SEARING, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

From the time of the earliest advent of the families of French traders into the region now known as Wisconsin, to the year 1818, when that region became part of Michigan territory, education was mostly confined to private instruction, or was sought by the children of the wealthier in the distant cities of Quebec, Montreal, and Detroit. The early Jesuit missionaries, and—subsequently to 1816, when it came under the military control of the United States—representatives of various other religious denominations, sought to teach the Indian tribes of this section. In 1823, Rev. Eleazar Williams, well known for his subsequent claim to be the Dauphin of France, and who was in the employ of the Episcopal Missionary Society, started a school of white and half-breed children on the west side of Fox river, opposite "Shanty-Town." A Catholic mission school for Indians was organized by an Italian priest near Green Bay, in 1830. A clause of the treaty with the Winnebago Indians, in 1832, bound the United States to maintain a school for their children near Prairie du Chien for a period of twenty-seven years.

THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL CODE.

From 1818 to 1836, Wisconsin formed part of Michigan territory. In the year 1837, Michigan was admitted into the Union as a state, and Wisconsin, embracing what is now Minnesota, Iowa, and a considerable region still further westward, was, by act of congress approved April 20th of the year previous, established as a separate territory. The act provided that the existing laws of the territory of Michigan should be extended over the new territory so far as compatible with the provisions of the act, subject to alteration or repeal by the new government created. Thus with the other statutes, the school code of Michigan became the original code of Wisconsin, and it was soon formally adopted, with almost no change, by the first territorial legislature, which met at Belmont. Although modified in some of its provisions almost every year, this imperfect code continued in force until the adoption of the state constitution in 1848. The first material changes in the code were made by the territorial legislature at its second session, in 1837, by the passage of a bill "to regulate the sale of school lands, and to provide for organizing, regulating, and perfecting common schools." It was provided in this act that as soon as twenty electors should reside in a surveyed township, they should elect a board of three commissioners, holding office three years, to lay off districts, to apply the proceeds of the leases of school lands to the payment of teachers' wages, and to call school meetings. It was also provided that each district should elect a board of three directors, holding office one year, to locate school-houses, hire teachers for at least three months in the year, and levy taxes for the support of schools. It was further provided that a third board of five inspectors should be elected annually in each town to examine and license teachers and inspect the schools. Two years subsequently (1839) the law was revised and the family, instead of the electors, was made the basis of the town organization. Every town with not less than ten families was made a school district and required to provide a competent teacher. More populous towns were divided into two or more districts. The office of town commissioner was abolished, its duties with certain others being transferred to the inspectors. The rate-bill system of taxation, previously in existence, was repealed, and a tax on the whole county for building school-houses and support-

ing schools was provided for. One or two years later the office of town commissioners was restored, and the duties of the inspectors were assigned to the same. Other somewhat important amendments were made at the same time.

In 1840, a memorial to congress from the legislature represented that the people were anxious to establish a common-school system, with suitable resources for its support. From lack of sufficient funds many of the schools were poorly organized. The rate-bill tax or private subscription was often necessary to supplement the scanty results of county taxation. Until a state government should be organized, the fund accruing from the sale of school lands could not be available. Congress had made to Wisconsin, as to other new states, for educational purposes, a donation of lands. These lands embraced the sixteenth section in every township in the state, the 500,000 acres to which the state was entitled by the provisions of an act of congress passed in 1841, and any grant of lands from the United States, the purposes of which were not specified. To obtain the benefits of this large fund was a leading object in forming the state constitution.

AGITATION FOR FREE SCHOOLS.

Shortly before the admission of the state the subject of free schools began to be quite widely discussed. In February, 1845, Col. M. Frank, of Kenosha, a member of the territorial legislature, introduced a bill, which became a law, authorizing the legal voters of his own town to vote taxes on all the assessed property for the full support of its schools. A provision of the act required its submission to the people of the town before it could take effect. It met with strenuous opposition, but after many public meetings and lectures held in the interests of public enlightenment, the act was ratified by a small majority in the fall of 1845, and thus the first free school in the state was legally organized. Subsequently, in the legislature, in the two constitutional conventions, and in educational assemblies, the question of a free-school system for the new state soon to be organized provoked much interest and discussion. In the constitution framed by the convention of 1846, was provided the basis of a free-school system similar to that in our present constitution. The question of establishing the office of state superintendent, more than any other feature of the proposed school system, elicited discussion in that body. The necessity of this office, and the advantages of free schools supported by taxation, were ably presented to the convention by Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, in an evening address. He afterward prepared, by request, a draft of a free-school system, with a state superintendent at its head, which was accepted and subsequently embodied in the constitution and the school law. In the second constitutional convention, in 1848, the same questions again received careful attention, and the article on education previously prepared, was, after a few changes, brought into the shape in which we now find it. Immediately after the ratification by the people, of the constitution prepared by the second convention, three commissioners were appointed to revise the statutes. To one of these, Col. Frank, the needed revision of the school laws was assigned. The work was acceptably performed, and the new school code of 1849, largely the same as the present one, went into operation May first of that year.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM UNDER THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

In the state constitution was laid the broad foundation of our present school system. The four corner stones were: (1) The guaranteed freedom of the schools; (2) the school fund created; (3) the system of supervision; (4) a state university for higher instruction. The school fund has five distinct sources for its creation indicated in the constitution: (1) Proceeds from the sale of lands granted to the state by the United States for educational purposes; (2)

all moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat; (3) all fines collected in the several counties for breach of the penal laws; (4) all moneys paid for exemption from military duty; (5) five per cent. of the sale of government lands within the state. In addition to these constitutional sources of the school fund, another and sixth source was open from 1856 to 1870. By an act of the state legislature in the former year, three-fourths of the net proceeds of the sales of the swamp and overflowed lands, granted to the state by congress, Sept. 28, 1850, were added to the common-school fund, the other fourth going into a fund for drainage, under certain circumstances; but if not paid over to any town for that purpose within two years, to become a part of the school fund. The following year one of these fourths was converted into the normal-school fund, leaving one-half for the common-school fund. In 1858, another fourth was given to the drainage fund, thus providing for the latter one-half the income from the sales, and leaving for the school fund, until the year 1865, only the remaining one-fourth. In the latter year this was transferred to the normal-school fund, with the provision, however, that one-fourth of the income of this fund should be transferred to the common-school fund until the annual income of the latter fund should reach \$200,000. In 1870 this provision was repealed, and the whole income of the normal fund left applicable to the support of normal schools and teachers' institutes.

At the first session of the state legislature in 1848, several acts were passed which carried out in some degree the educational provisions of the constitution. A law was enacted to provide for the election, and to define the duties, of a state superintendent of public instruction. A district board was created, consisting of a moderator, director, and treasurer; the office of town superintendent was established, and provision was made for the creation of town libraries, and for the distribution of the school fund. The present school code of Wisconsin is substantially that passed by the legislature of 1848, and which went into operation May 1, 1849. The most important change since made was the abolition of the office of town superintendent, and the substitution thereof of the county superintendency. This change took effect January 1, 1862.

THE SCHOOL-FUND INCOME.

The first annual report of the state superintendent, for the year 1849, gives the income of the school fund for that year as \$588, or eight and three-tenth mills per child. Milwaukee county received the largest amount, \$69.63, and St. Croix county the smallest, twenty-four cents. The average in the state was forty-seven cents per district. The following table will show at a glance the quinquennial increase in the income of the fund, the corresponding increase in the number of school children, and the apportionment per child, from 1849 to 1875, inclusive; also, the last published apportionment, that for 1878. It will be seen that since 1855 the increase of the fund has not kept pace with the increase of school population:

YEAR.	NO. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE.	INCOME OF SCHOOL FUND	RATE PER CHILD.	YEAR.	NO. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE.	INCOME OF SCHOOL FUND	RATE PER CHILD.
1849--	70,457	\$588 00	\$0.0083	1865--	335,582	151,816 34	.46
1850--	92,105	47,716 00	.518	1870--	412,481	159,271 38	.40
1855--	186,085	125,906 02	.67	1875--	450,304	184,624 64	.41
1860--	288,084	184,949 76	.64	1878--	478,692	185,546 01	.39

The amount of productive school fund reported September 30, 1878, was \$2,680,703.27. The portion of the fund not invested at that date, was \$58,823.70.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

In his message to the first territorial legislature, in 1836, Governor Dodge recommended asking from congress aid for the establishment of a state educational institution, to be governed by the legislature. This was the first official action looking to the establishment of a state university. The same legislature passed an act to establish and locate the Wisconsin university at Belmont, in the county of Iowa. At its second session, the following year, the legislature passed an act, which was approved January 19, 1838, establishing "at or near Madison, the seat of government, a university for the purpose of educating youth, the name whereof shall be 'The University of the Territory of Wisconsin.' " A resolution was passed at the same session, directing the territorial delegate in congress to ask of that body an appropriation of \$20,000 for the erection of the buildings of said university, and also to appropriate two townships of vacant land for its endowment. Congress accordingly appropriated, in 1838, seventy-two sections, or two townships, for the support of a "seminary of learning in the territory of Wisconsin," and this was afterward confirmed to the state for the use of the university. No effectual provision, however, was made for the establishment of the university until ten years later, when the state was organized. Congress, as has been said, had made a donation of lands to the territory for the support of such an institution. but these lands could not be made available for that purpose until the territory should become a state. The state constitution, adopted in 1848, declared that provision should be made for the establishment of a state university, and that the proceeds of all lands donated by the United States to the state for the support of a university should remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which should be appropriated to its support.

The state legislature, at its first session, passed an act, approved July 26, 1848, establishing the University of Wisconsin, defining its location, its government, and its various departments, and authorizing the regents to purchase a suitable site for the buildings, and to proceed to the erection of the same, after having obtained from the legislature the approval of plans. This act repealed the previous act of 1838. The regents were soon after appointed, and their first annual report was presented to the legislature, January 30, 1849. This report announced the selection of a site, subject to the approval of the legislature, announced the organization of a preparatory department, and the election of a chancellor or president. The university was thus organized, with John H. Lathrop, president of the University of Missouri, as its first chancellor, and John W. Sterling as principal of the preparatory department, which was opened February 5, 1849. Chancellor Lathrop was not formally inaugurated until January 16, 1850.

Owing to the short-sighted policy of the state in locating without due care, and in appraising and selling so low the lands of the original grant, the fund produced was entirely inadequate to the support of the institution. Congress, therefore, made, in 1854, an additional grant of seventy-two sections of land for its use. These, however, were located and sold in the same inconsiderate and unfortunate manner, for so low a price as to be a means of inducing immigration, indeed, but not of producing a fund adequate for the support of a successful state university. Of the 92,160 acres comprised in the two grants, there had been sold prior to September 30, 1866, 74,178 acres for the sum of \$264,570.13, or at an average price of but little more than \$3.50 per acre.* Besides this, the state had allowed the university to anticipate its income to the extent of over \$100,000 for the erection of buildings. By a law of 1862 the sum of \$104,339.43. was taken from its fund (already too small) to pay for these buildings. The resulting embarrassment made necessary the re-organization of 1866, which added to the slender resources of the institution the agricultural college fund, arising from the sale of lands donated to the state by the congressional act of 1862.

*Compare the price obtained for the lands of the University of Michigan. The first sale of those lands averaged \$22.85 per acre, and brought in a single year (1837) \$150,447.90. Sales were made in succeeding years at \$15, \$17, and \$19 per acre.

The first university building erected was the north dormitory, which was completed in 1851. This is 110 feet in length by 40 in breadth, and four stories in height. The south dormitory, of the same size, was completed in 1855. The main central edifice, known as University Hall, was finished in 1859. The Ladies' College was completed in 1872. This latter was built with an appropriation of \$50,000, made by the legislature in 1870—the first actual donation the university had ever received from the state. The legislature of 1875 appropriated \$80,000 for the erection of Science Hall, a building to be devoted to instruction in the physical sciences. This was completed and ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term of 1877.

The growth of this institution during the past fourteen years, and especially since its reorganization in 1866, has been rapid and substantial. Its productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1877, aside from the agricultural college fund, was \$223,240 32. The combined university and agricultural funds amounted, at the same date, to \$464,032 22. An act of the legislature in 1867 appropriated to the university income for that year, and annually for the next ten years, the sum of \$7,303.76, being the interest upon the sum taken from the university fund by the law of 1862 for the erection of buildings, as before mentioned. Chapter 100 of the general laws of 1872 also provided for an annual state tax of \$10,000 to increase the income of the university. Chapter 119 of the laws of 1876 provides for an annual state tax of one-tenth of one mill on the taxable property of the state for the increase of the university fund income, this tax to be "*in lieu* of all other appropriations before provided for the benefit of said fund income," and to be "deemed a full compensation for all deficiencies in said income arising from the disposition of the lands donated to the state by congress, in trust, for the benefit of said income." The entire income of the university from all sources, including this tax (which was \$42,359.62), was, for the year ending September 30, 1878, \$81,442.63. The university has a faculty of over thirty professors and instructors, and during the past year—1877-8—it had in its various departments 388 students. The law department, organized in 1868, has since been in successful operation. Ladies are admitted into all the departments and classes of the university.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The agricultural college fund, granted to the state by the congressional act of 1862, was by a subsequent legislative enactment (1866) applied to the support, not of a separate agricultural college, but of a department of agriculture in the existing university, thus rendering it unnecessary for the state to erect separate buildings elsewhere. Under the provisions of chapter 114, laws of 1866, the county of Dane issued to the state, for the purpose of purchasing an experimental farm, bonds to the amount of \$40,000. A farm of about 200 acres, adjoining the university grounds, was purchased, and a four years' course of study provided, designed to be thorough and extensive in the branches that relate to agriculture, in connection with its practical application upon the experimental farm.

The productive agricultural college fund has increased from \$8,061.86, in 1866, to \$244,263.18, in 1878.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The propriety of making some special provision for the instruction of teachers was acknowledged in the very organization of the state, a provision for normal schools having been embodied in the constitution itself, which ordains that after the support and maintenance of the

common schools is insured, the residue of the school fund shall be appropriated to academies and normal schools. The state legislature, in its first session in 1848, in the act establishing the University of Wisconsin, declared that one of the four departments thereof should be a department of the theory and practice of elementary instruction. The first institution ever chartered in the state as a normal school was incorporated by the legislature at its second session — 1849 — under the title of the "Jefferson County Normal School." This, however, was never organized.

The regents, when organizing the university, at their meeting in 1849, ordained the establishment of a normal professorship, and declared that in organizing the normal department it was their fixed intention "to make the University of Wisconsin subsidiary to the great cause of popular education, by making it, through its normal department, the nursery of the educators of the popular mind, and the central point of union and harmony to the educational interests of the commonwealth." They declared that instruction in the normal department should be free to all suitable candidates. Little was accomplished, however, in this direction during the next ten years. In 1857 an act was passed by the legislature appropriating twenty-five per cent. of the income of the swamp-land fund "to normal institutes and academies under the supervision and direction of a board of regents of normal schools," who were to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the act. Distribution of this income was made to such colleges, academies, and high schools as maintained a normal class, in proportion to the number of pupils passing a successful examination conducted by an agent of the board. In 1859, Dr. Henry Barnard, who had become chancellor of the university, was made agent of the normal regents. He inaugurated a system of teachers' institutes, and gave fresh vigor to the normal work throughout the state. Resigning, however, on account of ill-health, within two years, Professor Chas. H. Allen, who had been conducting institutes under his direction, succeeded him as agent of the normal regents, and was elected principal of the normal department of the university, entering upon his work as the latter in March, 1864. He managed the department with signal ability and success, but at the end of one or two years resigned. Meantime the educational sentiment of the state had manifested itself for the establishment of separate normal schools.

In 1865, the legislature passed an act repealing that of two years before, and providing instead that one-half of the swamp-land fund should be set apart as a normal-school fund, the income of which should be applied to establishing and supporting normal schools under the direction and management of the board of normal regents, with a proviso, however, that one-fourth of such income should be annually transferred to the common-school fund income, until the latter should amount annually to \$200,000. This proviso was repealed by the legislature of 1870, and the entire income of one-half the swamp-land fund has since been devoted to normal-school purposes. During the same year proposals were invited for aid in the establishment of a normal school, in money, land, or buildings, and propositions from various places were received and considered. In 1866, the board of regents was incorporated by the legislature. In the same year Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as there was already a productive fund of about \$600,000, with an income of over \$30,000, and a prospect of a steady increase as the lands were sold, the board decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, located in different parts of the state. In pursuance of this policy, there have already been completed, and are now in very successful operation, the Platteville Normal School, opened October 9, 1866; the Whitewater Normal School, opened April 21, 1868; the Oshkosh Normal School, opened September 19, 1871, and the River Falls Normal School, opened September 2, 1875. Each assembly district in the state is entitled to eight representatives in the normal schools. These are nominated by county and city superintendents. Tuition is free to all normal students. There are in the normal schools two courses of study — an

elementary course of two years, and an *advanced course* of four years. The student completing the former, receives a certificate; the one completing the latter, a diploma. The certificate, when the holder has successfully taught one year after graduation, may be countersigned by the superintendent of public instruction, when it becomes equivalent to a five-years' state certificate. The diploma, when thus countersigned, after a like interval, is equivalent to a permanent state certificate.

It is believed that the normal-school system of Wisconsin rests upon a broader and more secure basis than the corresponding system of any other state. That basis is an independent and permanent fund, which has already reached a million dollars. The precise amount of this securely invested and productive fund, September 30, 1878, was \$1,004,907.67, and the sum of \$33,290.88 remained uninvested.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

In addition to the work of the normal schools, the board of regents is authorized to expend \$5,000 annually to defray the expenses of teachers' institutes. A law of 1871, amended in 1876, provides for normal institutes, which shall be held for not less than two consecutive weeks, and appropriates from the state treasury a sum not exceeding \$2,000 per annum for their support. There were held in the State, in 1878, sixty-six institutes, varying in length from one to two weeks. The total number of persons enrolled as attendants was 4,944

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Including those in the cities, the graded schools of the State number about four hundred. The annual report of the State superintendent for 1878 gives the number with two departments as 207, and the number with three or more as 225.

A law of March, 1872, provided that "all graduates of any graded school of the state, who shall have passed an examination at such graded school satisfactory to the faculty of the university for admission into the sub-freshman class and college classes of the university, shall be at once and at all times entitled to free tuition in all the colleges of the university." A considerable number of graduates of graded schools entered the university under this law during the next four years, but it being deemed an unwise discrimination in favor of this class of students, in 1876, in the same act which provided for the tax of one tenth of one mill, the legislature provided that from and after the 4th of July of that year no student, except students in law and those taking extra studies, should be required to pay any fees for tuition. Few graded schools of the state are able as yet to fully prepare students for entrance into the regular classes of the classical department of the university. The larger number prepared by them still enter the scientific department or the sub-freshman class.

THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

In 1869 the legislature passed a law authorizing towns to adopt by vote the "township system of school government." Under this system each town becomes one school district, and the several school districts already existing become sub-districts. Each sub-district elects a clerk, and these clerks constitute a body corporate under the name of the "board of school directors," and are invested with the title and custody of all school houses, school-house sites, and other property belonging to the sub-districts, with power to control them for the best interests of the schools of the town. The law provides for an executive committee to execute the orders of the

board, employ teachers, etc., and for a secretary to record proceedings of the board, have immediate charge and supervision of the schools, and perform other specified duties. But few towns have as yet made trial of this system, although it is in successful operation in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and some other states, and where fully and fairly tried in our own, has proved entirely satisfactory. It is the general belief of our enlightened educational men that the plan has such merits as ought to secure its voluntary adoption by the people of the state.

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

In 1875 the legislature enacted that any town, incorporated village, or city, may establish and maintain not more than two free high schools, and provided for an annual appropriation of not to exceed \$25,000, to refund one-half of the actual cost of instruction in such schools, but no school to draw in any one year more than \$500. At the session of 1877 the benefits of the act were extended to such high schools already established as shall show by a proper report that they have conformed to the requirements of the law. If towns decline to establish such a school, one or more adjoining districts in the same have the privilege of doing so. The law has met with much favor. For the school year ending August 31, 1876 (the first year in which it was in operation), twenty such schools reported, and to these the sum of \$7,466.50 was paid, being an average of \$373.32 per school. For the year ending August 31, 1878, eighty-five schools reported and received a pro rata division of the maximum appropriation. The high school law was primarily designed to bring to rural neighborhoods the twofold advantages of (1) a higher instruction than the common district schools afford, and (2) a better class of teachers for these schools. It was anticipated, however, from the first that the *immediate* results of the law would be chiefly the improvement of existing graded schools in the larger villages and in cities.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The school officers of Wisconsin are, a state superintendent of public instruction, sixty-four county superintendents, twenty-eight city superintendents, and a school board in each district, consisting of a director, treasurer, and clerk. The state and county superintendents hold office two years, the district officers three years. In each independent city there is a board of education, and the larger cities have each a city superintendent, who in some cases is also principal of the high school. He is appointed for one year. The county board of supervisors determine, within certain limits, the amount of money to be raised annually in each town and ward of their county for school purposes, levy an additional amount for the salary of the county superintendents, may authorize a special school tax, and may under certain circumstances determine that there shall be two superintendents for their county. The town board of supervisors have authority to form and alter school districts, to issue notice for first meeting, to form union districts for high school purposes, and appoint first boards for the same, to locate and establish school-house sites under certain circumstances, to extinguish districts that have neglected to maintain school for two years, and to dispose of the property of the same. The district clerks report annually to the town clerks, the town clerks to the county superintendents, and the county and city superintendents to the state superintendent, who in turn makes an annual report to the governor.

STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The state superintendent is authorized by law "to issue state certificates of high grade to teachers of eminent qualifications." Two grades of these are given, one unlimited, and the other good for five years. The examination is conducted by a board of three examiners, appointed annually by the state superintendent, and acting under rules and regulations prescribed by him.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Besides the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, holding its annual session in the summer and a semi-annual or "executive" session in the winter, there are, in several parts of the state, county or district associations, holding stated meetings. The number of such associations is annually increasing.

LIBRARIES.

The utility of public libraries as a part of the means of popular enlightenment, was early recognized in this state. The constitution, as set forth in 1848, required that a portion of the income of the school fund should be applied to the "purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus" for the common schools. The same year the legislature of the state, at its first session, enacted that as soon as this income should amount to \$60,000 a year (afterwards changed to \$30,000), each town superintendent might devote one tenth of the portion of this income received by his town annually, to town library purposes, the libraries thus formed to be distributed among the districts, in sections, and in rotation, once in three months. Districts were also empowered to raise money for library books. The operation of this discretionary and voluntary system was not successful. In ten years (1858) only about one third of the districts (1,121) had libraries, embracing in all but 38,755 volumes, and the state superintendent, Hon. Lyman C. Draper, urged upon the legislature a better system, of "town libraries," and a state tax for their creation and maintenance. In 1857, the legislature enacted that ten per cent. of the yearly income of the school fund should be applied to the purchase of town school libraries, and that an annual tax of one tenth of one mill should be levied for the same purpose. The law was left incomplete, however, and in 1862, before the system had been perfected, the exigencies of the civil war led to the repeal of the law, and the library fund which had accumulated from the ten per cent. of the school fund income, and from the library tax, amounting in all to \$88,784.78, was transferred to the general fund. This may be considered a debt to the educational interests of the state that should be repaid. Meanwhile the single district library system languishes and yearly grows weaker. The re-enacting of a town library system, in which local effort and expenditure shall be stimulated and supplemented by State aid, has been recommended by the State Teachers' Association, and will, it is hoped, be secured, at no distant day, as a part of a complete town system of schools and of public education.

LIST OF STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

The act creating the office was passed at the first session of the state legislature, in 1848. The incumbents up to the present time have been as follows :

NAME OF INCUMBENT.	DURATION OF INCUMBENCY.
Hon. E. Root.....	Three years—1849-50-51.
Hon. A. P. Ladd.....	Two years—1852-53.
Hon. H. A. Wright*.....	One year and five months—1854-55.
Hon. A. C. Barry.....	Two years and seven months—1855-56-57.
Hon. L. C. Draper.....	Two years—1858-59.
Hon. J. L. Pickard†.....	Three years and nine months—1860-61-62-63.
Hon. J. G. McMynn.....	Four years and three months—1863-64-65-66-67.
Hon. A. J. Craig‡.....	Two years and six months—1868-69-70.
Hon. Samuel Fallows.....	Three years and six months—1870-71-72-73.
Hon. Edward Searing.....	Four years—1874-75-76-77.
Hon. W. C. Whitford.....	Two years—1878-79.

* Died, May 29, 1845.

† Resigned, October 1, 1863.

‡ Died, July 3, 1870.

SKETCHES OF COLLEGES IN WISCONSIN.*

Beloit College was founded in 1847, at Beloit, under the auspices of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of Wisconsin and northern Illinois. In 1848, Rev. Joseph Emerson and Rev. J. J. Bushnell were appointed professors, and in 1849, Rev. A. L. Chapin was appointed president, and has continued such until the present time. The institution has had a steady growth, has maintained a high standard of scholarship and done excellent work, both in its preparatory and college departments. Two hundred and thirty-six young men have graduated. Its lands and buildings are valued at \$78,000, and its endowments and funds amount to about \$122,000.

Lawrence University, at Appleton, under the patronage of the Methodist church, was organized as a college in 1850, having been an "institute" or academy for three years previous, under the Rev. W. H. Sampson. The first president was Rev. Edward Cook; the second, R. Z. Mason; the present one is the Rev. George M. Steele, D. D. It is open to both sexes, and has graduated 130 young men, and 68 young women. It still maintains a preparatory department. It has been an institution of great benefit in a new region of country, in the northeastern part of the state. Receiving a liberal donation at the outset from the Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, it has land and buildings valued at \$47,000, at Appleton, and funds and endowments amounting to \$60,000.

Milton College, an institution under the care of the Seventh Day Baptists, was opened as a college in 1867, having been conducted as an academy since 1844. Rev. W. C. Whitford, the president, was for many years the principal of the academy. The institution has done much valuable work, particularly in preparing teachers for our public schools. The college has graduated 38 young men and women, having previously graduated 93 academic students. It has lands, buildings and endowments to the amount of about \$50,000.

Ripon College, which was known till 1864 as Brockway College, was organized in 1853, at Ripon, and is supported by the Congregational church. Since its re-organization, in 1863, it has graduated 77 students (of both sexes) in the college courses, and has always maintained a large and flourishing preparatory department. Under its present efficient head, the Rev. E. H. Merrell, A. M., it is meeting with continued success. Its property amounts to about \$125,000.

Racine College was founded by the Episcopal Church, at Racine, in 1852, under the Rev. Roswell Park, D. D., as its first President. It was for a long time under the efficient administration of Rev. James De Koven, D. D., now deceased, who was succeeded by Rev. D. Stevens Parker. It maintains a large boys' school also, and a preparatory department. It was designed, in part, to train young men for the Nashotah Theological Seminary. It has property, including five buildings, to the amount of about \$180,000, and has graduated ninety-nine young men. Its principal work, in which it has had great success, is that of a boys' school, modeled somewhat after the English schools.

The Seminary of St. Francis of Sales, an ecclesiastical school, was established at St. Francis Station, near Milwaukee, chiefly by the combined efforts of two learned and zealous priests, the Rev. Michael Heiss, now bishop of La Crosse, and the Rev. Joseph Salzmänn. It was opened in January, 1856, with Rev. M. Heiss as rector, and with 25 students. Rev. Joseph Salzmänn was rector from September, 1868, to the time of his death, January 17, 1874, since which time Rev. C. Wapelhorst has held the rectorship. The latter is now assisted by twelve professors, and the students number 267, of whom 105 are theologians, 31 students of philosophy, and the rest classical students.

Pio Nono College is a Roman Catholic institution, at St. Francis Station, in the immediate neighborhood of the Seminary of St. Francis. It was founded in 1871, by Rev. Joseph Salzmänn,

* The statistics in this division were obtained in 1877, and are for the previous year.

who was the first rector. He was succeeded in 1874 by the present rector, Rev. Thomas Brue-ner, who is assisted by a corps of seven professors. Besides the college proper, there is a normal department, in which, in addition to the education that qualifies for teaching in common and higher schools, particular attention is given to church music. There is also, under the same management, but in an adjoining building, an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The pupils in the latter, both boys and girls, numbering about 30, are taught to speak by sounds, and it is said with the best success.

An institution was organized in 1865, at Prairie du Chien, under the name of Prairie du Chien College, and under the care of J. T. Lovewell, as principal. In the course of two or three years it passed into the hands of the Roman Catholic church, and is now known as St. John's College. It has so far performed principally preparatory work.

Sinsinawa Mound College, a Roman Catholic institution, was founded in 1848, through the labors of Father Mazzuchelli, but after doing a successful work, was closed in 1863, and in 1867 the St. Clara academy was opened in the same buildings.

The Northwestern University, which is under the Lutheran church, was organized in 1865, at Watertown, under Rev. August F. Ernst, as president. It has graduated 21 young men, and has a preparatory department. Its property is valued at \$50,000.

Galesville University was organized in 1859, under the patronage of the Methodist church at Galesville, in the northwest part of the state. The first president was the Rev. Samuel Fallows, since state superintendent. It has graduated ten young men and eight young women, its work hitherto having been mostly preparatory. It is now under the patronage of the Presbyterian denomination, with J. W. McLaury, A. M., as president. It has property valued at \$30,000, and an endowment of about \$50,000.

Carroll College was established at Waukesha, by the Presbyterian church, in 1846. Prof. J. W. Sterling, now of the state university, taught its primary classes that year. Under President John A. Savage, D.D., with an able corps of professors, it took a high rank and graduated classes; but for several years past it has confined its work principally to academic studies. Under W. L. Rankin, A. M., the present principal, the school is doing good service.

Wayland University was established as a college, by the Baptists, at Beaver Dam, in 1854, but never performed much college work. For three years past, it has been working under a new charter as an academy and preparatory school, and is now known as Wayland Institute.

In 1841, the Protestant Episcopal church established a mission in the wilds of Waukesha county, and, at an early day, steps were taken to establish in connection therewith an institution of learning. This was incorporated in 1847, by the name of Nashotah House. In 1852 the classical school was located at Racine, and Nashotah House became distinctively a theological seminary. It has an endowment of one professorship, the faculty and students being otherwise sustained by voluntary contributions. It has a faculty of five professors, with Rev. A. D. Cole, D.D., as president, buildings pleasantly situated, and has graduated 185 theological students.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

Two institutions have been known under this designation. The Milwaukee Female College was founded in 1852, and ably conducted for several years, under the principalship of Miss Mary Mortimer, now deceased. It furnished an advanced grade of secondary instruction. The Wisconsin Female College, located at Fox Lake, was first incorporated in 1855, and re-organized in 1863. It has never reached a collegiate course, is now known as Fox Lake Seminary, and admits both sexes. Rev. A. O. Wright, A. M., is the present principal.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

The following institutions of academic grade, are now in operation: Albion Academy; Benton Academy; Big Foot Academy; Elroy Seminary; Fox Lake Seminary; two German and English academies in Milwaukee; Janesville Academy; Kemper Hall, Kenosha; Lake Geneva Seminary, Geneva; Lakeside Seminary, Oconomowoc; Marshall Academy, Marshall; Merrill Institute, Fond du Lac; Milwaukee Academy; Racine Academy; River Falls Institute; Rochester Seminary; St. Catherine's Academy, Racine; St. Clara Academy; Sinsinawa Mound; St. Mary's Institute, Milwaukee; Sharon Academy; and Wayland Institute, Beaver Dam. Similar institutions formerly in operation but suspended or merged in other institutions, were: Allen's Grove Academy; Appleton Collegiate Institute; Baraboo Collegiate Institute; Beloit Female Seminary; Beloit Seminary; Brunson Institute, Mount Hope; Evansville Seminary; Janesville Academy (merged in the high school); Kilbourn Institute; Lancaster Institute; Milton Academy; Platteville Academy; Southport Academy (Kenosha); Waterloo Academy; Waukesha Seminary; Wesleyan Seminary, Eau Claire; and Patch Grove Academy. The most important of these were the Milton and Platteville Academies, the former merged in Milton College, the latter in the Platteville Normal School. Of the others, several were superseded by the establishment of public high schools in the same localities.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

Schools of this character, aiming to furnish what is called a business education, exist in Milwaukee, Janesville, Madison, LaCrosse, Green Bay, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. The oldest and largest is in Milwaukee, under the care of Prof. R. C. Spencer, and enrolls from two to three hundred students annually.

AGRICULTURE.

By W. W. DANIELLS, M.S., PROF. OF CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The trend of the earliest industries of a country, is the result of the circumstances under which those industries are developed. The attention of pioneers is confined to supplying the immediate wants of food, shelter, and clothing. Hence, the first settlers of a country are farmers, miners, trappers, or fishermen, according as they can most readily secure the means of present sustenance for themselves and their families. In the early history of Wisconsin this law is well exemplified. The southern part of the state, consisting of alternations of prairie and timber, was first settled by farmers. As the country has developed, wealth accumulated, and means of transportation have been furnished, farming has ceased to be the sole interest. Manufactories have been built along the rivers, and the mining industry of the southwestern part of the state has grown to one of considerable importance. The shore of Lake Michigan was first mainly settled by fishermen, but the later growth of agriculture and manufactures has nearly overshadowed the fishing interest; as has the production of lumber, in the north half of the state, eclipsed the trapping and fur interests of the first settlers. That the most important industry of Wisconsin is farming, may be seen from the following statistics of the occupation of the people as given by the United States census. Out of each one hundred inhabitants, of all occupations, 68 were

farmers, in 1840; 52 in 1850; 54 in 1860; 55 in 1870. The rapid growth of the agriculture of the state is illustrated by the increase in the number of acres of improved land in farms, and in the value of farms and of farm implements and machinery, as shown by the following table, compiled from the United States census :

YEAR.	ACRES IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS.		VALUE OF FARMS, INCLUDING IMPROV- ED AND UNIMPROV- ED LANDS.	VALUE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.
	TOTAL.	TO EACH INHAB.		
1850	1,045,499	3.4	\$ 28,528,563	\$ 1,641,568
1860	3,746,167	4.8	131,117,164	5,758,847
1870	5,899,343	5.6	300,414,064	14,239,364

Farming, at the present time, is almost entirely confined to the south half of the state, the northern half being still largely covered by forests. A notable exception to this statement is found in the counties on the western border, which are well settled by farmers much farther north. The surface of the agricultural portion of the state is for the most part gently undulating, affording ready drainage, without being so abruptly broken as to render cultivation difficult. The soil is varied in character, and mostly very fertile. The southern portion of the state consists of undulating prairies of variable size—the largest being Rock prairie—alternating with oak openings. The prairies have the rich alluvial soil so characteristic of the western prairies, and are easily worked. The soil of the “openings” land is usually a sandy loam, readily tilled, fertile, but not as “strong” as soils having more clay. The proportion of timber to prairie increases passing north from the southern boundary of the state, and forests of maple, basswood and elm, replace, to some extent, the oak lands. In these localities, the soil is more clayey, is strong and fertile, not as easily tilled, and not as quickly exhausted as are the more sandy soils of the oak lands. In that portion of the state known geologically as the “driftless” region, the soil is invariably good where the surface rock is limestone. In some of the valleys, however, where the lime-rock has been removed by erosion, leaving the underlying sandstone as the surface rock, the soil is sandy and unproductive, except in those localities where a large amount of alluvial matter has been deposited by the streams. The soils of the pine lands of the north of the state, are generally sandy and but slightly fertile. However, where pine is replaced by maple, oak, birch, elm and basswood, the soil is “heavier” and very fertile, even to the shores of Lake Superior.

The same natural conditions that make Wisconsin an agricultural state, determined that during its earlier years the main interest should be grain-growing. The fertile prairies covering large portions of the southern part of the state had but to be plowed and sowed with grain to produce an abundant yield. From the raising of cereals the pioneer farmer could get the quickest returns for his labor. Hence in 1850, two years after its admission to the Union, Wisconsin was the ninth state in order in the production of wheat, while in 1860 this rank was raised to third, Illinois and Indiana only raising more. The true rank of the state is not shown by these figures. Were the number of inhabitants and the number of acres of land in actual cultivation taken into account in the comparison, the state would stand still higher in rank than is here indicated. There is the same struggle for existence, and the same desire for gain the world over, and hence the various phases of development of the same industry in different civilized countries is mainly the result of the widely varying economical conditions imposed upon that industry. Land is thoroughly cultivated in Europe, not because the Europeans have any inherent love for good cultivation, but because there land is scarce and costly, while labor is superabundant and cheap. In America, on the other hand, and especially in the newer states,

land is abundant and cheap, while labor is scarce and costly. In its productive industries each country is alike economical in the use of the costly element in production, and more lavish in the use of that which is cheaper. Each is alike economically wise in following such a course, when it is not carried to too great extremes. With each the end sought is the greatest return for the expenditure of a given amount of capital. In accordance with this law of economy, the early agriculture of Wisconsin was mere land-skimming. Good cultivation of the soil was never thought of. The same land was planted successively to one crop, as long as it yielded enough to pay for cultivation. The economical principle above stated was carried to an extreme. Farming as then practiced was a quick method of land exhaustion. It was always taking out of the purse, and never putting in. No attention was paid to sustaining the soil's fertility. The only aim was to secure the largest crop for the smallest outlay of capital, without regard to the future. Manures were never used, and such as unavoidably accumulated was regarded as a great nuisance, often rendering necessary the removal of stables and outbuildings. Straw-stacks were invariably burned as the most convenient means of disposing of them. Wheat, the principal product, brought a low price, often not more than fifty cents a bushel, and had to be marketed by teams at some point from which it could be carried by water, as this was, at an early day, the only means of transportation. On account of the sparse settlement of the country, roads were poor, and the farmer, after raising and threshing his wheat, had to spend, with a team, from two to five days, marketing the few bushels that a team could draw. So that the farmer had every obstacle to contend with except cheap and very fertile land, that with the poorest of cultivation gave a comparatively abundant yield of grain. Better tillage, accompanied with the use of manures and other fertilizers, would not, upon the virgin soils, have added sufficiently to the yield to pay the cost of applying them. Hence, to the first farmers of the state, *poor* farming was the only profitable farming, and consequently the only *good* farming, an agriculturo-economical paradox from which there was no escape. Notwithstanding the fact that farmers could economically follow no other system than that of land-exhaustion, as described, such a course was none the less injurious to the state, as it was undermining its foundation of future wealth, by destroying the fertility of the soil, that upon which the permanent wealth and prosperity of every agricultural community is first dependent. Besides this evil, and together with it, came the habit of loose and slovenly farming acquired by pioneers, which continued after the conditions making that method a necessity had passed away. With the rapid growth of the northwest came better home markets and increased facilities for transportation to foreign markets, bringing with them higher prices for all products of the farm. As a consequence of these better conditions, land in farms in the state increased rapidly in value, from \$9.58 per acre in 1850, to \$16.61 in 1860, an increase of 62 per cent., while the total number of acres in farms increased during the same time from 2,976,658 acres to 7,893,587 acres, or 265 per cent. With this increase in the value of land, and the higher prices paid for grain, should have come an improved system of husbandry which would prevent the soil from deteriorating in fertility. This could have been accomplished either by returning to the soil, in manures and fertilizers, those ingredients of which it was being rapidly drained by continued grain-growing, or by the adoption of a system of mixed husbandry, which should include the raising of stock and a judicious rotation of crops. Such a system is sure to come. Indeed, it is now slowly coming. Great progress upon the earlier methods of farming have already been made. But so radical and thorough a change in the habits of any class of people as that from the farming of pioneers to a rational method that will preserve the soil's fertility and pay for the labor it demands, requires many years for its full accomplishment. It will not even keep pace with changes in those economical conditions which

favor it. In the rapid settlement of the northwestern states this change has come most rapidly with the replacement of the pioneer farmers by immigrants accustomed to better methods of culture. In such cases the pioneers usually "go west" again, to begin anew their frontier farming upon virgin soil, as their peculiar method of cultivation fails to give them a livelihood. In Wisconsin as rapid progress is being made in the system of agriculture as, all things considered, could reasonably be expected. This change for the better has been quite rapid for the past ten years, and is gaining in velocity and momentum each year. It is partly the result of increased intelligence relating to farming, and partly the result of necessity caused by the unprofitableness of the old method.

The estimated value of all agricultural products of the state, including that of orchards, market gardens, and betterments, was, in 1870, as given in the census of that year, \$79,072,967, which places Wisconsin twelfth in rank among the agricultural states of the Union. In 1875, according to the "Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture," the value of the principal farm crops in this state was \$58,957,050. According to this estimation the state ranks ninth in agricultural importance. As has been before stated, Wisconsin is essentially a grain-growing state. This interest has been the principal one, not because the soil is better adapted to grain-growing than to general, stock, or dairy farming, but rather because this course, which was at an early day most immediately profitable, has been since persistently followed from force of habit, even after it had failed to be remunerative.

The following table shows the bushels of the different grains raised in the state for the years indicated :

YEAR.	WHEAT.	RYE.	CORN.	OATS.	BARLEY.	BUCK-WHEAT.
1850----	4,286,131	81,253	1,988,979	3,414,672	209,672	79,878
1860----	15,657,458	888,544	7,517,300	11,059,260	707,307	38,987
1870----	25,606,344	1,325,294	15,033,988	20,180,016	1,645,019	408,897
1875*----	25,200,000	1,340,000	15,200,000	26,600,000	2,200,000	275,000

From these statistics it will be seen that the increase in the production of grain was very rapid up to 1870, while since that time it has been very slight. This rapid increase in grain raising is first attributable to the ease with which this branch of farming was carried on upon the new and very rich soils of the state, while in the older states this branch of husbandry has been growing more difficult and expensive, and also to the fact that the war in our own country so increased the demand for grain from 1861 to 1866 as to make this course the most immediately profitable. But with the close of the war came a diminished demand. Farmers were slow to recognize this fact, and change the character of their productions to accord with the wants of the market, but rather continued to produce the cereals in excess of the demand. The chinch bug and an occasional poor season seriously injured the crops, leaving those who relied principally upon the production of grain little or nothing for their support. Hard times resulted from these poor crops. More wheat and corn was the farmer's usual remedy for hard times. So that more wheat and corn were planted. More crop failures with low prices brought harder times, until gradually the farmers of the state have opened their eyes to the truth that they can succeed in other branches of agriculture than grain growing, and to the necessity of catering to the

*Estimated in report of commissioner of agriculture.

demands of the market. The value in 1869 of all farm products and betterments of the state was \$79,072,967. There were raised of wheat the same year 25,606,344 bushels, which at \$1.03 per bushel, the mean price reported by the Milwaukee board of trade, for No. 2 wheat (the leading grade), for the year ending July 31, 1870, amounts to \$26,374,524, or one third the value of all agricultural products and betterments. The average production per acre, as estimated by the commissioner of agriculture, was 14 bushels. Hence there were 1,829,024 acres of land devoted to this one crop, nearly one third of all the improved land in the state. Of the wheat crop of 1869 24,375,435 bushels were spring wheat, and 1,230,909 bushels were winter wheat, which is 19.8 bushels of spring to 1 bushel of winter wheat. The latter is scarcely sown at all on the prairies, or upon light opening soils. In some of the timbered regions hardy varieties do well, but it is not a certain crop, as it is not able to withstand the winters, unless covered by snow or litter. It is not injured as seriously by the hard freezing, as by the alternate freezing and thawing of February and March.

The continued cropping of land with grain is a certain means of exhausting the soil of the phosphates, and of those nitrogenous compounds that are essential to the production of grain, and yet are present even in the most fertile soils in but small quantities. To the diminished yield, partly attributable to the overcropping of the land, and partially to poor seasons and chinch bugs, and to the decline in prices soon after the war, owing to an over production of wheat, may largely be attributed the hard times experienced by the grain growing farmers of Wisconsin from 1872 to 1877. The continued raising of wheat upon the same land, alternated, if any alternation occurred, with barley, oats, or corn, has produced its sure results. The lesson has cost the farmers of the state dearly, but it has not been altogether lost. A better condition of affairs has already begun. Wheat is gradually losing its prestige as the farmers' sole dependence, while stock, dairy, and mixed farming are rapidly increasing. The number of bushels of wheat raised to each inhabitant in the state was in 1850 fourteen, in 1860 twenty-three and eight tenths, in 1870 twenty-four, and in 1875 twenty and four tenths. These figures do not indicate a diminished productiveness of the state, but show, with the greatly increased production in other branches of husbandry, that farmers are changing their system to one more diversified and rational. Straw stacks are no longer burned, and manure heaps are not looked upon as altogether useless. Much more attention is now paid to the use of fertilizers. Clover with plaster is looked upon with constantly increasing favor, and there is a greater seeking for light upon the more difficult problems of a profitable agriculture.

Corn is raised to a large extent, although Wisconsin has never ranked as high in corn, as in wheat growing. Sixteen states raised more corn in 1870 than this state, and in 1875, seventeen states raised more. Corn requires a rich, moist soil, with a long extended season of warm sunshine. While this crop can be raised with great ease in the larger portion of the state, it will always succeed better farther south, both on account of the longer summers and the greater amount of rainfall. According to the statistics of the commissioner of agriculture, the average yield per acre for a period of ten years, is about 30 bushels. Corn is an important crop in the economy of the farmer, as from it he obtains much food for his stock, and it is his principal dependence for fattening pork. On these accounts it will, without doubt, retain its place in the husbandry of the state, even when stock and dairy farming are followed to a much greater extent than at present. Barley is cultivated largely throughout the state, but five states produced more in 1870, than Wisconsin. The great quantity of beer brewed here, furnishes a good home market for this grain. Barley succeeds best in a rather moist climate, having a long growing season. The dry, short summers of Wisconsin, are not well adapted to its growth. Hence the average

yield is but a medium one, and the quality of the grain is only fair. According to the returns furnished the commissioner of agriculture, the average yield for a period of ten years, is 22 bushels per acre.

Next to wheat, more bushels of oats are raised than of any other grain. Wisconsin was, in 1860, fifth in rank among the oat-growing states; in 1870, sixth. The rich soils of the state raise an abundant crop of oats with but little labor, and hence their growth in large quantities is not necessarily an indication of good husbandry. They will bear poor cultivation better than corn, and are frequently grown upon land too weedy to produce that grain. It is a favorite grain for feeding, especially to horses. With the best farmers, oats are looked upon with less favor than corn, because it is apt to leave land well seeded with weeds which are difficult to exterminate. In the production of rye, Wisconsin ranked seventh in 1860, and fourth in 1870. It is a much surer crop in this state than winter wheat, as it is less easily winter-killed when not protected by snow, than is that grain. Besides, it ripens so early as not to be seriously injured by drouth in summer, and succeeds well even upon the poorer soils. The average yield per acre is about 16 bushels.

But few hops were grown in Wisconsin, up to 1860, when owing to an increased demand by the breweries of the state, there was a gradual but healthful increase in hop culture. A few years later the advent of the hop louse, and other causes of failure at the east, so raised the price of hops as to make them a very profitable crop to grow. Many acres were planted in this state from 1863 to 1865, when the total product was valued at nearly \$350,000. The success of those engaged in this new branch of farming, encouraged others to adopt it. The profits were large. Wheat growing had not for several years been remunerative, and in 1867 and 1868, the "hop fever" became an epidemic, almost a plague. The crop of Sauk county alone was estimated at over 4,000,000 pounds, worth over \$2,000,000. The quality of the crop was excellent, the yield large, and the price unusually high. The secretary of the State Agricultural society says, in his report for that year, "Cases are numerous in which the first crop has paid for the land and all the improvements." To many farmers hop raising appeared to offer a sure and speedy course to wealth. But a change came quickly. The hop louse ruined the crop, and low prices caused by over production, aided in bringing ruin to many farmers. In 1867, the price of hops was from 40 to 55 cents per pound, while in 1869 it was from 10 to 15 cents, some of poor quality selling as low as 3 cents. Many hop yards were plowed up during 1869 and 1870. The area under cultivation to this crop in 1875, was, according to the "Report of the Secretary of State," 10,932 acres.

The production of tobacco has greatly increased since 1860, when there were raised in the state 87,340 pounds.- In 1870, the product was 960,813 pounds. As is well known, the quality of tobacco grown in the northern states is greatly inferior for chewing and smoking, to that grown in the south, although varieties having a large, tough leaf, suitable for cigar wrappers, do well here. The variety principally grown is the Connecticut seed leaf. Tobacco can only be grown successfully on rich, fertile soils, and it is very exhausting to the land. Of the amount produced in 1870, there were raised in Rock county 645,408 pounds, and in Dane county, 229,568 pounds; the entire remaining portion of the state raised but 85,737 pounds. According to the report of the secretary of state, the whole number of acres planted to tobacco in 1875, was 3,296. Of this amount Rock county planted 1,676 acres, and Dane county, 1,454 acres, leaving for the remainder of the state but 166 acres. While the crop has been fairly productive and profitable, these statistics show that up to the present time tobacco-raising has been a merely local interest.

The production of flax is another merely local industry, it being confined principally to the

counties of Kenosha, Grant, Iowa and LaFayette. Of flax fibre, Kenosha county raised in 1869, nearly four fifths of the entire amount grown in the state, the total being 497,398 pounds. With the high price of labor and the low price of cotton now ruling, it is scarcely possible to make the raising of flax fibre profitable. Flax seed is raised to a small extent in the other counties mentioned. The present price of oil makes this a fairly profitable crop. If farmers fully appreciated that in addition to the oil, the oil cake is of great value as a food for cattle and sheep, and also that the manure made by the animals eating it, is of three times the value of that made by animals fed upon corn, doubtless much more flax seed would be raised than is at present. American oil-cake finds a ready market in England, at prices which pay well for its exportation. If English farmers can afford to carry food for their stock so far, American farmers may well strive to ascertain if they can afford to allow the exportation of so valuable food. When greater attention is paid in our own country to the quality of the manure made by our stock, more oil-cake will be fed at home, and a much smaller proportion of that made here will be exported.

The amount of maple sugar produced diminishes as the settlement of the state increases, and is now scarcely sufficient in amount to be an item in the state's productions. The increase in the price of sugar from 1861 to 1868 caused many farmers to try sorghum raising. But the present low prices of this staple has caused an abandonment of the enterprise. Two attempts have been made in Wisconsin to manufacture beet-root sugar, the first at Fond du Lac in 1867 the second at Black Hawk, Sauk county, in 1870. The Fond du Lac company removed their works to California in 1869, not having been successful in their efforts. The Black Hawk company made, in 1871, more than 134,000 pounds of sugar, but have since abandoned the business. Both these failures may be attributed to several causes, first of which was the want of sufficient capital to build and carry on a factory sufficiently large to enable the work to be done economically; secondly, the difficulty of sufficiently interesting farmers in the business to induce them to raise beets on so large a scale as to warrant the building of such a factory; and, thirdly, the high price of labor and the low price of sugar. The quality of beets raised was good, the polarization test showing in many instances as high as sixteen per cent. of sugar. The larger proportion of hay made in the state is from the natural meadows, the low lands or marshes, where wild grasses grow in abundance, and hay only costs the cutting and curing. Cultivated grasses do well throughout the state, and "tame hay" can be made as easily here as elsewhere. The limestone soils, where timber originally grew, are of the uplands, most natural to grass, and, consequently, furnish the richest meadows, and yield the best pasturage. Yet the only soils where grasses do not readily grow, are those which are so sandy and dry as to be nearly barrens. Clover grows throughout the state in the greatest luxuriance. There is occasionally a season so dry as to make "seeding down" a failure, and upon light soils clover, when not covered with snow, is apt to winter-kill. Yet it is gaining in favor with farmers, both on account of the valuable pasturage and hay it affords, and on account of its value as a soil renovator. In wheat-growing regions, clover is now recognized to be of the greatest value in a "rotation," on account of its ameliorating influence upon the soil. Throughout the stock and dairy regions, clover is depended upon to a large extent for pasturage, and to a less extent for hay.

There has been a growing interest in stock raising for the past ten years, although the increase has not been a rapid one. Many of the herds of pure-blood cattle in the state rank high for their great excellence. The improvement of horses has been less rapid than that of cattle, sheep, and swine; yet this important branch of stock farming is improving each year. The most attention is given to the improvement of draught and farm horses, while roadsters and fast horses are not altogether neglected. There are now owned in the state a large number of horses of the heavier English and French breeds, which are imparting to their progeny their own characteristics

of excellence, the effects of which are already visible in many of the older regions of the state. Of the different breeds of cattle, the Short-horns, the Ayrshires, the Devons, and the Jerseys are well represented. The Short-horns have met with most favor with the general farmer, the grades of this breed being large, and possessing in a high degree the quiet habits and readiness to fatten, so characteristic of the full-bloods. Without doubt, the grade Short-horns will continue in the high favor in which they are now held, as stock-raising becomes a more important branch of the husbandry of the state. Of pure blood Short-horns there are many herds, some of which are of the very highest excellence. At the public sales of herds from this state, the prices have ranked high universally, and in a few cases have reached the highest of "fancy" prices, showing the estimate placed by professional breeders upon the herds of Wisconsin. The Ayrshires are increasing in numbers, and are held in high esteem by many dairymen. They are not yet, however, as generally disseminated over the state, as their great merit as a milking breed would warrant. The rapid growth of the dairy interest will doubtless increase their numbers greatly, at least as grades, in the dairying region. Of pure bred Devons and Jerseys, there are fewer than of the former breeds. The latter are principally kept in towns and cities to furnish milk for a single family. The following table shows the relative importance of stock raising in the state for the years mentioned. The figures are an additional proof to those already given, that the grain industry has held sway in Wisconsin to the detriment of other branches of farming, as well as to the state's greatest increase in wealth.

YEAR.	WHOLE NUM- BER OF NEAT CATTLE.	NO. TO EACH 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND.	WHOLE NUM- BER OF SHEEP.	NUMBER TO EACH 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND.	POUNDS OF WOOL PRO- DUCED.	POUNDS OF WOOL PER HEAD.
1850.....	183,433	17	124,896	12	253,963	2.03
1860.....	521,860	14	332,954	9	1,011,933	3.04
1870.....	693,294	12	1,069,282	18	4,090,670	3.82
1875*.....	922,900	11	1,162,800	14	(?)	(?)

* Estimated in report of commissioner of agriculture.

The growth and present condition of sheep husbandry, compare much more favorably with the general development of the state than does that of cattle raising. In a large degree this may be accounted for by the impetus given to wool raising during our civil war by the scarcity of cotton, and the necessary substitution to a great extent, of woollen for cotton goods. This great demand for wool for manufacturing purposes produced a rapid rise in the price of this staple, making its production a very profitable branch of farming. With the close of the war came a lessened demand, and consequently lower prices. Yet at no time has the price of wool fallen below that at which it could be profitably produced. This is the more notably true when the value of sheep in keeping up the fertility and productiveness of land, is taken into account. The foregoing table shows the improvement in this branch of husbandry since 1850.

Although many more sheep might profitably be kept in the state, the above figures show that the wool interest is fairly developed, and the average weight of fleece is an assurance of more than ordinarily good stock. The fine-wooled sheep and their grades predominate, although there are in the state some excellent stock of long-wools—mostly Cotswold—and of South-downs.

Of all the agricultural interests of the state, no other has made as rapid growth during the last ten years, as has that of dairying. With the failure of hop-growing, began the growth of the factory system of butter and cheese making, and the downfall of the one was scarcely more rapid than has been the upbuilding of the other. The following statistics of the production of butter and cheese illustrate this rapid progress. It will be remembered that for the years 1850,

1860, and 1870 the statistics are from the U. S. census, and hence include all the butter and cheese made in the state, while for the remaining years, only that made by factories and professional dairymen as reported to the secretary of the State Dairymen's Association, is included. It has been found impossible to obtain the statistics of butter, except for the census years.

YEAR.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	lbs.	lbs.
1850.....	3,633,750	400,283
1860.....	13,611,328	1,104,300
1870.....	22,473,036	1,591,798
1874.....	-----	13,000,000
1875.....	-----	15,000,000
1876.....	-----	17,000,000

The quality of Wisconsin dairy products is excellent, as may be judged by the fact that, at the Centennial Exhibition, Wisconsin cheese received twenty awards, a larger number than was given to any other state except New York, and for butter Wisconsin received five awards. No state received more, and only New York and Illinois received as many. Wisconsin received one award for each fourteen cheeses on exhibition. No other state received so large a proportion. New York received the largest number of awards, viz., twenty-one, but only secured one award for each thirty cheeses on exhibition. The number of cheese and butter factories is increasing each year, and there is being made in the better grazing regions of the state, as rapid a transition from grain to dairy-farming as is consistent with a healthful growth. This interest, which is now an important one in the state's industrial economy, has before it a promising future, both in its own development, and in its indirect influence upon the improvement of the agriculture of the state.

The history of the earlier attempts in fruit raising in Wisconsin would be little more than a record of failures. The pioneers planted apple, peach, plum, and cherry trees, but they gathered little or no fruit. As was natural, they planted those varieties that were known to do well in the older states of the same latitude. Little was known of the climate, and there was no apparent reason why those varieties should not do well here. The first orchards died. The same varieties were replanted, and again the orchards died. Gradually, through the costly school of experience, it was learned that the climate was different from that of the eastern states, and that to succeed here varieties of fruit must be such as were adapted to the peculiar climate of this state. These peculiarities are hot, and for the most part, dry summers, cold and dry winters. The dryness of the climate has been the greatest obstacle to success, as this is indirectly the cause of the great extremes of temperature experienced here. The summers are often so dry that the growth of the trees is not completed, and the wood sufficiently well ripened to enable it to withstand the rigors of winter. And the clear, dry atmosphere of winter allows the sun's rays to pass through it so unobstructedly as to warm the body of the tree upon the sunny side, above the freezing point, even though the temperature of the air is much lower. The alternate thawing and freezing ruptures the tender cells connecting the bark and wood, producing a complete separation of these parts, and often besides bursts the bark. The separation of bark and wood destroys the circulation of the sap upon that side of the tree, thus enfeebling the entire plant. The tree is not able to form new bark over the ruptured part, and a diseased spot results. Such a plant makes but a feeble growth of poorly ripened wood, and soon dies

altogether. Besides the above cause, the extreme cold weather occasionally experienced will kill healthy trees of all varieties not extremely hardy. Notwithstanding these natural obstacles, a good degree of success has been attained in the raising of apples and grapes. This success has been the result of persevering effort upon the part of the horticulturists of the state, who have sought the causes of failure in order that they might be removed or avoided. It is thus by intelligent observation that the fruit growers have gained the experience which brings with it a creditable success. The first requisite to success is the planting of varieties sufficiently hardy to withstand our severe winters. This has been accomplished by selecting the hardiest of the old varieties, and by raising seedlings, having besides hardiness, qualities sufficiently valuable to make them worthy of cultivation. The second requisite to success is in the selection of a situation having suitable soil and exposure, and thirdly, proper care after planting. Among the hardy varieties of apples regarded with greatest favor are Tetofski, Red Astrachan, and Duchess of Oldenberg, all Russian varieties, and Fameuse from Canada. Besides these there are a few American varieties so hardy as to prove reliable in the south half of the state. Among these are a few seedlings that have originated in Wisconsin. Apple trees are less apt to be injured by the winter upon a site sloping to the northeast or north, where they are less directly exposed to the rays of the winter's sun. High ground is much better than low, and a good, strong, not too rich soil is best. Apples do better upon soils where timber originally grew than on the prairies, and they are grown more easily along the border of Lake Michigan than in the interior of the state. Pears are raised to but a slight extent, as only a few of the hardiest varieties will succeed at all, and these only in favorable situations. Grapes are grown in great abundance, and in great perfection, although not of the more tender varieties. The Concord, on account of its hardiness and excellent bearing qualities, is cultivated most generally. Next to this comes the Delaware, while many other varieties, both excellent and prolific, are raised with great ease. The season is seldom too short to ripen the fruit well, and the only precaution necessary to protect the vines during the winter is a covering of earth or litter. Cranberries grow spontaneously upon many marshes in the interior of the state. Within a few years considerable attention has been given to improving these marshes, and to the cultivation of this most excellent fruit. Doubtless within a few years the cranberry crop will be an important one among the fruit productions of the state. All of the small fruits adapted to this latitude are cultivated in abundance, and very successfully, the yield being often times exceedingly large. Altogether, the horticultural interests of the state are improving, and there is a bright prospect that in the near future fruit growing will not be looked upon with the disfavor with which it has been regarded heretofore.

Of the associations for advancing the agricultural interests of the state, the first organized was the "State Agricultural Society." The earliest efforts to establish such an organization were made at Madison in December, 1846, during the session of the first constitutional convention of the territory. A constitution was adopted, but nothing further was done. In February, 1849, another meeting was held in Madison, at which it was "Resolved, That in view of the great importance of agriculture in the west, it is expedient to form a state agricultural society in Wisconsin." Another constitution was adopted, and officers were elected, but no effectual organization resulted from this second attempt. The "Wisconsin State Agricultural Society"—the present organization—had its inception in a meeting held at Madison, March 8, 1851, at which a committee was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws, and to nominate persons to fill the various offices of said society. At its organization, the society was composed of annual members, who paid one dollar dues each year, and of life members, who, upon the payment of ten dollars, were exempt from the annual contribution. The annual membership was afterward

abolished, and in 1869 the fee constituting one a life member was raised to twenty dollars. The first annual fair of the society was held in Janesville, in October, 1851. Fairs have been held annually since, except during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. In 1851 premiums were paid to the amount of only \$140, while at the present time they amount to nearly \$10,000. In 1851 there were five life members. At the present time there are over seven hundred, representing all the various industries of the state. The fairs held under the auspices of this society have been of excellent character, and have been fruitful of good to all the industries of the state, but more especially to the farmers. The state has been generous in aid of this society, having furnished commodious rooms for its use in the capitol building, printed the annual report of the secretary, a volume of about 500 pages, and donated annually, for many years, \$2,000 toward its support. Besides its annual fairs, for the past five years there has been held an annual convention, under the auspices of this society, for the reading and discussing of papers upon topics of interest to farmers, and for a general interchange of ideas relating to farming. These conventions are held in high esteem by the better class of farmers, and have added greatly to the usefulness of the society. The "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society" was originally the "Wisconsin State Fruit Growers' Association," which was organized in December, 1853, at Whitewater. Its avowed object was "the collecting, arranging, and disseminating facts interesting to those engaged in the culture of fruits, and to embody for their use the results of the practice and experiments of fruit growers in all parts of the state." Exhibitions and conventions of the association were held annually up to 1860, after which the society was disorganized, owing to the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. A volume of "Transactions" was published by the association in 1855. In 1859 its transactions were published with those of the state agricultural society. From 1860 to 1865 no state horticultural association was in existence. In September of the latter year the "Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association" was reorganized as the "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society." The legislature had previously provided for the publication of the proceedings of such a society, in connection with those of the State Agricultural Society. The new society has held annual exhibitions, usually in connection with those of the State Agricultural Society, and annual conventions for the reading of papers upon, and the discussion of, horticultural subjects. In 1871 an act was passed by the legislature incorporating the society, and providing for the separate printing of 2,000 copies annually of its transactions, of which there are now seven volumes. The most active, intelligent, and persevering of the horticulturists of the state are members of this association, and to their careful observation, to their enthusiasm and determined persistence in seeking means to overcome great natural difficulties, the state is largely indebted for the success already attained in horticulture. Besides these state associations, there are many local agricultural and horticultural societies, all of which have been useful in aiding the cause for which they were organized. Farmers' clubs and granges of the "Patrons of Husbandry" have also done much, both directly and indirectly, to promote the industrial interests of the state. By their frequent meetings, at which discussions are held, views compared, and experiences related, much valuable intelligence is gained, thought is stimulated, and the profession of farming advanced. As agriculture, like all kindred professions, depends upon intelligence to direct its advancement, all means intended to stimulate thought among farmers will, if wisely directed, aid in advancing this most complex of all industries. To those above named, and to other like associations, is in a large degree to be attributed the present favorable condition of the agriculture of the state.

Wisconsin is yet, comparatively, a new State. It was mainly settled by men who had little moneyed capital. Markets were distant, and means of transportation poor. The early settlers had consequently to struggle for a livelihood in the face of the greatest difficulties. When these opposing

circumstances are taken into account, and the improvement in methods of culture, and changes from grain to stock and dairy-farming that are now being made, are given their due weight, it must be acknowledged that the present condition of the agriculture of the state is excellent, and that the future of this most important industry is rich in promise of a steady, healthful growth, toward a completer development of all the agricultural resources of the state.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

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The useful mineral materials that occur within the limits of the state of Wisconsin, come under both of the two grand classes of such substances: the *metallic ores*, from which the metals ordinarily used in the arts are extracted; and the *non-metallic substances*, which are used in the arts for the most part without any preliminary treatment, or at least undergo only a very partial alteration before being utilized. Of the first class are found in Wisconsin the ores of *lead, zinc, iron and copper*, besides minute traces of the precious metals; of the second class, the principal substances found are *brick-clay, kaolin, cement-rock, limestone for burning into quick-lime, limestone for flux, glass sand, peat and building stone*.

LEAD AND ZINC.

These metals are considered together because they are found occurring together in the same region and under exactly the same circumstances, being even obtained from the same openings. Lead has for many years been the most important metallic production of Wisconsin, and, together with zinc, whose ores have been utilized only since 1860, still holds this prominent position, although the production is not so great as formerly. Small quantities of lead and zinc ores have been found in the crystalline (Archæan) rocks of the northern part of the state and in the copper-bearing rocks of the Lake Superior country, but there are no indications at present that these regions will ever produce in quantity. All of the lead and zinc obtained in Wisconsin comes then from that portion of the southwestern part of the state which lies west of Sugar river and south of the nearly east and west ridge that forms the southern side of the valley of the Wisconsin, from the head of Sugar river westward. This district is commonly known in Wisconsin as the "Lead Region," and forms the larger part of the "Lead Region of the Upper Mississippi," which includes also smaller portions of Iowa and Illinois.

What European first became acquainted with the deposits of lead in the upper portion of valley of the Mississippi is a matter of some doubt. Charlevoix (*Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, III, 397, 398.) attributes the discovery to Nicolas Perrot, about 1692; and states that in 1721 the deposits still bore Perrot's name. Perrot himself, however, in the only one of his writings that remains, makes no mention of the matter. The itinerary of Le Sueur's voyage up the Mississippi, 1700-1701, given in La Harpe's *History of Louisiana*, which was written early in the 18th century, shows that the former found lead on the banks of the Mississippi, not far from

the present southern boundary of Wisconsin, August 25, 1700. Captain Johathan Carver, 1766, found lead in abundance at the Blue Mounds, and found the Indians in all the country around in possession of masses of galena, which they had obtained as "float mineral," and which they were incapable of putting to any use. There is no evidence of any one mining before Julien Dubuque, who, 1788 to 1809, mined in the vicinity of the flourishing city which now bears his name. After his death in 1809 nothing more was done until 1821, when the attention of American citizens was first drawn to the rich lead deposits of this region. By 1827, the mining had become quite general and has continued to the present time, the maximum production having been reached, however, between the years 1845 and 1847.

The following table, prepared by the late Moses Strong, shows the mineral production of southwestern Wisconsin for the years 1860 to 1873 in pounds:

YEARS.	GALENA.	SMITHSONITE.	YEAR.	GALENA.	SMITHSONITE.	BLENDE.
1860	-----	320,000	1867	13,820,784	5,181,445	841,310
1861	-----	266,000	1868	13,869,619	4,302,383	3,078,435
1862	17,037,912	-----	1869	13,426,721	4,547,971	6,252,420
1863	15,105,577	1,120,000	1870	13,754,159	4,429,585	7,414,022
1864	13,014,210	3,173,333	1871	13,484,210	16,618,160	9,303,625
1865	14,337,895	4,193,200	1872	11,622,668	27,021,383	16,256,970
1866	14,029,192	7,373,333	1873	9,919,734	18,528,906	15,074,664

Until within the last decade the lead mines of the Mississippi valley, including now both the "Upper" and the "Lower" regions—the latter one of which lies wholly within the limits of the state of Missouri—have far eclipsed the rest of the United States in the production of lead, the district being in fact one of the most important of the lead districts in the world. Of late years, however, these mines are far surpassed in production by the "silver-lead" mines of Utah and other Rocky Mountain regions, which, though worked especially for their silver, produce incidentally a very large amount of lead. Nevertheless, the mines of the Mississippi valley will long continue to be a very important source of this metal. The lead ore of the Wisconsin lead region is of one kind only, the sulphide known as *galena*, or *galenite*. This ore, when free from mechanically mingled impurities, contains 86.6 per cent. of lead, the balance being sulphur. Small quantities of other lead ores are occasionally found in the uppermost portions of the deposits, having been produced by the oxidizing influence of the atmosphere. The chief one of these oxidation products is the earthy carbonate known as *cerussite*. Galena almost always contains some silver, commonly enough to pay for its extraction. The Wisconsin galenas, however, are unusually free from silver, of which they contain only the merest trace.

The zinc ores are of two kinds, the most abundant being the ferruginous sulphide, or the "black-jack" of the miners. The pure sulphide, *sphalerite*, contains 67 per cent. of zinc, but the iron-bearing variety, known minerallogically as *marmatite*, generally contains 10 per cent. or more of iron. A ferruginous variety of the carbonate, *smithsonite*, also occurs in abundance, and is known to the miners as "dry-bone," the name being suggested by the peculiar structure of the ore.

Both lead and zinc ores occur in limited deposits in a series of limestone beds belonging to the Lower Silurian series. The lead region is underlaid by a nearly horizontal series of strata, with an aggregate thickness of 2,000 feet, which lie upon an irregular surface of ancient crystalline rocks (gneiss, granite, etc.). The names and order of succession of the several strata are indicated in the following scheme, the last named being the lowest in the series:

<i>Formation,</i>		<i>Thickness.</i>
Niagara dolomitic limestone.....		300— 300 feet.
Cincinnati shales.....		60— 100 "
Lead Horizon {	Galena dolomitic limestone.....	250— 275 "
	Blue limestone.....	50— 75 "
	Buff dolomitic limestone.....	15— 20 "
	Lower Magnesian (dolomitic) limestone.....	250 "
Potsdam sandstone series.....		800—1000 "

The first two of these layers, in the Wisconsin part of the lead region, are met with only in a few isolated peaks and ridges. The prevailing surface rock is the Galena limestone, through which, however, the numerous streams cut in deep and narrow valleys which not unfrequently are carved all the way into the Lower Magnesian.

The lead and zinc ores are entirely confined to the Galena, Blue and Buff limestones, an aggregate vertical thickness of some 350 to 375 feet. The upper and lower strata of the series are entirely barren. Zinc and lead ores are found in the same kind of deposits, and often together; by far the larger part of the zinc ores, however, come from the Blue and Buff limestones, and the lowest layers of the Galena, whilst the lead ores, though obtained throughout the whole thickness of the mining ground, are especially abundant in the middle and upper layers of the Galena beds.

The ore deposits are of two general kinds, which may be distinguished as vertical crevices and flat crevices, the former being much the most common. The simplest form of the vertical crevice is a narrow crack in the rock, having a width of a few inches, an extension laterally from a few yards to several hundred feet, and a vertical height of 20 to 40 feet, thinning out to nothing in all directions, and filled from side to side with highly crystalline, brilliant, large-surfaced galena, which has no accompanying metallic mineral, or gangue matter. Occasionally the vertical extension exceeds a hundred feet, and sometimes a number of these sheets are close together and can be mined as one. Much more commonly the vertical crevice shows irregular expansions, which are sometimes large caves, or openings in certain layers, the crevice between retaining its normal character, while in other cases the expansion affects the whole crevice, occasionally widening it throughout into one large opening. These openings are rarely entirely filled, and commonly contain a loose, disintegrated rock, in which the galena lies loose in large masses, though often adhering to the sides of the cavity in large stalactites, or in cubical crystals. The vertical crevices show a very distinct arrangement parallel with one another, there being two systems, which roughly trend east and west, and north and south. The east and west crevices are far the most abundant and most productive of ore. The vertical crevices are confined nearly altogether to the upper and middle portions of the Galena, and are not productive of zinc ores. They are evidently merely the parallel joint cracks which affect every great rock formation, filled by chemical action with the lead ore. The crevices with openings have evidently been enlarged by the solvent power of atmospheric water carrying carbonic acid, and from the way in which the ore occurs loose in the cavities, it is evident that this solving action has often been subsequent to the first deposition of lead ore in the crevice.

The "flat crevices," "flat sheets," and "flat openings," are analogous to the deposits just described, but have, as indicated by the names, a horizontal position, being characteristic of certain layers, which have evidently been more susceptible to chemical action than others, the dissolving waters having, moreover, been directed along them by less pervious layers above and below. The flat openings differ from the vertical crevices also, in having associated with the

galena much of either the black-jack or dry-bone zinc ores, or both, the galena not unfrequently being entirely wanting. Cleavable calcite also accompanies the ores in these openings in large quantities, and the same is true of the sulphide of iron, which is the variety known as *marcasite*. These materials have sometimes a symmetrical arrangement on the bottom and top of the opening, the central portion being empty. The flat openings characterize the Blue and Buff and lower Galena beds, and from them nearly all the zinc ore is obtained.

It is not possible, in the limits of this short paper, even to mention the various mining districts. It may merely be said that the amount of galena raised from single crevices has often been several hundred thousand, or even over a million pounds, and that one of the principal mining districts is in the vicinity of Mineral Point, where there are two furnaces constantly engaged in smelting. Between the years 1862 and 1873, these two establishments have produced 23,903,260 pounds of metallic lead, or an average of 1,991,938 pounds, the maximum being, in 1869, 2,532,710 pounds, the minimum, in 1873, 1,518,888 pounds.

The zinc ores were formerly rejected as useless, and have only been utilized since 1860. An attempt to smelt them at Mineral Point was not successful, because the amount needed of fuel and clay, both of which have to come from a distance, exceeding even the amount of ore used, caused a very heavy expense for transportation. The ores are therefore now taken altogether to LaSalle, Illinois, where they meet the fuel and clay, and the industry at that place has become a flourishing one. The amount of zinc ore in the Wisconsin lead region is, beyond doubt, very great, and will be a source of wealth for a long time to come.

Since the ores of zinc and lead in this region are confined to such a small thickness of strata greatly eroded by the atmospheric waters, the entire thickness having frequently been removed, it becomes a matter of great importance to know how much of the mining ground remains at every point throughout the district. The very excellent topographico-geological maps of the region, made by Mr. Moses Strong, and since published by the State in the Report of the Geological Survey, make this knowledge accessible to all.

IRON.

Iron mining in Wisconsin is yet in its infancy, although some important deposits are producing a considerable quantity of ore. A number of blast furnaces have sprung up in the eastern part of the state, but these smelt Michigan ores almost entirely. Much remains yet to be done in the way of exploration, for the most promising iron fields are in the heavily timbered and unsettled regions of the north part of the state, and are as yet imperfectly known. It appears probable, however, that iron ores will, in the near future, be the most important mineral production of Wisconsin. The several ores will be noted in the order of their *present* importance.

RED HEMATITES.

The iron in these ores exists as an anhydrous sesquioxide, which is, however, in an earthy condition, and entirely without the brilliant metallic luster that characterizes the specular hematites. Pure hematite contains seventy per cent. of metallic iron, but the red hematites, as mined, are always so largely mingled with mechanical impurities that they rarely contain more than fifty per cent. The most important red hematite mined in Wisconsin is that known as the *Clinton iron ore*, the name coming from the formation in which the ore occurs. This formation is a member of the Upper Silurian series, and is named from a locality in Oneida county, New York, where it was first recognized. Associated with its rocks, which are limestones and shales, is constantly found a peculiar red hematite, which is so persistent in its characters, both physical and

and chemical, that one familiar with it from any one locality can hardly fail to recognize it when coming from others. The iron produced from it is always "cold-short," on account of the large content of phosphorus; but, mingled with siliceous ores free from phosphorus, it yields always a most excellent foundry iron. It is mined at numerous points from New York to Tennessee, and at some points reaches a very great total thickness. In Wisconsin the Clinton rocks merge into the great Niagara limestone series of the eastern part of the state, but at the bottom of the series, in a few places, the Clinton ore is found immediately overlying the Cincinnati shales. The most important locality is that known as Iron Ridge, on sections twelve and thirteen in the town of Hubbard, in Dodge county. Here a north-and-south ledge of Niagara limestone overlooks lower land to the west. Underneath, at the foot of the ridge, is the ore bed, fifteen to eighteen feet in thickness, consisting of horizontally bedded ore, in layers three to fourteen inches thick. The ore has a concretionary structure, being composed of lenticular grains, one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, but the top layer is without this structure, having a dark purplish color, and in places a slight metallic appearance. Much of the lower ore is somewhat hydrated. Three quarters of a mile north of Iron Ridge, at Mayville, there is a total thickness of as much as forty feet. According to Mr. E. T. Sweet, the percentages of the several constituents of the Iron Ridge ore are as follows: iron peroxide, 66.38; carbonate of lime, 10.42; carbonate of magnesia, 2.79; silica, 4.72; alumina, 5.54; manganese oxide, 0.44; sulphur, 0.23; phosphoric acid, 0.73; water, 8.75 = 100: metallic iron, 46.66.

Two small charcoal furnaces at Mayville and Iron Ridge smelt a considerable quantity of these ores alone, producing an iron very rich in phosphorus. An analysis of the Mayville pig iron, also by Mr. Sweet, shows the following composition: iron, 95.784 per cent; phosphorus, 1.675; carbon, 0.849; silicon, 0.108 = 100.286. The average furnace yield of the ore is forty-five per cent. By far the larger part of the ore, however, is sent away to mingle with other ores. It goes to Chicago, Joliet and Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Wyandotte and Jackson, Mich., and Appleton, Green Bay and Milwaukee, Wis. In 1872, the Iron Ridge mines yielded 82,371 tons. The Clinton ore is found at other places farther north along the outcrop of the base of the Niagara formation in Wisconsin; but no one of these appears to promise any great quantity of good ore. Red hematite is found at numerous places in Wisconsin, highly charging certain layers of the Potsdam sandstone series, the lowest one of the horizontal Wisconsin formations. In the eastern part of the town of Westfield, Sauk county, the iron ore excludes the sandstone, forming an excellent ore. No developments have been made in this district, so that the size of the deposit is not definitely known.

BROWN HEMATITES.

These ores contain their iron as the hydrated, or brown, sesquioxide, which, when pure, has about sixty per cent. of the metal; the ordinary brown hematites, however, seldom contain over forty per cent. *Bog iron ore*, a porous brown hematite that forms by deposition from the water of bogs, occurs somewhat widely scattered underneath the large marshes of Portage, Wood and Juneau counties. Very excellent bog ore, containing nearly 50 per cent. of iron, is found near Necedah, Juneau county, and near Grand Rapids, Wood county, but the amount obtainable is not definitely known. The Necedah ore contains: silica, 8.52; alumina, 3.77; iron peroxide, 71.40; manganese oxide, 0.27; lime, 0.58; magnesia, trace; phosphoric acid, 0.21; sulphur, 0.02; organic matter, 1.62; water, 13.46 = 99.85; metallic iron, 49.98—according to Mr. E. T. Sweet's analysis. An ore from section 34, twp. 23, range 6 east, Wood county, yielded, to Mr. Oliver Matthews, silica, 4.81; alumina, 1.00; iron peroxide, 73.23; lime, 0.11, magnesia, 0.25; sulphuric acid, 0.07; phosphoric acid, 0.10; organic matter, 5.88; water,

14.24; =99.69: metallic iron, 51.26.

Brown hematite, mingled with more or less red ore, occurs also in some quantity filling cracks and irregular cavities in certain portions of the Potsdam series in northwestern Sauk county and the adjoining portion of Richland. A small charcoal furnace has been in operation on this ore at Ironton, Sauk county, for a number of years, and recently another one has been erected at Cazenovia in the same district.

MAGNETIC ORES AND SPECULAR HEMATITES.

These are taken together here, because their geological occurrence is the same, the two ores occurring not only in the same group of rocks, but even intimately mingled with one another. These ores are not now produced in Wisconsin; but it is quite probable that they may before many years become its principal mineral production. In magnetic iron ore, the iron is in the shape of the mineral *magnetite*, an oxide of iron containing 72.4 per cent of iron when pure, and this is the highest percentage of iron that any ore can ever have. Specular hematite is the same as red hematite, but is crystalline, has a bright, metallic luster, and a considerable hardness. As mined the richest magnetic and specular ores rarely run over 65 per cent., while in most regions where they are mined they commonly do not reach 50 per cent. The amount of rich ores of this kind in the northern peninsula of Michigan is so great, however, that an ore with less than 50 per cent. finds no sale; and the same must be true in the adjoining states. So largely does this matter of richness affect the value of an ore, that an owner of a mine of 45 per cent. "hard" ore in Wisconsin would find it cheaper to import and smelt Michigan 65 per cent. ore, than to smelt his own, even if his furnace and mine were side by side.

The specular and magnetic ores of Wisconsin occur in two districts — the Penokee iron district, ten to twenty miles south of Lake Superior, in Bayfield, Ashland and Lincoln counties, and the Menomonee iron district, near the head waters of the Menomonee river, in township 40, ranges 17 and 18 east, Oconto county. Specular iron in veins and nests is found in small quantities with the quartz rocks of the Baraboo valley, Sauk county, and Necedah, Juneau county; and very large quantities of a peculiar quartz-schist, charged with more or less of the magnetic and specular iron oxides, occur in the vicinity of Black River Falls, Jackson county; but in none of these places is there any promise of the existence of valuable ore.

In the Penokee and Menomonee regions, the iron ores occur in a series of slaty and quartzose rocks known to geologists as the Haronian series. The rocks of these districts are really the extensions westward of a great rock series, which in the northern Michigan peninsula contains the rich iron ores that have made that region so famous. In position, this rock series may be likened to a great elongated parabola, the head of which is in the Marquette iron district and the two ends in the Penokee and Menomonee regions of Wisconsin. In all of its extent, this rock series holds great beds of lean magnetic and specular ores. These contain large quantities of quartz, which, from its great hardness, renders them very resistant to the action of atmospheric erosion. As a result, these lean ores are found forming high and bold ridges. Such ridges of lean ores have deceived many explorers, and not a few geologists. In the same rock series, for the most part occupying portions of a higher layer, are found, however, ores of extraordinary richness and purity, which, from their comparative softness, very rarely outcrop. The existence in quantity of these very rich ores in the Menomonee region has been definitely proven. One deposit, laid open during the Summer of 1877, shows a width of over 150 feet of first class specular ore; and exceeding in size the greatest of the famous deposits of Michigan. In the Penokee region, however, though the indications are favorable, the existence of the richer ores is as yet an inference only. The Penokee range itself is a wonderful development of

lean ore, which forms a continuous belt several hundred feet in width and over thirty miles in length. Occasionally portions of this belt are richer than the rest, and become almost merchantable ores. The probability is, however, that the rich ores of this region will be found in the lower country immediately north of the Penokee range, where the rocks are buried beneath heavy accumulations of drift material.

COPPER.

The only copper ore at present raised in Wisconsin is obtained near Mineral Point, in the lead region of the southwestern part of the state, where small quantities of *chalcopyrite*, the yellow sulphide of copper and iron, are obtained from pockets and limited crevices in the Galena limestone. Copper pyrites is known to occur in this way throughout the lead region, but it does not appear that the quantity at any point is sufficient to warrant exploration.

Copper occurs also in the northernmost portions of Wisconsin, where it is found under altogether different circumstances. The great copper-bearing series of rocks of Keweenaw point and Isle Royale stretch southwestward into and entirely across the state of Wisconsin, in two parallel belts. One of these belts enters Wisconsin at the mouth of the Montreal river, and immediately leaving the shore of Lake Superior, crosses Ashland and Bayfield counties, and then widening greatly, occupies a large area in Douglas, St. Croix, Barron and Chippewa counties. The other belt forms the backbone of the Bayfield peninsula, and crosses the northern part of Douglas county, forming a bold ridge, to the Minnesota line. The rocks of this great series appear to be for the most part of igneous origin, but they are distinctly bedded, and even interstratified with sandstone, shales, and coarse boulder-conglomerate, the whole series having generally a tilted position. In veins crossing the rock-beds, and scattered also promiscuously through the layers of both conglomerates and igneous rocks, pure metallic copper in fine flakes is often found. Mining on a small scale has been attempted at numbers of points where the rivers flowing northward into Lake Superior make gorges across the rock series, but at none of them has sufficient work been done to prove or disprove the existence of copper in paying quantity.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Small traces of gold have been detected by the writer in quartz from the crystalline rocks of Clark county, but there is no probability that any quantity of this metal will ever be found in the state. Traces of silver have also been found in certain layers of the copper series in Ashland county. Judging from the occurrence of silver in the same series not far to the east in Michigan, it seems not improbable that this metal may be found also in Wisconsin.

BRICK CLAYS.

These constitute a very important resource in Wisconsin. Extending inland for many miles from the shores of Lakes Michigan and Superior are stratified beds of clay of lacustrine origin, having been deposited by the lakes when greatly expanded beyond their present sizes. All of these clays are characterized by the presence of a large amount of carbonate of lime. Along Lake Superior they have not yet been utilized, but all through the belt of country bordering Lake Michigan they are dug and burned, fully 50,000,000 bricks being made annually in this region. A large proportion of these bricks are white or cream-colored, and these are widely known under the name of "Milwaukee brick," though by no means altogether made at Milwaukee. Others are ordinary red brick. The difference between the light-colored and red bricks is ordinarily attributed to the greater amount of iron in the clay from which the latter are

burned, but it has been shown by Mr. E. T. Sweet that the white bricks are burned from clay which often contains more iron than that from which the red bricks are made, but which also contains a very large amount of carbonate of lime. The following analyses show (1) the composition of the clay from which cream-colored brick are burned at Milwaukee, (2) the composition of a red-brick clay from near Madison, and (3) the composition of the unutilized clay from Ashland, Lake Superior. Nos. 1 and 2 are by Mr. E. T. Sweet, No. 3 by Professor W. W. Daniells:

	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)
Silica.....	38.22	75.80	58.08	Potash.....	2.16	1.74	-----
Alumina.....	9.75	11.07	25.38	Soda.....	0.65	0.40	-----
Iron peroxide....	2.84	3.53	4.44	Water.....	0.95	1.54	} 4.09
Iron protoxide....	1.16	0.31	8.30	Moisture.....	1.85	2.16	
Lime.....	16.23	1.84		Totals	99.85	99.56	100.19
Magnesia.....	7.54	.08	-----				
Carbonic acid....	18.50	1.09	-----				

At Milwaukee 24,000,000 cream-colored brick are made annually; at Racine, 3,500,000; at Appleton and Menasha, 1,800,000 each; at Neenah, 1,600,000; at Clifton, 1,700,000; at Watertown, 1,600,000; and in smaller quantities at Jefferson, Ft. Atkinson, Edgerton, Whitewater, Geneva, Ozaukee, Sheboygan Falls, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, and other places. In most cases the cream-colored bricks are made from a bright-red clay, although occasionally the clay is light-colored. At Whitewater and other places tile and pottery are also made from this clay.

Although these lacustrine clays are much the most important in Wisconsin, excellent brick clays are also found in the interior of the state. In numbers of places along the Yahara valley, in Dane county, an excellent stratified clay occurs. At Madison this is burned to a red brick; at Stoughton and Oregon to a fine cream-colored brick. At Platteville, Lancaster, and other points in the southwestern part of the state, red bricks are made from clays found in the vicinity.

KAOLIN (PORCELAIN-CLAY—FIRE-CLAY).

The word "kaolin" is applied by geologists to a clay-like material which is used in making chinaware in this country and in Europe. The word is of Chinese origin, and is applied by the Chinese to the substance from which the famous porcelain of China is made. Its application to the European porcelain-clay was made under the mistaken idea—one which has prevailed among scientists until very recently—that the Chinese material is the same as the European. This we now know to be an error, the Chinese and Japanese wares being both made altogether from a solid rock.

True kaolin, using the word in its European sense, is unlike other ordinary clays, in being the result of the disintegration of feldspathic crystalline rocks "in place," that is without being removed from the place of its first formation. The base of kaolin is a mineral known as *kaolinite*, a compound of silica, alumina and water, which results from a change or decay of the feldspar of feldspar-bearing rocks. Feldspar contains silica, alumina, and soda or potash, or both. By percolation through the rocks of surface water carrying carbonic acid, the potash and soda are removed and kaolinite results. Mingled with the kaolinite are, however, always the other ingredients of the rock, quartz, mica, etc., and also always some undecomposed, or only partly decomposed feldspar. These foreign ingredients can all, however, be more or less perfectly removed by a system of levigation, when a pure white clay results, composed almost wholly of the scales of

the mineral kaolinite. Prepared in this way the kaolin has a high value as a refractory material, and for forming the base of fine porcelain wares.

The crystalline rocks, which, by decomposition, would produce a kaolin, are widely spread over the northern part of Wisconsin; but over the most of the region occupied by them there is no sign of the existence of kaolin, the softened rock having apparently been removed by glacial action. In a belt of country, however, which extends from Grand Rapids on the Wisconsin, westward to Black river, in Jackson county, the drift is insignificant or entirely absent; the glacial forces have not acted, and the crystalline rocks are, or once were, overlaid by sandstone, along whose line of junction with the underlying formation numerous water-courses have existed, the result being an unusual amount of disintegration. Here we find, in the beds of the Wisconsin, Yellow, and Black rivers, large exposures of crystalline rocks, which between the rivers are overlaid by sandstone. The crystalline rocks are in distinct layers, tilted at high angles, and in numerous places decomposed into a soft white kaolin. Inasmuch as these layers strike across the country in long, straight lines, patches of kaolin are found ranging themselves into similar lines. The kaolin patches are most abundant on the Wisconsin in the vicinity of the city of Grand Rapids, in Wood county. They vary greatly in size, one deposit even varying from a fraction of an inch to a number of feet in thickness. The kaolin varies, also, greatly in character, some being quite impure and easily fusible from a large content of iron oxide or from partial decomposition only, while much of it is very pure and refractory. There is no doubt, however, that a large amount of kaolin exists in this region, and that by selection and levigation an excellent material may be obtained, which, by mingling with powdered quartz, may be made to yield a fire-brick of unusual refractoriness, and which may even be employed in making fine porcelain ware.

The following table gives the composition of the raw clay, the fine clay obtained from it by levigation, and the coarse residue from the same operation, the sample having been taken from the opening on the land of Mr. C. B. Garrison, section 5, town 22, range 6 east, Wood county:

	RAW CLAY.	LEVIGATION PRODUCTS.			RAW CLAY.	LEVIGATION PRODUCTS.	
		FINE CLAY.	COARSE RESIDUE.			FINE CLAY.	COARSE RESIDUE.
Silica.....	78.83	49.94	92.86	Soda	0.07	0.08	0.05
Alumina	13.43	36.80	2.08	Carbonic Acid	0.01	----	----
Iron peroxide	0.74	0.72	0.74	Water	5.45	11.62	2.53
Lime	0.64	trace	0.96				
Magnesia	0.07	----	0.10	Totals.....	99.60	99.67	99.60
Potash.....	0.37	0.51	0.28				

CEMENT - ROCK.

Certain layers of the Lower Magnesian limestone, as at Ripon, and other points in the eastern part of the state, are known to produce a lime which has in some degree the hydraulic property, and the same is true of certain layers of the Blue limestone of the Trenton group, in the southwestern part of the state; the most valuable material of this kind, however, that is as yet known to exist in Wisconsin, is found near Milwaukee, and has become very recently somewhat widely known as the "Milwaukee" cement-rock. This rock belongs to the Hamilton formation, and is found near the Washington street bridge, at Brown Deer, on the lake shore at Whitefish

bay, and at other points in the immediate vicinity of Milwaukee. The quantity attainable is large, and a very elaborate series of tests by D. J. Whittemore, chief engineer of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, shows that the cement made from it exceeds all native and foreign cements in strength, except the famous English "Portland" cement. The following are three analyses of the rock from different points, and they show that it has a very constant composition :

	1.	2.	3.
Carbonate of Lime.....	45.54	48.29	41.34
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	32.46	29.19	34.88
Silica.....	17.56	17.36	16.99
Alumina.....	1.41	1.40	5.00
Iron Sesquioxide.....	3.03	2.24	1.79
Totals.....	100.00	98.68	100.00

LIMESTONE FOR MAKING QUICK-LIME.

Quick-lime is made from all of the great limestone formations of Wisconsin, but more is burnt from the Lower Magnesian and Niagara formations, than from the others. The Lower Magnesian yields a very strong mortar, but the lime burned from it is not very white. It is burned largely in the region about Madison, one of the largest quarries being on the south line of section 33 of that town, where some 20,000 bushels are produced annually, in two kilns. The lime from this place has a considerable local reputation under the name of "Madison lime." The Trenton limestone is burned at a few points, but yields an inferior lime. The Galena is not very generally burned, but yields a better lime than the Trenton. In the region about Watertown and White-water, some 40,000 to 50,000 barrels are made annually from this formation.

The Niagara, however, is the great lime furnisher of the northwest. From its purity it is adapted to the making of a most admirable lime. It is burned on a large scale at numbers of points in the eastern part of the state, among which may be mentioned, Pellon's kilns, Pewaukee, where 12,000 barrels are made weekly and shipped to Chicago, Grand Haven, Des Moines, etc.; and Holick & Son's kilns, Racine, which yield 60,000 to 75,000 barrels annually. A total of about 400,000 barrels is annually made from the Niagara formation in eastern Wisconsin.

LIMESTONE FOR FLUX IN IRON SMELTING.

The limestones of Wisconsin are rarely used as a flux, because of their prevalent magnesian character. The stone from Schoonmaker's quarry, near Milwaukee, is used at the Bay View iron works, and is one of the few cases. There are certain layers, however, in the Trenton limestone, widely spread over the southern part of the state, which are non-magnesian, and frequently sufficiently free from earthy impurities to be used as a flux. These layers deserve the attention of the iron masters of the state.

GLASS SAND.

Much of the St. Peter's sandstone is a purely siliceous, loose, white sand, well adapted to the making of glass. It is now being put to this use at points in the eastern part of the state.

PEAT.

Peat exists in large quantities and of good quality underneath the numerous marshes of the eastern and central parts of the state. Whether it can be utilized in the future as a fuel, will depend altogether upon the cost of its preparation, which will have to be very low in order that it may compete with superior fuels. As a fertilizer, peat has always a great value, and requires no preliminary treatment.

BUILDING STONES.

All the rocky formations of Wisconsin are used in building, and even the briefest synopsis of the subject of the building stones of the state, would exceed the limits of this paper. A few of the more prominent kinds only are mentioned.

Granite occurs in protruding masses, and also grading into gneiss, in the northern portions of the state, at numerous points. In many places on the Wisconsin, Yellow, and Black rivers, and especially at Big Bull Falls, Yellow river, red granites of extraordinary beauty and value occur. These are not yet utilized, but will in the future have a high value.

The handsomest and most valuable sandstone found in Wisconsin, is that which extends along the shore of Lake Superior, from the Michigan to the Minnesota line, and which forms the basement rock of the Apostle islands. On one of these islands a very large quarry is opened, from which are taken masses of almost any size, of a very close-grained, uniform, dark brown stone, which has been shipped largely to Chicago and Milwaukee. At the latter place, the well known court house is built of this stone. An equally good stone can be obtained from the neighboring islands, and from points on the mainland. A very good white to brown, indurated sandstone is obtained from the middle portions of the Potsdam series, at Stevens Point, Portage county; near Grand Rapids, Wood county; at Black River Falls, Jackson county; at Packwaukee, Marquette county; near Wautoma, Waushara county; and at several points in the Baraboo valley, Sauk county. A good buff-colored, calcareous sandstone is quarried and used largely in the vicinity of Madison, from the uppermost layers of the Potsdam series.

All of the limestone formations of the state are quarried for building stone. A layer known locally as the "Mendota" limestone, included in the upper layers of the Potsdam series, yields a very evenly bedded, yellow, fine-grained rock, which is largely quarried along the valley of the lower Wisconsin, and also in the country about Madison. In the town of Westport, Dane county, a handsome, fine-grained, cream-colored limestone is obtained from the Lower Magnesian. The Trenton limestone yields an evenly bedded, thin stone, which is frequently used for laying in wall. The Galena and Niagara are also utilized, and the latter is capable, in much of the eastern part of the state, of furnishing a durable, easily dressed, compact, white stone.

In preparing this paper, I have made use of Professor Whitney's "Metallic Wealth of the United States," and "Report on the Geology of the Lead Region;" of the advance sheets of Volume II of the Reports of the State Geological Survey, including Professor T. C. Chamberlin's Report on the Geology of Eastern Wisconsin, my own Report on the Geology of Central Wisconsin, and Mr. Strong's Report on the Geology of the Lead Region; Mr. E. T. Sweet's account of the mineral exhibit of the state at the Centennial Exposition; and of my unpublished reports on the geology of the counties bordering Lake Superior.

WISCONSIN RAILROADS.

By HON. H. H. GILES.

The territory of Wisconsin offered great advantages to emigrants. Explorers had published accounts of the wonderful fertility of its soil, the wealth of its broad prairies and forest openings, and the beauty of its lakes and rivers. Being reached from the older states by way of the lakes and easily accessible by a long line of lake coast, the hardships incident to weeks of land travel were avoided. Previous to 1836 but few settlements had been made in that part of the then territory of Michigan, that year organized into the territory of Wisconsin, except as mining camps in the southwestern part, and scattered settlers in the vicinity of the trading posts and military stations. From that time on, with the hope of improving their condition, thousands of the enterprising yeomanry of New England, New York and Ohio started for the land of promise. Germans, Scandinavians and other nationalities, attracted by the glowing accounts sent abroad, crossed the ocean on their way to the new world; steamers and sail-craft laden with families and their household goods left Buffalo and other lake ports, all bound for the new Eldorado. It may be doubted if in the history of the world any country was ever peopled with the rapidity of southern and eastern Wisconsin. Its population in 1840 was 30,749; in 1850, 304,756; in 1860, 773,693; in 1870, 1,051,351; in 1875, 1,236,729. With the development of the agricultural resources of the new territory, grain raising became the most prominent interest, and as the settlements extended back from the lake shore the difficulties of transportation of the products of the soil were seriously felt. The expense incurred in moving a load of produce seventy or eighty miles to a market town on the lake shore frequently exceeded the gross sum obtained for the same. All goods, wares and merchandise, and most of the lumber used must also be hauled by teams from Lake Michigan. Many of our early settlers still retain vivid recollections of trying experiences in the Milwaukee woods and other sections bordering on the lake shore, from the south line of the state to Manitowoc and Sheboygan. To meet the great want—better facilities for transportation—a valuable land grant was obtained from congress, in 1838, to aid in building a canal from Milwaukee to Rock river. The company which was organized to construct it, built a dam across Milwaukee river and a short section of the canal; then the work stopped and the plan was finally abandoned. It was early seen that to satisfy the requirements of the people, railroads, as the most feasible means of communication within their reach, were an indispensable necessity.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Between the years 1838 and 1841, the territorial legislature of Wisconsin chartered several railroad companies, but with the exception of the "Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Company," incorporated in 1847, none of the corporations thus created took any particular shape. The commissioners named in its charter met November 23, 1847, and elected a president, Dr. L. W. Weeks, and a secretary, A. W. Randall (afterward governor of Wisconsin). On the first Monday of February, 1848, they opened books of subscription. The charter of the company provided

that \$100,000 should be subscribed and five per cent. thereof paid in before the company should fully organize as a corporation. The country was new. There were plenty of active, energetic men, but money to build railroads was scarce, and not until April 5, 1849, was the necessary subscription raised and percentage paid. A board of directors was elected on the 10th day of May, and Byron Kilbourn chosen president. The charter had been previously amended, in 1848, authorizing the company to build a road to the Mississippi river, in Grant county, and in 1850, its name was changed to the "Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company." After the company was fully organized, active measures were taken to push the enterprise forward to completion. The city of Milwaukee loaned its credit, and in 1851 the pioneer Wisconsin railroad reached Waukesha, twenty miles out from Milwaukee. In the spring of 1852, Edward H. Broadhead, a prominent engineer, from from the state of New York, was put in charge of the work as chief engineer and superintendent. Under his able and energetic administration the road was pushed forward in 1852 to Milton, in 1853 to Stoughton, in 1854 to Madison, and in 1856 to the Mississippi river, at Prairie du Chien. In 1851 John Catlin of Madison, was elected president in place of Kilbourn.

The proposed length of this article will not admit of any detailed statement of the trials, struggles and triumphs of the men who projected, and finally carried across the state, from the lake to the river, this first Wisconsin railroad. Mitchell, Kilbourn, Holton, Tweedy, Catlin, Walker, Broadhead, Crocker and many others, deserve to be remembered by our people as benefactors of the state. In 1859 and 1860, the company defaulted in the payment of the interest on its bonds. A foreclosure was made and a new company, called the "Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien," took its place, succeeding to all its rights and property.

The "Southern Wisconsin Railway Company" was chartered in 1852, and authorized to build a road from Milton to the Mississippi river. When the Milwaukee and Mississippi road reached Milton in 1852, it was not authorized by its charter to go to Janesville, but, under the charter of the Southern Wisconsin, a company was organized that built the eight miles to Janesville in 1853. Under a subsequent amendment to the charter, the Milwaukee and Mississippi company was authorized to build from Milton to the Mississippi river. The Janesville branch was then purchased and extended to Monroe, a distance of about thirty-four miles, or forty-two miles west of Milton. Surveys were made and a line located west of Monroe to the river. The people of La Fayette and Grant counties have often been encouraged to expect a direct railroad communication with the city of Milwaukee. Other and more important interests, at least so considered by the railroad company, have delayed the execution of the original plan, and the road through the counties mentioned still remains unbuilt.

The "LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to construct a road from LaCrosse to Milwaukee. During the year in which the charter was obtained, the company was organized, and the first meeting of the commissioners held at LaCrosse. Among its projectors were Byron Kilbourn and Moses M. Strong. Kilbourn was elected its first president. No work was done upon this line until after its consolidation with the "Milwaukee, Fond du Lac & Green Bay Railroad Company" in 1854. The latter company was chartered in 1853, to build a road from Milwaukee *via* West Bend to Fond du Lac and Green Bay. It organized in the spring of 1853, and at once commenced active operations under the supervision of James Kneeland, its first president. The city of Milwaukee loaned its credit for \$200,000, and gave city bonds. The company secured depot grounds in Milwaukee, and did considerable grading for the first twenty-five miles out. Becoming embarrassed in January, 1854, the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac & Green Bay consolidated with the LaCrosse & Milwaukee company. Work was at once resumed on the partially graded line. In 1855 the road was completed to Horicon, fifty miles.

The Milwaukee & Watertown company was chartered in 1851, to build from Milwaukee to Watertown. It soon organized, and began the construction of its line from Brookfield, fourteen miles west of Milwaukee, and a point on the Milwaukee & Mississippi road leading through Oconomowoc to Watertown. The charter contained a provision that the company might extend its road by way of Portage to La Crosse. It reached Watertown in 1856, and was consolidated with the LaCrosse & Milwaukee road in the autumn of the same year.

In the spring of 1856 congress made a grant of land to the state of Wisconsin, to aid in the building of a railroad from Madison, or Columbus, *via* Portage City, to the St. Croix river or lake, between townships 25 and 31. and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior, and to Bayfield. An adjourned session of the Wisconsin legislature met on September 3 of that year, to dispose of the grant. The disposal of this grant had been generally discussed by the press, and the public sentiment of the state seemed to tend toward its bestowal upon a new company. There is little doubt but that this was also the sentiment of a large majority of the members of both houses when the session commenced. When a new company was proposed a joint committee of twenty from the senate and assembly was appointed to prepare a bill, conferring the grant upon a company to be created by the bill itself. The work of the committee proceeded harmoniously until the question of who should be incorporators was to be acted upon, when a difference of opinion was found to exist, and one that proved difficult to harmonize. In the meantime the LaCrosse and Watertown companies had consolidated, and a sufficient number of the members of both houses were "propitiated" by "pecuniary compliments" to induce them to pass the bill, conferring the so called St. Croix grant upon the LaCrosse & Milwaukee railroad company. The vote in the assembly in the passage of the bill was, ayes 62, noes 7. In the senate it stood, ayes 17, noes 7.

At the session of the legislature of 1858 a committee was raised to investigate the matter, and their report demonstrated that bonds were set apart for all who voted for the LaCrosse bill; to members of assembly \$5,000 each, and members of senate \$10,000 each. A few months after the close of the legislative session of 1856 the land grant bonds of the LaCrosse road became worthless. Neither the LaCrosse company nor its successors ever received any portion of the lands granted to the state. During the year 1857 the La Crosse company completed its line of road through Portage City to LaCrosse, and its Watertown line to Columbus.

The "Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852. Between the years 1855 and 1857 it built through Waupun and Ripon to Berlin, a distance of forty-two miles. It was, in effect, controlled by the LaCrosse & Milwaukee company, although built as a separate branch. This line was subsequently merged in the LaCrosse company, and is now a part of the northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.

The "Madison, Fond du Lac & Lake Michigan Railroad Company" was chartered in 1855, to build a road from Madison *via* Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan. In 1857 it bought of the LaCrosse company that portion of its road acquired by consolidation with the Milwaukee & Watertown company. Its name was then changed to "Milwaukee & Western Railroad Company." It owned a line of road from Brookfield to Watertown, and branches from the latter place to Columbus and Sun Prairie, in all about eighty miles in length.

In 1858 and 1859 the La Crosse & Milwaukee and the Milwaukee & Horicon companies defaulted in the payment of the interest on their bonded debts. In the same years the bondholders of the two companies instituted foreclosure proceedings on the different trust deeds given to secure their bonds. Other suits to enforce the payment of their floating debts were also commenced. Protracted litigation in both the state and federal courts resulted in a final settlement in 1868, by a decision of the supreme court of the United States. In the meantime, in 1862 and

1863, both roads were sold, and purchased by an association of the bondholders, who organized the "Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company." The new company succeeded to all the rights of both the La Crosse and Horicon companies, and soon afterward, in 1863, purchased the property of the Milwaukee & Western company, thus getting control of the roads from Milwaukee to La Crosse, from Horicon to Berlin, from Brookfield to Watertown, and the branches to Columbus and Sun Prairie. In 1864 it built from Columbus to Portage, from Brookfield to Milwaukee, and subsequently extended the Sun Prairie branch to Madison, in 1869. It also purchased the Ripon & Wolf River road, which had been built fifteen miles in length, from Ripon to Omro, on the Fox river, and extended it to Winneconne on the Wolf river, five miles farther, and twenty miles from Ripon. In 1867 the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company obtained control of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien railroad. The legislature of 1857 had passed an act, authorizing all stock-holders in all incorporated companies to vote on shares of stock owned by them. The directors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul company had secured a majority of the common stock, and, at the election of 1867, elected themselves a board of directors for the Prairie du Chien company. All the rights, property and interests of the latter company came under the ownership and control of the former.

In 1865, Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was elected president, and S. S. Merrill general manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company. They were retained in their respective positions by the new organization, and still continue to hold these offices, a fact largely owing to the able and efficient manner that has characterized their management of the company's affairs. The company operates eight hundred and thirty-four miles of road in Wisconsin, and in all two thousand two hundred and seven miles. Its lines extend to St. Paul and Minneapolis in Minnesota, and to Algona in Iowa, and over the Western Union to Savanna and Rock Island in the State of Illinois.

The "Oshkosh & Mississippi Railroad Company" was chartered in 1866 to build a road from the city of Oshkosh to the Mississippi river. Its construction to Ripon in 1872 was a move on the part of citizens of Oshkosh to connect their town with the Milwaukee & St. Paul road. It is twenty miles in length and leased to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company.

In 1871 and 1872 the "Wisconsin Union Railroad Company," of which John W. Cary was president, built a road from Milwaukee to the state line between Wisconsin and Illinois, to connect with a road built from Chicago to the state line of Illinois. This new line between Milwaukee and Chicago was built in the interest of, and in fact by, the Milwaukee & St. Paul company to afford a connection between its Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota system of roads, and the eastern trunk lines centering in Chicago. It runs parallel with the shore of Lake Michigan and from three to six miles from it, and is eighty-five miles in length.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

The territorial legislature of 1848 chartered the "Madison & Beloit Railroad Company" with authority to build a railroad from Beloit to Madison only. In 1850, by an act of the legislature, the company was authorized to extend the road to the Wisconsin river and La Crosse, and to a point on the Mississippi river near St. Paul, and also from Janesville to Fond du Lac. Its name was changed, under legislative authority, to the "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company." In 1851, the line from Janesville north not being pushed as the people expected, the legislature of Illinois chartered the "Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad Company" with authority to consolidate with any road in Wisconsin. In 1855, an act of the Wisconsin legislature consolidated the Illinois and Wisconsin companies with the "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company," and the new organization took the name of the "Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Rail-

road Company." In 1854, and previous to the consolidation, the company had failed and passed into the hands of the bondholders, who foreclosed and took stock for their bonds. The old management of A. Hyatt Smith and John B. Macy was superseded, and Wm. B. Ogden was made president. Chicago was all along deeply interested in reaching the rich grain fields of the Rock river valley, as well as the inexhaustible timber and mineral wealth of the northern part of Wisconsin and that part of Michigan bordering on Lake Superior, called the Peninsula. It also sought a connection with the upper Mississippi region, then being rapidly peopled, by a line of railroad to run through Madison to St. Paul, in Minnesota. Its favorite road was started from Chicago on the wide (six feet) gauge, and so constructed seventy miles to Sharon on the Wisconsin state line. This was changed to the usual (four feet, eight and one-half inches) width, and the work was vigorously pushed, reaching Janesville in 1855 and Fond du Lac in 1858. The Rock River Valley Union railroad company had, however, built about thirty miles from Fond du Lac south toward Minnesota Junction before the consolidation took place. The partially graded line on a direct route between Janesville and Madison was abandoned. In 1852 a new charter had been obtained, and the "Beloit & Madison Railroad Company" had been organized to build a road from Beloit *via* Janesville to Madison. A subsequent amendment to this charter had left out Janesville as a point, and the Beloit branch was pushed through to Madison, reaching that city in 1864.

The "Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company" had built a branch of the Galena line from Belvedere to Beloit previous to 1854. In that year, it leased the Beloit & Madison road, and from 1856 operated it in connection with the Milwaukee & Mississippi, reaching Janesville by way of Hanover Junction, a station on its Southern Wisconsin branch, eight miles west of Janesville. The consolidation of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac companies was effected and approved by legislative enactment in 1855, and a new organization called the "Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company" took their place.

The "Green Bay, Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad Company" was chartered in 1851 to build a road from Milwaukee to the state line of Illinois to connect with a road from Chicago, called the Chicago & Milwaukee railroad. Both roads were completed in 1855, and run in connection until 1863, when they were consolidated under the name of the "Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company." To prevent its falling into the hands of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern secured it by perpetual lease, May 2, 1866, and it is now operated as its Chicago division.

The "Kenosha & Beloit Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1853 to build a road from Kenosha to Beloit, and was organized soon after its charter was obtained. Its name was afterward changed to the "Kenosha, Rockford & Rock Island Railroad Company," and its route changed to run to Rockford instead of Beloit. The line starts at Kenosha, and runs through the county of Kenosha and crosses the state line near the village of Genoa in the county of Walworth, a distance of thirty miles in the state of Wisconsin, and there connects with a road in Illinois running to Rockford, and with which it consolidated. Kenosha and its citizens were the principal subscribers to its capital stock. The company issued its bonds, secured by the usual mortgage on its franchises and property. Failing to pay its interest, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the road was sold to the Chicago & Northwestern company in 1863, and is now operated by it as the Kenosha division. The line was constructed from Kenosha to Genoa in 1862.

The "Northwestern Union Railway Company" was organized in 1872, under the general railroad law of the state, to build a line of road from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac, with a branch to Lodi. The road was constructed during the years 1872 and 1873 from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac. The Chicago & Northwestern company were principally interested in its being built, to

shorten its line between Chicago and Green Bay, and now uses it as its main through line between the two points.

The "Baraboo Air-Line Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1870, to build a road from Madison, Columbus, or Waterloo *via* Baraboo, to La Crosse, or any point on the Mississippi river. It organized in the interest of the Chicago & Northwestern, with which company it consolidated, and the work of building a connecting line between Madison and Winona Junction was vigorously pushed forward. Lodi was reached in 1870, Baraboo in 1871, and Winona Junction in 1874. The ridges between Elroy and Sparta were tunneled at great expense and with much difficulty. In 1874 the company reported an expenditure for its three tunnels of \$476,743.32, and for the 129 1-10 miles between Madison and Winona Junction of \$5,342,169.96, and a large expenditure yet required to be made on it. In 1867 the Chicago & Northwestern company bought of D. N. Barney & Co. their interest in the Winona & St. Peters railway, a line being built westerly from Winona in Minnesota, and of which one hundred and five miles had been built. It also bought of the same parties their interest in the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott railway, a line being built from Winona Junction, three miles east of La Crosse, to Winona, Minn. The latter line was put in operation in 1870, and is twenty-nine miles long. With the completion of its Madison branch to Winona junction, in 1873, it had in operation a line from Chicago, *via* Madison and Winona, to Lake Kampeska, Minn., a distance of six hundred and twenty-three miles.

In the year 1856 a valuable grant of land was made by congress to the state of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads. The Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac company claimed that the grant was obtained through its efforts, and that of right it should have the northeastern grant, so-called. At the adjourned session of the legislature of 1856, a contest over the disposition of the grant resulted in conferring it upon the "Wisconsin & Superior Railroad Company," a corporation chartered for the express purpose of giving it this grant. It was generally believed at the time that the new company was organized in the interest of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac company, and at the subsequent session, in the following year, it was authorized to consolidate with the new company, which it did in the spring of that year, and thus obtained the grant of 3,840 acres per mile along its entire line, from Fond du Lac northerly to the state line between Wisconsin and Michigan. It extended its road to Oshkosh in 1859, to Appleton in 1861, and in 1862 to Fort Howard, forming a line two hundred and forty-two miles long. The line from Fort Howard to Escanaba, one hundred and fourteen miles long, was opened in December, 1872, and made a connection with the peninsular railroad of Michigan. It now became a part of the Chicago & Northwestern, extending from Escanaba to the iron mines, and thence to Lake Superior at Marquette. Albert Keep, of Chicago, is president, and Marvin Hughitt, a gentleman of great railroad experience, is general superintendent. The company operates five hundred and sixty-seven miles of road in Wisconsin, and in all sixteen hundred and sixteen miles. Its lines extend into five different states. Over these lines its equipment is run in common, or transferred from place to place, as the changes in business may temporarily require.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The "Milwaukee & Northern Railway Company" was incorporated in 1870, to build a road from Milwaukee to some point on the Fox river below Winnebago lake, and thence to Lake Superior, with branches. It completed its road to Menasha, one hundred and two miles from Milwaukee, with a branch from Hilbert to Green Bay, twenty-seven miles, in 1873, and in that year leased its line to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad Company," which is still operating it. In

1864 congress made a grant of land to the state of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a railroad from Berlin, Doty's Island, Fond du Lac, or Portage, by way of Stevens Point, to Bayfield or Superior, granting the odd sections within ten miles on each side of the line, with an indemnity limit of twenty miles on each side. The legislature of 1865 failed to dispose of this grant, but that of 1866 provided for the organization of two companies, one to build from Portage City by way of Berlin to Stevens Point, and the other from Menasha to the same point, and then jointly to Bayfield and Lake Superior. The former was called the "Winnebago and Lake Superior Railroad Company," and the latter the "Portage & Superior Railroad Company." In 1869 an act was passed consolidating the two companies, which was done under the name of the "Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad Company." In 1871 the name of the company was changed to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad Company." The Winnebago & Lake Superior company was organized under Hon. George Reed as president, and at once commenced the construction of its line of road between Menasha and Stevens Point. In 1871 the Wisconsin Central consolidated with the "Manitowoc & Mississippi Railroad Company." The articles of consolidation provided that Gardner Colby, a director of the latter company, should be president, and that George Reed, a director of the former, should be vice president of the new organization; with a further provision that Gardner Colby, George Reed, and Elijah B. Phillips should be and remain its executive committee.

In 1871, an act was passed incorporating the "Phillips and Colby Construction Company," which created E. B. Phillips, C. L. Colby, Henry Pratt, and such others as they might associate with them, a body corporate, with authority to build railroads and do all manner of things relating to railroad construction and operation. Under this act the construction company contracted with the Wisconsin Central railroad company, to build its line of road from Menasha to Lake Superior. In November, 1873, the Wisconsin Central leased of the Milwaukee & Northern company its line of road extending from Schwartzburg to Menasha, and the branch to Green Bay, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and also acquired the rights of the latter company to use the track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company between Schwartzburg and Milwaukee, and to depot facilities in Milwaukee. The construction of the land grant portion of this important line of road was commenced in 1871, and it was completed to Stevens Point in November of that year. It was built from Stevens Point north one hundred miles to Worcester in 1872. During 1872 and 1873, it was built from Ashland south to the Penoka iron ridge, a distance of thirty miles. The straight line between Portage City and Stevens Point, authorized by an act of the legislature of 1875, was constructed between October 1, 1875, and October, 1876, seventy-one miles in length. The gap of forty-two miles between Worcester and Penoka iron ridge was closed in June, 1877. E. B. Phillips, of Milwaukee, is president and general manager. This line of road passes through a section of our state hitherto unsettled. It has been pushed through with energy, and opened up for settlement an immense region of heavily timbered land, and thus contributed to the growth and prosperity of the state.

THE WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

The "Racine, Janesville & Mississippi Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to build a road from Racine to Beloit, and was organized the same year. The city of Racine issued its bonds for \$300,000 in payment for that amount of stock. The towns of Racine, Elkhorn, Delavan and Beloit gave \$190,000, and issued their bonds, and farmers along the line made liberal subscriptions and secured the same by mortgages on their farms. The road was built to Burlington in 1855, to Delavan early in 1856, and to Beloit, sixty-eight miles from Racine, during the same year. Failing to meet the interest on its bonds and its floating indebtedness, it was sur-

rendered by the company to the bond-holders in 1859, who completed it to Freeport during that year, and afterward built to the Mississippi river at Savannah, and thence to Rock Island. The bond-holders purchased and sold the road in 1866, and a new organization was had as the "Western Union Railroad Company," and it has since been operated under that name. In 1869, it built a line from Elkhorn to Eagle, seventeen miles, and thus made a connection with Milwaukee over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. The latter company owns a controlling interest in its line. Alexander Mitchell is the president of the company, and D. A. Olin, general superintendent.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

The lands granted by congress in 1856 to aid in the construction of a railroad in Wisconsin, from Tomah to Superior and Bayfield, were disposed of as mentioned under the history of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company. The La Crosse company, as we have seen, prevailed in the legislature of 1856, and secured legislation favorable to its interests; but it failed to build the line of road provided for, and forfeited its right to lands granted. In 1863, the "Tomah & Lake St. Croix Railroad Company" was incorporated, with authority to construct a railroad from some point in the town of Tomah in Monroe county, to such point on Lake St. Croix, between townships 25 and 31 as the directors might determine. To the company, by the act creating it, was granted all the interest and estate of this state, to so much of the lands granted by the United States to the state of Wisconsin, known as the St. Croix grant, as lay between Tomah and Lake St. Croix. A few months after its organization, the company passed substantially into the hands of D. A. Baldwin and Jacob Humbird, who afterward built a line of road from Tomah, *via* Black River Falls, and Eau Claire to Hudson, on Lake St. Croix, one hundred and seventy-eight miles. Its name was afterward changed to the "West Wisconsin Railroad Company." In 1873, it built its road from Warren's Mills *via* Camp Douglass, on the St. Paul road to Elroy, and took up its track from the first-named place, twelve miles, to Tomah. A law-suit resulted, which went against the railroad company, and the matter was finally compromised by the payment of a sum of money by the company to the town of Tomah. The road was built through a new and sparsely settled country, and its earnings have not been sufficient to enrich its stock-holders. It connects at Camp Douglass with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and at Elroy with the Chicago & Northwestern railway company's line, which gives the latter a through line to St. Paul. It is operated in connection with the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and managed in its interest. It is now in the hands of Wm. H. Ferry, of Chicago, as receiver; H. H. Potter, of Chicago, as president; and E. W. Winter, of Hudson, superintendent.

THE MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

In 1870, the "Milwaukee, Manitowoc & Green Bay Railroad Company" was chartered to build a road from Milwaukee to Green Bay by way of Manitowoc. It built its line from Milwaukee to Manitowoc in 1873, when its name was changed to "Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad Company." Under a decree of foreclosure, it was sold Dec. 10, 1875, and its name was changed to "Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company," by which name it is still known.

In 1866, the "Appleton & New London Railroad Company" was incorporated to build a road from Appleton to New London, and thence to Lake Superior. A subsequent amendment to its charter authorized it to extend its road to Manitowoc. It built most of the line from Appleton to that city, and then, under legislative authority, sold this extension to the Milwau-

kee, Lake Shore & Western railroad company. The last-named company extended it to New London, on the Wolf river, twenty-one miles, in 1876, where it connects with the Green Bay & Minnesota road. It now operates one hundred and forty-six miles of road, extending from Milwaukee to New London, passing through Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Appleton, which includes a branch line six miles in length from Manitowoc to Two Rivers. F. W. Rhinelander, of New York, is its president, and H. G. H. Reed, of Milwaukee, superintendent.

THE GREEN BAY & MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

The line of road operated by this company extends from Fort Howard to the Mississippi river, opposite Winona, Minnesota. It is two hundred and sixteen miles in length, and was built through a sparsely settled and heavily timbered section of the state. It began under most discouraging circumstances, yet was pushed through by the energy of a few men at Green Bay and along its line. It was originally chartered in 1866 as the "Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad Company" to build a road from the mouth of the Fox river near Green Bay to the Mississippi river opposite Winona. But little was done except the making of preliminary surveys in 1870. During 1870 and 1871, forty miles were constructed and put in operation. In 1872, one hundred and fourteen miles were graded, the track laid, and the river reached, sixty-two miles farther, in 1873. In 1876, it acquired the right to use the "Winona cut-off" between Winona and Onalaska, and built a line from the latter point to La Crosse, seven miles, thus connecting its road with the chief city of Wisconsin on the Mississippi river. The city of La Crosse aided this extension by subscribing \$75,000 and giving its corporation bonds for that amount. Henry Ketchum, of New London, is president of the company, and D. M. Kelly, of Green Bay, general manager.

WISCONSIN VALLEY ROAD.

The "Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1871 to build a road from a point on or near the line of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad, between Kilbourn City and the tunnel in said road to the village of Wausau, in the county of Marathon, and the road to pass not more than one mile west of the village of Grand Rapids, in the county of Wood. The road was commenced at Tomah, and graded to Centralia in 1872, and opened to that village in 1873, and during 1874 it was completed to Wausau, ninety miles in its whole length. Boston capitalists furnished the money, and it is controlled in the interest of the Dubuque & Minnesota railroad, through which the equipment was procured. The lumber regions of the Wisconsin river find an outlet over it, and its junction with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at Tomah enables a connection with the railroads of Iowa and Minnesota. It gives the people of Marathon county an outlet long needed for a large lumber traffic, and also enables them to receive their goods and supplies of various kinds for the lumbering region tributary to Wausau. James F. Joy, of Detroit, is president, and F. O. Wyatt, superintendent.

SHEBOYGAN & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.

The "Sheboygan & Mississippi Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1852, to build a road from Sheboygan to the Mississippi river. It was completed from Sheboygan to Plymouth in 1858, to Glenbeulah in 1860, to Fond du Lac in 1868, and to Princeton in 1872. The extension from Fond du Lac to Princeton was built under authority of an act passed in 1871.

Under a foreclosure in 1861 the line from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac was sold, and the name of the company changed to "Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company." The length of

the line is seventy-eight miles, and it passes through a fertile agricultural country. The city of Sheboygan, county, city and town of Fond du Lac, and the towns of Riverdale, Ripon, Brooklyn, Princeton, and St. Marie, aided in its building to an amount exceeding \$250,000. D. L. Wells is president, and Geo. P. Lee, superintendent.

THE MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

The "Mineral Point Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to build a road from Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa, to the state line, in township number one, in either the county of Green or La Fayette. It was completed to Warren, in the state of Illinois, thirty-two miles, in 1855, making a connection at that point with the Illinois Central, running from Chicago to Galena. Iowa county loaned its credit and issued its bonds to aid in its construction. It was sold under foreclosure in 1856. Suits were brought against Iowa county to collect the amount of its bonds, and judgment obtained in the federal courts. Much litigation has been had, and ill feeling engendered, the supervisors of the county having been arrested for contempt of the decree of the court. Geo. W. Cobb, of Mineral Point, is the general manager.

The Dubuque, Platteville & Milwaukee railroad was completed in July, 1870, and extends from Calamine, a point on the Mineral Point railroad, to the village of Platteville, eighteen miles, and is operated by the Mineral Point railroad company.

MADISON & PORTAGE RAILROAD.

The legislature of 1855 chartered the "Sugar River Valley Railroad Company" to build a road from a point on the north side of the line of the Southern Wisconsin road, within the limits of Green county, to Dayton, on the Sugar river. In 1857 it was authorized to build south to the state line, and make its northern terminus at Madison. In 1861 it was authorized to build from Madison to Portage City, and from Columbus to Portage City, and so much of the land grant act of 1856, as related to the building of the road from Madison, and from Columbus to Portage City, was annulled and repealed, and the rights and privileges that were conferred upon the LaCrosse company were given to the Sugar River Valley railroad company, and the portion of the land grant, applicable to the lines mentioned, was conferred upon the last named company. Under this legislation about twenty miles of the line between Madison and Portage were graded, and the right of way secured for about thirty of the thirty-nine miles. The La Crosse company had done considerable grading before its right was annulled. In 1866 the company was relieved from constructing the road from Columbus to Portage City. In 1870 the purchasers of that part of the Sugar River Valley railroad lying between Madison and Portage City were incorporated as the "Madison & Portage Railroad Company," and to share all the rights, grants, etc., that were conferred upon the Sugar River railroad company by its charter, and amendments thereto, so far as related to that portion of the line.

Previous to this time, in 1864 and 1865, judgments had been obtained against the Sugar River Valley company; and its right of way, grading and depot grounds sold for a small sum. James Campbell, who had been a contractor with the Sugar River Valley company, with others, became the purchasers, and organized under the act of 1870, and, during the year 1871, completed it between Madison and Portage City, and in March, 1871, leased it to the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, and it is still operated by that corporation. In 1871 the Madison & Portage company was authorized to extend its road south to the Illinois state line, and north from Portage City to Lake Winnebago. The same year it was consolidated with the "Rockford Central

Railroad Company," of Illinois, and its name changed to the "Chicago & Superior Railroad Company," but still retains its own organization. The Madison & Portage railroad company claims a share in the lands granted by acts of congress in 1856, and have commenced proceedings to assert its claim, which case is still pending in the federal courts.

NORTH WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

The "North Wisconsin Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1869, to build a road from Lake St. Croix, or river, to Bayfield on Lake Superior. The grant of land by congress in 1856, to aid in building a road from Lake St. Croix to Bayfield on Lake Superior, under the decision of the federal court, was yet at the disposal of the state. This company, in 1871, built a short section of its line of road, with the expectation of receiving the grant. In 1873, the grant was conferred upon the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, but under the terms and restrictions contained in the act, it declined to accept it. The legislature of 1874 gave it to the North Wisconsin company, and it has built forty miles of its road, and received the lands pertaining thereto. Since 1876, it has not completed any part of its line, but is trying to construct twenty miles during the present year. The company is authorized to construct a road both to Superior and to Bayfield, but the act granting the lands confers that portion from Superior to the intersection of the line to Bayfield upon the Chicago & North Pacific air-line railroad. This last-named company have projected a line from Chicago to the west end of Lake Superior, and are the owners of an old grade made through Walworth and Jefferson counties, by a company chartered in 1853 as the "Wisconsin Central," to build a road from Portage City to Geneva, in the county of Walworth. The latter company had also graded its line between Geneva and the state line of Illinois. This grade was afterward appropriated by the Chicago & Northwestern, and over it they now operate their line from Chicago to Geneva.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN & MCGREGOR RAILROAD.

This is a line two miles in length, connecting Prairie du Chien in Wisconsin, with McGregor in Iowa. It is owned and operated by John Lawler, of the latter-named place. It extends across both channels of the Mississippi river, and an intervening island. The railroad bridge consists of substantial piling, except a pontoon draw across each navigable channel. Each pontoon is four hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, provided with suitable machinery and operated by steam power. Mr. Lawler has secured a patent on his invention of the pontoon draw for railroad bridges. His line was put in operation in April, 1874.

THE CHIPPEWA FALLS & WESTERN RAILROAD.

This road was built in 1874, by a company organized under the general law of the state. It is eleven miles in length, and connects the "Falls" with the West Wisconsin line at Eau Claire. It was constructed by the energetic business men and capitalists of Chippewa Falls, to afford an outlet for the great lumber and other interests of that thriving and prosperous city. The road is substantially built, and the track laid with steel rails.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

The "Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1857. Under its charter, a number of capitalists of the city of Galena, in the state of Illinois, commenced

the construction of a narrow (three feet) gauge road, running from that city to Platteville, thirty-one miles in length, twenty miles in Wisconsin. It runs through a part of La Fayette county to Platteville, in Grant county, and was completed to the latter point in 1875. Surveys are being made for an extension to Wingville, in Grant county.

The "Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway Company" was organized under the general law of the state, in 1874, to build a narrow gauge road from the city of Fond du Lac to the south line of the state in the county of Walworth or Rock, and it declared its intention to consolidate with a company in Illinois that had projected a line of railroad from Peoria, in Illinois, to the south line of the state of Wisconsin. The road is constructed and in operation from Fond du Lac to Iron Ridge, a point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, twenty-nine miles from Fond du Lac.

The "Pine River & Steven's Point Railroad Company" was organized by the enterprising citizens of Richland Center, and has built a narrow gauge road from Lone Rock, a point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, in Richland county, to Richland Center, sixteen miles in length. Its track is laid with wooden rails, and it is operated successfully.

The "Chicago & Tomah Railroad Company" organized under the general railroad law of the state, in 1872, to construct a narrow gauge road from Chicago, in Illinois, to the city of Tomah, in Wisconsin. Its president and active manager is D. R. Williams, of Clermont, Iowa, and its secretary is L. M. Culver, of Wauzeka. It has graded about forty-five miles, extending from Wauzeka up the valley of the Kickapoo river, in Crawford county, Wisconsin. It expects to have fifty-four miles in operation, to Bloomington, in Vernon county, the present year (1877). The rolling stock is guaranteed, and the president is negotiating for the purchase of the iron. South of Wauzeka the line is located to Belmont, in Iowa county. At Wauzeka it will connect with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line.

The public-spirited citizens of Necedah, in Juneau county, have organized under the general law of the state, and graded a road-bed from their village to New Lisbon, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company's line. The latter company furnish and lay the iron, and will operate the road. It is thirteen miles in length.

CONCLUSION.

The railroads of Wisconsin have grown up under the requirements of the several localities that have planned and commenced their construction, and without regard to any general system. Frequently the work of construction was begun before adequate means were provided, and bankruptcy overtook the roads in their early stages. The consolidation of the various companies, as in the cases of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, and others, has been effected to give through lines and the public greater facilities, as well as to introduce economy in management. At times the people have become apprehensive, and by legislative action prohibited railroads from consolidating, and have sought to control and break down the power of these corporations and to harmonize the interests of the companies and the public. The act of 1874, called the "Potter law," was the assertion, by the legislative power of the state, of its right to control corporations created by itself, and limit the rates at which freight and passengers should be carried. After a long and expensive contest, carried through the state and federal courts, this right has been established, being finally settled by the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

Quite all the railroads of Wisconsin have been built with foreign capital. The plan pursued after an organization was effected, was to obtain stock subscriptions from those immediately

interested in the enterprise, procure the aid of counties and municipalities, and then allure the farmers, with the prospect of joint ownership in railroads, to subscribe for stock and mortgage their farms to secure the payment of their subscriptions. Then the whole line was bonded and a mortgage executed. The bonds and mortgages thus obtained, were taken to the money centers of New York, London, Amsterdam and other places, and sold, or hypothecated to obtain the money with which to prosecute the work. The bonds and mortgages were made to draw a high rate of interest, and the earnings of these new roads, through unsettled localities, were insufficient to pay more than running and incidental expenses, and frequently fell short of that. Default occurring in the payment of interest, the mortgages were foreclosed and the property passed into the hands and under the control of foreign capitalists. Such has been the history of most of the railroads of our state. The total number of farm mortgages given has been 3,785, amounting to \$4,079,433; town, county and municipal bonds, amounting to \$6,910,652. The total cost of all the railroads in the state, as given by the railroad commissioner in his report for 1876, has been \$98,343,453.67. This vast sum is, no doubt, greatly in excess of what the cost should have been, but the roads have proved of immense benefit in the development of the material resources of the state.

Other lines are needed through sections not yet traversed by the iron steed, and present lines should be extended by branch roads. The questions upon which great issues were raised between the railway corporations and the people, are now happily settled by securing to the latter their rights; and the former, under the wise and conciliatory policy pursued by their managers, are assured of the safety of their investments. An era of good feeling has succeeded one of distrust and antagonism. The people must use the railroads, and the railroads depend upon the people for sustenance and protection. This mutuality of interest, when fully recognized on both sides, will result in giving to capital a fair return and to labor its just reward.

LUMBER MANUFACTURE.

By W. B. JUDSON.

Foremost among the industries of Wisconsin is that of manufacturing lumber. Very much of the importance to which the state has attained is due to the development of its forest wealth. In America, agriculture always has been, and always will be, the primary and most important interest; but no nation can subsist upon agriculture alone. While the broad prairies of Illinois and Iowa are rich with a fertile and productive soil, the hills and valleys of northern Wisconsin are clothed with a wealth of timber that has given birth to a great manufacturing interest, which employs millions of capital and thousands of men, and has peopled the northern wilds with energetic, prosperous communities, built up enterprising cities, and crossed the state with a network of railways which furnish outlets for its productions and inlets for the new populations which are ever seeking for homes and employment nearer to the setting sun.

If a line be drawn upon the state map, from Green Bay westward through Stevens Point, to where it would naturally strike the Mississippi river, it will be below the southern boundary of the pine timber regions, with the single exception of the district drained by the Yellow river, a tributary of the Wisconsin, drawing its timber chiefly from Wood and Juneau counties. The territory north of this imaginary line covers an area a little greater than one half of the state. The pine timbered land is found in belts or ridges, interspersed with prairie openings, patches of hardwood and hemlock, and drained by numerous water-courses. No less than seven large

rivers traverse this northern section, and, with their numerous tributaries, penetrate every county, affording facilities for floating the logs to the mills, and, in many instances, the power to cut them into lumber. This does not include the St. Croix, which forms the greater portion of the boundary line between Wisconsin and Minnesota, and, by means of its tributaries, draws the most and best of its pine from the former state. These streams divide the territory, as far as lumbering is concerned, into six separate and distinct districts: The Green bay shore, which includes the Wisconsin side of the Menomonee, the Peshtigo and Oconto rivers, with a number of creeks which flow into the bay between the mouths of the Oconto and Fox rivers; the Wolf river district; the Wisconsin river, including the Yellow, as before mentioned; the Black river; the Chippewa and Red Cedar; and the Wisconsin side of the St. Croix.

Beginning with the oldest of these, the Green bay shore, a brief description of each will be attempted. The first saw-mill built in the state, of which there is now any knowledge, was put in operation in 1809, in Brown county, two or three miles east from Depere, on a little stream which was known as East river. It was built by Jacob Franks, but probably was a very small affair. Of its machinery or capacity for sawing, no history has been recorded, and it is not within the memory of any inhabitant of to-day. In 1829, John P. Arndt, of Green Bay, built a water-power mill on the Pensaukee river at a point where the town of Big Suamico now stands. In 1834, a mill was built on the Wisconsin side of the Menomonee, and, two years later, one at Peshtigo. Lumber was first shipped to market from this district in 1834, which must be termed the beginning of lumbering operations on the bay shore. The lands drained by the streams which flow into Green bay are located in Shawano and Oconto counties, the latter being the largest in the state. In 1847, Willard Lamb, of Green Bay, made the first sawed pine shingles in that district; they were sold to the Galena railroad company for use on depot buildings, and were the first of the kind sold in Chicago. Subsequently Green Bay became one of the greatest points for the manufacture of such shingles in the world. The shores of the bay are low, and gradually change from marsh to swamp, then to level dry land, and finally become broken and mountainous to the northward. The pine is in dense groves that crowd closely upon the swamps skirting the bay, and reach far back among the hills of the interior. The Peshtigo flows into the bay about ten miles south of the Menomonee, and takes its rise far back in Oconto county, near to the latter's southern tributaries. It is counted a good logging stream, its annual product being from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet. The timber is of a rather coarse quality, running but a small percentage to what the lumbermen term "uppers." About ten per cent. is what is known as Norway pine. Of the whole amount of timber tributary to the Peshtigo, probably about one third has been cut off to this date. The remainder will not average of as good quality, and only a limited portion of the land is of any value for agricultural purposes after being cleared of the pine. There are only two mills on this stream, both being owned by one company. The Oconto is one of the most important streams in the district. The first saw-mill was built on its banks about the year 1840, though the first lumbering operations of any account were begun in 1845 by David Jones. The business was conducted quite moderately until 1856, in which year several mills were built, and from that date Oconto has been known as quite an extensive lumber manufacturing point. The timber tributary to this stream has been of the best quality found in the state. Lumber cut from it has been known to yield the extraordinarily high average of fifty and sixty per cent. uppers. The timber now being cut will not average more than half that. The proportion of Norway is about five per cent. It is estimated that from three fourths to four fifths of the timber tributary to the Oconto has been cut away, but it will require a much longer time to convert the balance into lumber than was necessary to cut its equivalent in amount, owing to its remote location. The annual production

of pine lumber at Oconto is from 50,000,000 to 65,000,000 feet. The whole production of the district, exclusive of the timber which is put into the Menomonee from Wisconsin, is about 140,000,000 feet annually.

The Wolf river and its tributaries constitute the next district, proceeding westward. The first saw logs cut on this stream for commercial purposes were floated to the government mill at Neenah in 1835. In 1842, Samuel Farnsworth erected the first saw-mill on the upper Wolf near the location of the present village of Shawano, and in the following spring he sent the first raft of lumber down the Wolf to Oshkosh. This river also rises in Oconto county, but flows in a southerly direction, and enters Winnebago lake at Oshkosh. Its pineries have been very extensive, but the drain upon them within the past decade has told with greater effect than upon any other district in the state. The quality of the timber is very fine, and the land is considered good for agricultural purposes, and is being occupied upon the lines of the different railways which cross it. The upper waters of the Wolf are rapid, and have a comparatively steady flow, which renders it a very good stream for driving logs. Upon the upper river, the land is quite rolling, and about the head-waters is almost mountainous. The pine timber that remains in this district is high up on the main river and branches, and will last but a few years longer. A few years ago the annual product amounted to upward of 250,000,000 feet; in 1876 it was 138,000,000. The principal manufacturing points are Oshkosh and Fond du Lac; the former has 21 mills, and the latter 10.

Next comes the Wisconsin, the longest and most crooked river in the state. It rises in the extreme northern sections, and its general course is southerly until, at Portage City, it makes a grand sweep to the westward and unites with the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. It has numerous tributaries, and, together with these, drains a larger area of country than any other river in the state. Its waters flow swiftly and over numerous rapids and embryo falls, which renders log-driving and raft-running very difficult and even hazardous. The timber is generally near the banks of the main stream and its tributaries, gradually diminishing in extent as it recedes from them and giving place to the several varieties of hard-woods. The extent to which operations have been carried on necessitates going further up the stream for available timber, although there is yet what may be termed an abundant supply. The first cutting of lumber on this stream, of which there is any record, was by government soldiers, in 1828, at the building of Fort Winnebago. In 1831, a mill was built at Whitney's rapids, below Point Bass, in what was then Indian territory. By 1840, mills were in operation as high up as Big Bull falls, and Wausau had a population of 350 souls. Up to 1876, the product of the upper Wisconsin was all sent in rafts to markets on the Mississippi. The river above Point Bass is a series of rapids and eddies; the current flows at the rate of from 10 to 20 miles an hour, and it can well be imagined that the task of piloting a raft from Wausau to the dells was no slight one. The cost of that kind of transportation in the early times was actually equal to the present market price of the lumber. With a good stage of water, the length of time required to run a raft to St. Louis was 24 days, though quite frequently, owing to inability to get out of the Wisconsin on one rise of water, several weeks were consumed. The amount of lumber manufactured annually on this river is from 140,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet.

Black river is much shorter and smaller than the Wisconsin, but has long been known as a very important lumbering stream. It is next to the oldest lumber district in the state. The first saw-mill west of Green Bay was built at Black River Falls in 1819 by Col. John Shaw. The Winnebago tribe of Indians, however, in whose territory he was, objected to the innovation of such a fine art, and unceremoniously offered up the mill upon the altar of their outraged

solitude. The owner abruptly quitted that portion of the country. In 1839 another attempt to establish a mill on Black river was more successfully made. One was erected at the same point by two brothers by the name of Wood, the millwright being Jacob Spaulding, who eventually became its possessor. His son, Mr. Dudley J. Spaulding, is now a very extensive operator upon Black river. La Crosse is the chief manufacturing point, there being ten saw-mills located there. The annual production of the stream ranges from 150,000,000 to 225,000,000 feet of logs, less than 100,000,000 feet being manufactured into lumber on its banks. The balance is sold in the log to mills on the Mississippi. It is a very capricious river to float logs in, which necessitates the carrying over from year to year of a very large amount, variously estimated at from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet, about equal to an entire season's product. This makes the business more hazardous than on many other streams, as the loss from depreciation is very great after the first year. The quality of the timber is fine, and good prices are realized for it when sold within a year after being cut.

The Chippewa district probably contains the largest and finest body of white pine timber now standing, tributary to any one stream, on the continent. It has been claimed, though with more extravagance than truth, that the Chippewa pineries hold one-half the timber supply of the state. The river itself is a large one, and has many tributaries, which penetrate the rich pine district in all directions. The character of the tributary country is not unlike that through which the Wisconsin flows. In 1828 the first mill was built in the Chippewa valley, on Wilson's creek, near its confluence with the Red Cedar. Its site is now occupied by the village of Menomonee. In 1837 another was built on what is the present site of the Union Lumbering Company's mill at Chippewa Falls. It was not until near 1865 that the Chippewa became very prominent as a lumber-making stream. Since that date it has been counted as one of the foremost in the northwest. Upon the river proper there are twenty-two saw-mills, none having a capacity of less than 3,500,000 feet per season, and a number being capable of sawing from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000. The annual production of sawed lumber is from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 feet; the production of logs from 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 feet. In 1867 the mill-owners upon the Mississippi, between Winona and Keokuk, organized a corporation known as the Beef Slough Manufacturing, Log-Driving and Transportation Company. Its object was to facilitate the handling of logs cut upon the Chippewa and its tributaries, designed for the Mississippi mills. At the confluence of the two rivers various improvements were made, constituting the Beef Slough boom, which is capable of assorting 200,000,000 feet of logs per season. The Chippewa is the most difficult stream in the northwest upon which to operate. In the spring season it is turbulent and ungovernable, and in summer, almost destitute of water. About its head are numerous lakes which easily overflow under the influence of rain, and as their surplus water flows into the Chippewa, its rises are sudden and sometimes damaging in their extent. The river in many places flows between high bluffs, and, under the influence of a freshet, becomes a wild and unmanageable torrent. Logs have never been floated in rafts, as upon other streams, but are turned in loose, and are carried down with each successive rise, in a jumbled and confused mass, which entails much labor and loss in the work of assorting and delivering to the respective owners. Previous to the organization of the Eagle Rapids Flooding Dam and Boom Company, in 1872, the work of securing the stock after putting it into the river was more difficult than to cut and haul it. At the cities of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, where most of the mills are located, the current, under the influence of high water, is very rapid, and for years the problem was, how to stop and retain the logs, as they would go by in great masses and with almost resistless velocity. In 1847 is recorded one of the most sudden and disastrous floods in the history of log-running streams. In the month of June the Chippewa rose twelve feet in a single night,

and, in the disastrous torrent that was created, piers, booms, or "pockets" for holding logs at the mills, together with a fine new mill, were swept away, and the country below where Eau Claire now stands was covered with drift-wood, saw-logs, and other *debris*. Such occurrences led to the invention of the since famous sheer boom, which is a device placed in the river opposite the mill boom into which it is desired to turn the logs. The sheer boom is thrown diagonally across the river, automatically, the action of the current upon a number of ingeniously arranged "fins" holding it in position. By this means the logs are sheered into the receptacle until it is filled, when the sheer boom, by closing up the "fins" with a windlass, falls back and allows the logs to go on for the next mill to stop and capture its pocket full in like manner. By this method each mill could obtain a stock, but a great difficulty was experienced from the fact that the supply was composed of logs cut and owned by everybody operating on the river, and the process of balancing accounts according to the "marks," at the close of the season, has been one prolific of trouble and legal entanglements. The building of improvements at Eagle Rapids by the company above mentioned remedied the difficulty to some extent, but the process of logging will always be a difficult and hazardous enterprise until adequate means for holding and assorting the entire log product are provided. Upon the Yellow and Eau Claire rivers, two important branches of the Chippewa, such difficulties are avoided by suitable improvements. The entire lumber product of the Chippewa, with the exception of that consumed locally, is floated in rafts to markets upon the Mississippi, between its mouth and St. Louis. The quality of the timber is good, and commands the best market price in the sections where it seeks market.

West of the Chippewa district the streams and timber are tributary to the St. Croix, and in all statistical calculations the entire product of that river is credited to Minnesota, the same as that of the Menomonee is given to Michigan, when in fact about one half of each belongs to Wisconsin. The important branches of the St. Croix belonging in this state are the Apple Clam, Yellow, Namekogan, Totagatic and Eau Claire. The sections of country through which they flow contain large bodies of very fine pine timber. The St. Croix has long been noted for the excellence of its dimension timber. Of this stock a portion is cut into lumber at Stillwater, and marketed by rail, and the balance is sold in the log to mills on the Mississippi.

Such is a brief and somewhat crude description of the main lumbering districts of the state. Aside from these, quite extensive operations are conducted upon various railway lines which penetrate the forests which are remote from log-running streams. In almost every county in the state, mills of greater or less capacity may be found cutting up pine or hard-woods into lumber, shingles, or cooperage stock. Most important, in a lumbering point of view, of all the railroads, is the Wisconsin Central. It extends from Milwaukee to Ashland, on Lake Superior, a distance of 351 miles, with a line to Green Bay, 113 miles, and one from Stevens Point to Portage, 71 miles, making a total length of road, of 449 miles. It has only been completed to Ashland within the last two years. From Milwaukee to Stevens Point it passes around to the east and north of Lake Winnebago, through an excellent hard-wood section. There are many stave mills in operation upon and tributary to its line, together with wooden-ware establishments and various manufactories requiring either hard or soft timber as raw material. From Stevens Point northward, this road passes through and has tributary to it one of the finest bodies of timber in the state. It crosses the upper waters of Black river and the Flambeau, one of the main tributaries of the Chippewa. From 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet of lumber is annually manufactured on its line, above Stevens Point. The Wisconsin Valley railroad extends from Tomah to Wausau, and was built to afford an outlet, by rail, for the lumber produced at the latter point.

The extent of the timber supply in this state has been a matter of much speculation, and

is a subject upon which but little can be definitely said. Pine trees can not be counted or measured until reduced to saw-logs or lumber. It is certain that for twenty years the forests of Wisconsin have yielded large amounts of valuable timber, and no fears are entertained by holders of pine lands that the present generation of owners will witness an exhaustion of their supply. In some sections it is estimated that the destruction to the standing timber by fires, which periodically sweep over large sections, is greater than by the axes of the loggers. The necessity for a state system of forestry, for the protection of the forests from fires, has been urged by many, and with excellent reason; for no natural resource of the state is of more value and importance than its wealth of timber. According to an estimate recently made by a good authority, and which received the sanction of many interested parties, there was standing in the state in 1876, an amount of pine timber approximating 35,000,000,000 feet.

The annual production of lumber in the districts herein described, and from logs floated out of the state to mills on the Mississippi, is about 1,200,000,000 feet. The following table gives the mill capacity per season, and the lumber and shingles manufactured in 1876:

DISTRICT.	SEASON CAPACITY.	LUMBER MANUFACTURED IN 1876.	SHINGLES MANUFACTURED IN 1876.
Green Bay Shore.....	206,000,000	138,250,000	85,400,000
Wolf River.....	258,500,000	138,645,077	123,192,000
Wisconsin Central Railroad.....	72,500,000	31,530,000	132,700,000
Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad.....	34,500,000	17,700,000	10,700,000
Wisconsin River.....	222,000,000	139,700,000	106,250,000
Black River.....	101,000,000	70,852,747	37,675,000
Chippewa River.....	311,000,000	255,866,999	79,250,000
Mississippi River — using Wisconsin logs.....	509,000,000	380,067,000	206,977,000
Total.....	1,714,500,000	1,172,611,823	782,144,000

If to the above is added the production of mills outside of the main districts and lines of railway herein described, the amount of pine lumber annually produced from Wisconsin forests would reach 1,500,000,000 feet. Of the hard-wood production no authentic information is obtainable. To cut the logs and place them upon the banks of the streams, ready for floating to the mills, requires the labor of about 18,000 men. Allowing that, upon an average, each man has a family of two persons besides himself, dependent upon his labor for support, it would be apparent that the first step in the work of manufacturing lumber gives employment and support to 54,000 persons. To convert 1,000,000 feet of logs into lumber, requires the consumption of 1,200 bushels of oats, 9 barrels of pork and beef, 10 tons of hay, 40 barrels of flour, and the use of 2 pairs of horses. Thus the fitting out of the logging companies each fall makes a market for 1,800,000 bushels of oats, 13,500 barrels of pork and beef, 15,000 tons of hay, and 60,000 barrels of flour. Before the lumber is sent to market, fully \$6,000,000 is expended for the labor employed in producing it. This industry, aside from furnishing the farmer of the west with the cheapest and best of materials for constructing his buildings, also furnishes a very important market for the products of his farm.

The question of the exhaustion of the pine timber supply has met with much discussion during the past few years, and, so far as the forests of Wisconsin are concerned, deserves a brief notice. The great source of supply of white pine timber in the country is that portion of the northwest between the shores of Lake Huron and the banks of the Mississippi, comprising the

northern portions of the states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. For a quarter of a century these fields have been worked by lumbermen, the amount of the yearly production having increased annually until it reached the enormous figure of 4,000,000,000 feet. With all of this tremendous drain upon the forests, there can be pointed out but one or two sections that are actually exhausted. There are, however, two or three where the end can be seen and the date almost foretold. The pineries of Wisconsin have been drawn upon for a less period and less amount than those of Michigan, and, it is generally conceded, will outlast them at the present proportionate rate of cutting. There are many owners of pine timber lands who laugh at the prospect of exhausting their timber, within their lifetime. As time brings them nearer to the end, the labor of procuring the logs, by reason of the distance of the timber from the water-courses, will increase, and the work will progress more slowly.

In the future of this industry there is much promise. Wisconsin is the natural source of supply for a very large territory. The populous prairies of Illinois and Iowa are near-by and unfailing markets. The broad plains of Kansas and the rich valleys of Nebraska, which are still in the cradle of development, will make great drafts upon her forests for the material to construct cities in which the first corner-stone is yet unlaied. Minnesota, notwithstanding the fact that large forests exist within her own confines, is even now no mean customer for Wisconsin lumber, and the ambitious territory of Dakota will soon clamor for material to build up a great and wealthy state. In the inevitable progress of development and growth which must characterize the great west, the demand for pine lumber for building material will be a prominent feature. With the growth of time, changes will occur in the methods of reducing the forests. With the increasing demand and enhancing values will come improvements in manipulating the raw material, and a stricter economy will be preserved in the handling of a commodity which the passage of time only makes more valuable. Wisconsin will become the home of manufactories, which will convert her trees into finished articles of daily consumption, giving employment to thousands of artisans where it now requires hundreds, and bringing back millions of revenue where is now realized thousands. Like all other commodities, lumber becomes more valuable as skilled labor is employed in its manipulation, and the greater the extent to which this is carried, the greater is the growth in prosperity, of the state and its people.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN.

By JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

Wisconsin was organized as a territory in 1836, and the same year several acts were passed by the territorial legislature, incorporating banks of issue. Of these, one at Green Bay and another at Mineral Point went into operation just in time to play their part in the great panic of 1837. The bank at Green Bay soon failed and left its bills unredeemed. The bank at Mineral Point is said to have struggled a little longer, but both these concerns were short lived, and their issues were but a drop in the great flood of worthless wild-cat bank notes that spread over the whole western country in that disastrous time. The sufferings of the people of Wisconsin, from this cause, left a vivid impression on their minds, which manifested its results in the legislation of the territory and in the constitution of the state adopted in 1848. So jealous were the legislatures of the territory, of banks and all their works, that, in every act of incorporation for any purpose, a clause was inserted to the effect that nothing in the act contained should be

taken to authorize the corporation to assume or exercise any banking powers; and this proviso was even added to acts incorporating church societies. For some years there can hardly be said to have been any banking business done in the territory; merchants and business men were left to their own devices to make their exchanges, and every man was his own banker.

In the year 1839 an act was passed incorporating the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company," of Milwaukee. This charter conferred on the corporation, in addition to the usual powers of a fire and marine insurance company, the privilege of *receiving deposits, issuing certificates of deposit* and lending money,—and wound up with the usual prohibition from doing a banking business. This company commenced business at once under the management of George Smith as president and Alexander Mitchell as secretary. The receiving deposits, issuing certificates of deposit and lending money, soon outgrew and overshadowed the insurance branch of the institution, which accordingly gradually dried up. In fact, the certificates of deposit had all the appearance of ordinary bank notes, and served the purposes of an excellent currency, being always promptly redeemed in coin on demand. Gradually these issues attained a great circulation all through the west, as the people gained more and more confidence in the honesty and ability of the managers; and though "runs" were several times made, yet being successfully met, the public finally settled down into the belief that these bills were good beyond question, so that the amount in circulation at one time, is said, on good authority, to have been over \$2,000,000.

As the general government required specie to be paid for all lands bought of it, the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company, by redemption of its "certificates of deposit," furnished a large part of the coin needed for use at the Milwaukee land office, and more or less for purchases at land offices in other parts of the state, and its issues were of course much in request for this purpose. For many years this institution furnished the main banking facilities for the business men of the territory and young state, in the way of discounts and exchanges. Its right to carry on the operations it was engaged in, under its somewhat dubious and inconsistent charter, was often questioned, and, in 1852, under the administration of Governor Farwell, some steps were taken to test the matter; but as the general banking law had then been passed by the legislature, and was about to be submitted to the people, and as it was understood that the company would organize as a bank under the law, if approved, the legal proceedings were not pressed. While this corporation played so important a part in the financial history and commercial development of Wisconsin, the writer is not aware of any available statistics as to the amount of business transacted by it before it became merged in the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank."

In 1847, the foundation of the present well-known firm of Marshall & Ilsley was laid by Samuel Marshall, who, in that year, opened a private banking office in Milwaukee, and was joined in 1849 by Charles F. Ilsley. This concern has always held a prominent position among the banking institutions of our state. About this time, at Mineral Point, Washburn & Woodman (C. C. Washburn and Cyrus Woodman) engaged in private banking, as a part of their business. After some years they were succeeded by Wm. T. Henry, who still continues the banking office. Among the early private bankers of the state were Mr. Kellogg, of Oshkosh; U'mann and Bell, of Racine; and T. C. Shove, of Manitowoc. The latter still continues his business, while that of the other firms has been wound up or merged in organized banks.

In 1848, Wisconsin adopted a state constitution. This constitution prohibited the legislature from incorporating banks and from conferring banking powers on any corporation; but provided the question of "banks or no banks" might be submitted to a vote of the electors, and, if the decision should be in favor of banks, then the legislature might charter banks or might enact a

general banking law, but no such special charter or general banking law should have any force until submitted to the electors at a general election, and approved by a majority of votes cast on that subject. In 1851, the legislature submitted this question to the people, and a majority of the votes were cast in favor of "banks." Accordingly the legislature, in 1852, made a general banking law, which was submitted to the electors in November of that year, and was approved by them. This law was very similar to the free banking law of the state of New York, which had then been in force about fifteen years, and was generally approved in that state. Our law authorized any number of individuals to form a corporate association for banking purposes, and its main provisions were intended to provide security for the circulating notes, by deposit of state and United States stocks or bonds with the state treasurer, so that the bill holders should sustain no loss in case of the failure of the banks. Provision was made for a bank comptroller, whose main duty it was to see that countersigned circulating notes were issued to banks only in proper amounts for the securities deposited, and upon compliance with the law, and that the banks kept these securities good.

The first bank comptroller was James S. Baker, who was appointed by Governor Farwell.

The first banks organized under the new law were the "State Bank," established at Madison by Marshall & Ilsley, and the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank," established at Milwaukee under the old management of that company. These banks both went into operation early in January, 1853, and, later in that year, the "State Bank of Wisconsin" (now Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin), and the "Farmers' and Millers' Bank" (now First National Bank of Milwaukee), were established, followed in January, 1854, by the "Bank of Milwaukee" (now National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee). From this time forward banks were rapidly established at different points through the state, until in July, 1857, they numbered sixty — with aggregate capital, \$4,205,000; deposits, \$3,920,238; and circulation, \$2,231,829. In October, the great revulsion and panic of 1857 came on, and in its course and effects tried pretty severely the new banks in Wisconsin. Some of them succumbed to the pressure, but most of them stood the trial well.

The great source of loss and weakness at that time was found in the rapid decline of the market value of the securities deposited to protect circulation, which were mostly state bonds, and largely those of the southern states; so that this security, when it came to be tried, did not prove entirely sufficient. Another fault of the system, or of the practice under it, was developed at this time. It was found that many of the banks had been set up without actual working capital, merely for the purpose of issuing circulating notes, and were located at distant and inaccessible points in what was then the great northern wilderness of the state; so that it was expensive and in fact impracticable to present their issues for redemption. While these evils and their remedies were a good deal discussed among bankers, the losses and inconveniences to the people were not yet great enough to lead to the adoption of thorough and complete measures of reform. The effect of these difficulties, however, was to bring the bankers of the state into the habit of consulting and acting together in cases of emergency, the first bankers' convention having been held in 1857. This was followed by others from time to time, and it would be difficult to over-value the great good that has resulted, at several important crises from the harmonious and conservative action of the bankers of our state. Partly, at least, upon their recommendations the legislature, in 1858, adopted amendments to the banking law, providing that no bank should be located in a township containing less than two hundred inhabitants; and that the comptroller should not issue circulating notes, except to banks doing a regular discount deposit and exchange business in some inhabited town, village, city, or where the ordinary business of inhabited towns, villages and cities was carried on. These amendments were approved by the people at the fall

election of that year.

Banking matters now ran along pretty smoothly until the election in 1860, of the republican presidential ticket, and the consequent agitation in the southern states threatening civil war, the effects of which were speedily felt; first, in the great depreciation of the bonds of the southern states, and then in a less decline in those of the northern states. At this time (taking the statement of July, 1860,) the number of banks was 104, with aggregate capital, \$6,547,000; circulation, \$4,075,918; deposits, \$3,230,252.

During the winter following, there was a great deal of uneasiness in regard to our state currency, and continuous demand upon our banks for the redemption of their circulating notes in coin. Many banks of the wild-cat sort failed to redeem their notes, which became depreciated and uncurrent; and, when the rebellion came to a head by the firing on Fort Sumter, the banking interests of the state were threatened with destruction by compulsory winding up and enforced sale at the panic prices then prevailing, of the securities deposited to secure circulation. Under these circumstances, on the 17th of April, 1861, the legislature passed "an act to protect the holders of the circulating notes of the authorized banks of the state of Wisconsin." As the banking law could not be amended except by approval of the electors, by vote at a general election, a practical suspension of specie payment had to be effected by indirect methods. So this act first directed the bank comptroller to suspend all action toward banks for failing to redeem their circulation. Secondly, it prohibited notaries public from protesting bills of banks until Dec 1, 1861. Thirdly, it gave banks until that date to answer complaints in any proceeding to compel specie payment of circulating notes. This same legislature also amended the banking law, to cure defects that had been developed in it. These amendments were intended to facilitate the presentation and protest of circulating notes, and the winding up of banks failing to redeem them, and provided that the bank comptroller should not issue circulating notes except to banks having actual cash capital; on which point he was to take evidence in all cases; that after Dec. 1, 1861, all banks of the state should redeem their issues either at Madison or Milwaukee, and no bonds or stocks should be received as security for circulation except those of the United States and of the state of Wisconsin.

Specie payment of bank bills was then practically suspended, in our state, from April 17 to December 1, 1861, and there was no longer any plain practical test for determining which were good, and which not. In this condition of things, bankers met in convention, and, after discussion and inquiry as to the condition and resources of the different banks, put forth a list of those whose issues were to be considered current and bankable. But things grew worse, and it was evident that the list contained banks that would never be able to redeem their circulation, and the issues of such were from time to time thrown out and discredited without any concert of action, so that the uneasiness of people in regard to the financial situation was greatly increased. The bankers finally met, gave the banks another sifting, and put forth a list of seventy banks, whose circulating notes they pledged themselves to receive, and pay out as current, until December 1. There had been so many changes that this pledge was thought necessary to allay the apprehensions of the public. But matters still grew worse instead of better. Some of the banks in the "current" list closed their doors to their depositors, and others were evidently unsound, and their circulation so insufficiently secured as to make it certain that it would never be redeemed. There was more or less sorting of the currency, both by banks and business men, all over the state, in the endeavor to keep the best and pay out the poorest. In this state of things, some of the Milwaukee banks, without concert of action, and acting under the apprehension of being loaded up with the very worst of the currency, which, it was feared, the country banks and merchants were sorting out and sending to Milwaukee, revised the list again, and

threw out ten of the seventy banks whose issues it had been agreed should be received as current. Other banks and bankers were compelled to take the same course to protect themselves. The consequence was a great disturbance of the public mind, and violent charges of bad faith on the part of the banks, which culminated in the bank riots of June 24, 1861. On that day, a crowd of several hundred disorderly people, starting out most probably only with the idea of making some sort of demonstration of their dissatisfaction with the action of the banks and bankers and with the failure to keep faith with the public, marched through the streets with a band of music, and brought up at the corner of Michigan and East Water streets.

The banks had just sufficient notice of these proceedings to enable them to lock up their money and valuables in their vaults, before the storm broke upon them. The mob halted at the place above mentioned, and for a time contented themselves with hooting, and showed no disposition to proceed to violence; but, after a little while, a stone was thrown through the windows of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, situated at one corner of the above streets, and volleys of stones soon followed, not only against that bank, but also against the State Bank of Wisconsin, situated on the opposite corner. The windows of both these institutions and of the offices in the basements under them were effectually demolished. The mob then made a rush into these banks and offices, and completely gutted them, offering more or less violence to the inmates, though no person was seriously hurt. The broken furniture of the offices under the State Bank of Wisconsin was piled up, and the torch was applied by some of the rioters, while others were busy in endeavoring to break into the safes of the offices and the vaults of the banks. The *debris* of the furniture in the office of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, was also set on fire, and it was plain that if the mob was not immediately checked, the city would be given up to conflagration and pillage—the worst elements, as is always the case with mobs, having assumed the leadership. Just at that juncture, the Milwaukee zouaves, a small military company, appeared on the scene, and with the help of the firemen who had been called out, the mob was put to flight, and the incipient fire was extinguished.

The damage so far done was not great in amount, and the danger for the moment was over; but the situation was still grave, as the city was full of threats, disturbance and apprehension. By the prompt action of the authorities, a number of companies of volunteers were brought from different places in the state, order was preserved, and, after muttering for three or four days, the storm died away. The effect of that disturbance and alarm was, however, to bring home to the bankers and business men the conviction that effectual measures must be taken to settle our state currency matters on a sound and permanent basis, and that the issues of all banks that could not be put in shape to meet specie payment in December, must be retired from circulation and be got out of the way. A meeting of the bankers was held; also of the merchants' association of Milwaukee, and arrangements were made to raise \$100,000, by these two bodies, to be used in assisting weak and crippled banks in securing or retiring their circulation. The bankers appointed a committee to take the matter in charge.

It happened that just at this time Governor Randall and State Treasurer Hastings returned from New York City, where they had been making unsuccessful efforts to dispose of \$800,000 of Wisconsin war bonds, which had been issued to raise funds to fit out Wisconsin volunteers.

Our state had never had any bonds on the eastern market. For other reasons, our credit was not high in New York, and it had been found impossible to dispose of these bonds for over sixty cents on the dollar. The state officers conferred with the bankers to see what could be done at home; and it was finally arranged that the bankers' committee should undertake to get the state banks to dispose of their southern and other depreciated state bonds on deposit to

secure circulation, for what they would bring in coin, in New York, and replace these bonds with those of our own state, which were to be taken by our banks nominally at par — seventy per cent. being paid in cash, and the different banks purchasing bonds, giving their individual obligation for the thirty per cent. balance, to be paid in semi-annual installments, with an agreement that the state should deduct these installments from the interest so long as these bonds should remain on deposit with the state. By the terms of the law, sixty per cent. of the proceeds of the bonds had to be paid in coin. The bankers' committee went to work, and with some labor and difficulty induced most of the banks to sell their southern securities at the existing low prices in New York, and thus produce the coin required to pay for our state bonds. From the funds provided by the merchants and bankers, they assisted many of the weaker banks to make good their securities with the banking department of the state. By the 19th of July, six of the ten rejected banks that had been the occasion of the riot, were made good, and restored to the list. The other four were wound up, and their issues redeemed at par, and, before the last of August, the value of the securities of all the banks on the current list were brought up to their circulation, as shown by the comptroller's report.

Wisconsin currency at the time of the bank riot was at a discount of about 15 per cent., as compared with gold or New York exchange. At the middle of July the discount was 10 to 12 per cent., and early in August it fell to 5 per cent. The bankers' committee continued their work in preparation for the resumption of specie payment on December 1. While the securities for the bank circulation had been made good, it was, nevertheless, evident that many of the banks on the current list would not be equal to the continued redemption of their bills in specie, and that they would have to be wound up and got out of the way in season. Authority was got from such institutions, as fast as possible, for the bankers' committee to retire their circulation and sell their securities. The Milwaukee banks and bankers took upon themselves the great burden of this business, having arranged among themselves to sort out and withhold from circulation the bills of these banks,—distributing the load among themselves in certain defined proportions. Instead of paying out these doubted bills, the different banks brought to the bankers' committee such amounts as they accumulated from time to time, and received from the committee certificates of deposit bearing seven per cent. interest, and these bills were locked up by the committee until the securities for these notes could be sold and the proceeds realized. Over \$400,000 of this sort of paper was locked up by the committee at one time; but it was all converted into cash, and, when the first of December came, the remaining banks of this state were ready to redeem their issues in gold or its equivalent, and so continued to redeem until the issue of the legal-tender notes and the general suspension of specie payment in the United States.

In July, 1861, the number of our banks was 107, with capital, \$4,607,000; circulation, \$2,317,907; deposits, \$3,265,069.

By the contraction incident to the preparations for redemption in specie, the amount of current Wisconsin bank notes outstanding December 1, 1861, was reduced to about \$1,500,000. When that day came, there was quite a disposition manifested to convert Wisconsin currency into coin, and a sharp financial pinch was felt for a few days; but as the public became satisfied that the banks were prepared to meet the demand, the call for redemption rapidly fell off, and the banks soon began to expand their circulation, which was now current and in good demand all through the northwestern states. The amount saved to all the interests of our state, by this successful effort to save our banking system from destruction, is beyond computation. From this time our banks ran along quietly until prohibitory taxation by act of congress drove the bills of state banks out of circulation.

The national banking law was passed in 1863, and a few banks were soon organized under it in different parts of the country. The first in Wisconsin was formed by the re-organization of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank, in August, 1863, as the First National Bank of Milwaukee, with Edward D. Holton as president, and H. H. Camp, cashier. The growth of the new system, however, was not very rapid; the state banks were slow to avail themselves of the privileges of the national banking act, and the central authorities concluded to compel them to come in; so facilities were offered for their re-organization as national banks, and then a tax of ten per cent. was laid upon the issues of the state banks. This tax was imposed by act of March, 1865, and at once caused a commotion in our state. In July, 1864, the number of Wisconsin state banks was sixty-six, with capital \$3,147,000, circulation \$2,461,728, deposits \$5,483,205, and these figures were probably not very different in the spring of 1865. The securities for the circulating notes were in great part the bonds of our own state, which, while known by our own people to be good beyond question, had never been on the general markets of the country so as to be currently known there; and it was feared that in the hurried retirement of our circulation these bonds would be sacrificed, the currency depreciated, and great loss brought upon our banks and people. There was some excitement, and a general call for the redemption of our state circulation, but the banks mostly met the run well, and our people were disposed to stand by our own state bonds.

In April, 1861, the legislature passed laws, calling in the mortgage loans of the school fund, and directing its investment in these securities. The state treasurer was required to receive Wisconsin bank notes, not only for taxes and debts due the state, but also on deposit, and to issue certificates for such deposits bearing seven per cent. interest. By these and like means the threatened panic was stopped; and in the course of a few months Wisconsin state currency was nearly all withdrawn from circulation. In July, 1865, the number of state banks was twenty-six, with capital \$1,087,000, circulation \$192,323, deposits \$2,284,210. Under the pressure put on by congress, the organization of national banks, and especially the re-organization of state banks, under the national system, was proceeding rapidly, and in a short time nearly every town in our own state of much size or importance was provided with one or more of these institutions.

In the great panic of 1873, all the Wisconsin banks, both state and national (in common with those of the whole country), were severely tried; but the failures were few and unimportant; and Wisconsin went through that ordeal with less loss and disturbance than almost any other state.

We have seen that the history of banking in Wisconsin covers a stormy period, in which great disturbances and panics have occurred at intervals of a few years. It is to be hoped that a more peaceful epoch will succeed, but permanent quiet and prosperity can not rationally be expected in the present unsettled condition of our currency, nor until we have gone through the temporary stringency incidental to the resumption of specie payment.

According to the last report of the comptroller of the currency, the number of national banks in Wisconsin in November, 1876, was forty, with capital \$3,400,000, deposits \$7,145,360, circulation \$2,072,869.

At this time (July, 1877) the number of state banks is twenty-six, with capital \$1,288,231, deposits \$6,662,973. Their circulation is, of course, merely nominal, though there is no legal obstacle to their issuing circulating notes, except the tax imposed by congress.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

BY HON. H. H. GILES.

The material philosophy of a people has to do with the practical and useful. It sees in iron, coal, cotton, wool, grain and the trees of the forest, the elements of personal comfort and sources of material greatness, and is applied to their development, production and fabrication for purposes of exchange, interchange and sale. The early immigrants to Wisconsin territory found a land teeming with unsurpassed natural advantages; prairies, timber, water and minerals, inviting the farmer, miner and lumberman, to come and build houses, furnaces, mills and factories. The first settlers were a food-producing people. The prairies and openings were ready for the plow. The ease with which farms were brought under cultivation, readily enabled the pioneer to supply the food necessary for himself and family, while a surplus was often produced in a few months. The hardships so often encountered in the settlement of a new country, where forests must be felled and stumps removed to prepare the soil for tillage, were scarcely known, or greatly mitigated.

During the decade from 1835 to 1845, so great were the demands for the products of the soil, created by the tide of emigration, that the settlers found a home market for all their surplus products, and so easily were crops grown that, within a very brief time after the first emigration, but little was required from abroad. The commerce of the country was carried on by the exchange of products. The settlers (they could scarcely be called farmers) would exchange their wheat, corn, oats and pork for the goods, wares and fabrics of the village merchant. It was an age of barter; but they looked at the capabilities of the land they had come to possess, and, with firm faith, saw bright promises of better days in the building up of a great state.

It is not designed to trace with minuteness the history of Wisconsin through the growth of its commercial and manufacturing interests. To do it justice would require a volume. The aim of this article will be to present a concise view of its present status. Allusion will only be incidentally made to stages of growth and progress by which it has been reached.

Few states in the Union possess within their borders so many, and in such abundance, elements that contribute to the material prosperity of a people. Its soil of unsurpassed fertility; its inexhaustible mines of lead, copper, zinc and iron; its almost boundless forests; its water-powers, sufficient to drive the machinery of the world; its long lines of lake shore on two sides, and the "Father of waters" on another,—need but enterprise, energy and capital to utilize them in building an empire of wealth, where the hum of varied industries shall be heard in the music of the sickle, the loom and the anvil.

The growth of manufacturing industries was slow during the first twenty-five years of our history. The early settlers were poor. Frequently the land they tilled was pledged to obtain means to pay for it. Capitalists obtained from twenty to thirty per cent. per annum for the use of their money. Indeed, it was the rule, under the free-trade ideas of the money-lenders for them to play the Shylock. While investments in bonds and mortgages were so profitable, few were ready to improve the natural advantages the country presented for building factories and work-shops.

For many years, quite all the implements used in farming were brought from outside the state. While this is the case at present to some extent with the more cumbersome farm machinery, quite a proportion of that and most of the simpler and lighter implements are made at home, while much farm machinery is now manufactured for export to other states.

FURS.

The northwest was visited and explored by French *voyageurs* and missionaries from Canada at an early day. The object of the former was trading and gain. The Jesuits, ever zealous in the propagation of their religion, went forth into the unknown wilderness to convert the natives to their faith. As early as 1624, they were operating about Lake Huron and Mackinaw. Father Menard, it is related, was with the Indians on Lake Superior as early as 1661. The early explorers were of two classes, and were stimulated by two widely different motives—the *voyageurs*, by the love of gain, and the missionaries, by their zeal in the propagation of their faith. Previous to 1679, a considerable trade in furs had sprung up with Indian tribes in the vicinity of Mackinaw and the northern part of "Ouisconsin." In that year more than two hundred canoes, laden with furs, passed Mackinaw, bound for Montreal. The whole commerce of this vast region then traversed, was carried on with birch-bark canoes. The French used them in traversing wilds—otherwise inaccessible by reason of floods of water at one season, and ice and snow at another—also lakes and morasses which interrupted land journeys, and rapids and cataracts that cut off communication by water. This little vessel enabled them to overcome all difficulties. Being buoyant, it rode the waves, although heavily freighted, and, of light draft, it permitted the traversing of small streams. Its weight was so light that it could be easily carried from one stream to another, and around rapids and other obstructions. With this little vessel, the fur trade of the northwest was carried on, as well as the interior of a vast continent explored. Under the stimulus of commercial enterprise, the French traders penetrated the recesses of the immense forests whose streams were the home of the beaver, the otter and the mink, and in whose depths were found the martin, sable, ermine, and other fur-bearing animals. A vast trade in furs sprung up, and was carried on by different agents, under authority of the French government.

When the military possession of the northwestern domain passed from the government of France to that of Great Britain in 1760, the relationship of the fur trade to the government changed. The government of France had controlled the traffic, and made it a means of strengthening its hold upon the country it possessed. The policy of Great Britain was, to charter companies, and grant them exclusive privileges. The Hudson bay company had grown rich and powerful between 1670 and 1760. Its success had excited the cupidity of capitalists, and rival organizations were formed. The business of the company had been done at their trading-stations—the natives bringing in their furs for exchange and barter. Other companies sent their *voyageurs* into every nook and corner to traffic with the trappers, and even to catch the fur-bearing animals themselves. In the progress of time, private parties engaged in trapping and dealing in furs, and, under the competition created, the business became less profitable. In 1815, congress passed an act prohibiting foreigners from dealing in furs in the United States, or any of its territories. This action was obtained through the influence of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Astor organized the American fur company in 1809, and afterward, in connection with the Northwest company, bought out the Mackinaw company, and the two were merged in the Southwest company. The association was suspended by the war of 1812. The American re-entered the field in 1816. The fur trade is still an important branch of traffic in the northern part of the state, and, during eight months of the year, employs a large number of men.

LEAD AND ZINC.

In 1824, the lead ore in the southwestern part of Wisconsin began to attract attention. From 1826 to 1830, there was a great rush of miners to this region, somewhat like the Pike's Peak excitement at a later date. The lead-producing region of Wisconsin covers an area of about 2,200 square miles, and embraces parts of Grant, Iowa and La Fayette counties. Between 1829 and 1839, the production of lead increased from 5,000 to 10,000 tons. After the latter year it rose rapidly, and attained its maximum in 1845, when it reached nearly 25,000 tons. Since that time the production has decreased, although still carried on to a considerable extent.

The sulphate and carbonate of zinc abound in great quantities with the lead of southwest Wisconsin. Owing to the difficulty of working this class of ores, it was formerly allowed to accumulate about the mouths of the mines. Within a few years past, metallurgic processes have been so greatly improved, that the zinc ores have been largely utilized. At La Salle, in the state of Illinois, there are three establishments for smelting zinc ores. There is also one at Peru, Ill. To smelt zinc ores economically, they are taken where cheap fuel is available. Hence, the location of these works in the vicinity of coal mines. The works mentioned made in 1875, from ores mostly taken from Wisconsin, 7,510 tons of zinc. These metals are, therefore, important elements in the commerce of Wisconsin.

IRON.

The iron ores of Wisconsin occur in immense beds in several localities, and are destined to prove of great value. From their product in 1863, there were 3,735 tons of pig iron received at Milwaukee; in 1865, 4,785 tons; in 1868, 10,890 tons. Of the latter amount, 4,648 tons were from the iron mines at Mayville. There were shipped from Milwaukee, in 1868, 6,361 tons of pig iron. There were also received 2,500 tons of ore from the Dodge county ore beds. During 1869, the ore beds at Iron Ridge were developed to a considerable extent, and two large blast furnaces constructed in Milwaukee, at which place there were 4,695 tons of ore received, and 2,059 tons were shipped to Chicago and Wyandotte. In 1870, 112,060 tons of iron ore were received at Milwaukee, 95,000 tons of which were from Iron Ridge, and 17,060 tons from Escanaba and Marquette, in Michigan. The total product of the mines at Iron Ridge in 1871 was 82,284 tons. The Milwaukee iron company received by lake, in the same year, 28,094 tons of Marquette iron ore to mix with the former in making railroad iron. In 1872, there were received from Iron Ridge 85,245 tons of ore, and 5,620 tons of pig iron. Much of the metal made by the Wisconsin iron company in 1872 was shipped to St. Louis, to mix with the iron made from Missouri ore.

The following table shows the production of pig iron in Wisconsin, for 1872, 1873 and 1874, in tons:

FURNACES.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Milwaukee Iron Company, Milwaukee.....	21,818	29,326	33,000
Minerva Furnace Company, Milwaukee.....		5,822	
Wisconsin Iron Company, Iron Ridge.....	3,350	4,155	3,306
Northwestern Iron Company, Mayville.....	5,033	4,137	3,000
Appleton Iron Company, Appleton.....	4,888	8,044	6,500
Green Bay Iron Company, Green Bay.....	6,910	6,141	6,000
National Iron Company, Depere.....	3,420	7,999	6,500
Fox River Iron Company, W. Depere.....	5,600	6,832	7,000
Ironton Furnace, Sauk county.....	1,780	1,528	1,300
	52,797	73,980	66,600

The Milwaukee iron company, during the year 1872, entered into the manufacture of merchant iron — it having been demonstrated that the raw material could be reduced there cheaper than elsewhere. The Minerva furnace company built also during the same year one of the most compact and complete iron furnaces to be found any where in the country. During the year 1873, the iron, with most other material interests, became seriously prostrated, so that the total receipts of ore in Milwaukee in 1874 amounted to only 31,993 tons, against 69,418 in 1873, and 85,245 tons in 1872. There were made in Milwaukee in 1874, 29,680 tons of railroad iron. In 1875, 58,868 tons of ore were received at Milwaukee, showing a revival of the trade in an increase of 19,786 tons over the previous year. The operation of the works at Bay View having suspended, the receipts of ore in 1876, at Milwaukee, were less than during any year since 1869, being only 31,119 tons, of which amount only 5,488 tons were from Iron Ridge, and the total shipments were only 498 tons.

LUMBER.

The business of lumbering holds an important rank in the commerce of the state. For many years the ceaseless hum of the saw and the stroke of the ax have been heard in all our great forests. The northern portion of the state is characterized by evergreen trees, principally pine; the southern, by hard-woods. There are exceptional localities, but this is a correct statement of the general distribution. I think that, geologically speaking, the evergreens belong to the primitive and sandstone regions, and the hard wood to the limestone and clay formations. Northern Wisconsin, so called, embraces that portion of the state north of forty-five degrees, and possesses nearly all the valuable pine forests. The most thoroughly developed portion of this region is that lying along the streams entering into Green bay and Lake Michigan, and bordering on the Wisconsin river and other streams entering into the Mississippi. Most of the pine in the immediate vicinity of these streams has been cut off well toward their sources; still, there are vast tracts covered with dense forests, not accessible from streams suitable for log-driving purposes. The building of railroads into these forests will alone give a market value to a large portion of the pine timber there growing. It is well, perhaps, that this is so, for at the present rate of consumption, but a few years will elapse before these noble forests will be totally destroyed. Most of the lumber manufactured on the rivers was formerly taken to a market by being floated down the streams in rafts. Now, the railroads are transporting large quantities, taking it directly from the mills and unloading it at interior points in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, and some of it in eastern cities. From five to eight thousand men are employed in the pineries in felling the trees, sawing them into logs of suitable length, and hauling them to the mills and streams during every winter in times of fair prices and favorable seasons. The amount of lumber sawed in 1860, as carefully estimated, was 355,055,155 feet. The amount of shingles made was 2,272,061, and no account was made of the immense number of logs floated out of the state, for manufacture into lumber elsewhere. The amount of logs cut in the winter of 1873 and 1874 was 987,000,000 feet. In 1876 and 1877 the Black river furnished 188,344,464 feet. The Chippewa, 90,000,000; the Red Cedar, 57,000,000. There passed through Beef Slough 129,384,000 feet of logs. Hon. A. H. Eaton, for fourteen years receiver of the United States land office at Stevens Point, estimated the acreage of pine lands in his district at 2,000,000, and, taking his own district as the basis, he estimated the whole state at 8,000,000 acres. Reckoning this at 5,000 feet to the acre, the aggregate pine timber of the state would be 40,000,000,000 feet. The log product annually amounts to an immense sum. In 1876, 1,172,611,823 feet were cut. This is about the average annual draft that is made on the pine lands. There seems to be no remedy for the

wholesale destruction of our pine forests, except the one alluded to, the difficulty of transportation, and this will probably save a portion of them for a long time in the future. At the rate of consumption for twenty years past, we can estimate that fifty years would see northern Wisconsin denuded of its pine forests; but our lumber product has reached its maximum, and will probably decrease in the coming years as the distance to be hauled to navigable streams increases. In the mean time lumber, shingles and lath will form an important factor in our commerce, both state and inter-state, and will contribute millions to the wealth of our citizens.

GRAIN.

Up to 1841, no grain was exported from Wisconsin to be used as food; but, from the time of its first settlement in 1836 to 1840, the supply of bread stuffs from abroad, upon which the people depended, was gradually diminished by the substitution of home products. In the winter of 1840 and 1841, E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, purchased a small cargo of wheat (about 4,000 bushels), and in the spring of 1841, shipped it to Buffalo. This was the beginning of a traffic that has grown to immense proportions, and, since that time, wheat has formed the basis of the commerce and prosperity of the state, until the city of Milwaukee has become the greatest primary wheat mart of the world.

The following table gives the exports of flour and grain from Milwaukee for thirty-two years, commencing in 1845:

YEARS.	FLOUR, bbls.	WHEAT, bus.	CORN, bus.	OATS, bus.	BARLEY, bus.	RYE, bus.
1845.....	7,550	95,510	-----	-----	-----	-----
1846.....	15,756	213,448	-----	-----	-----	-----
1847.....	34,840	598,411	-----	-----	-----	-----
1848.....	92,732	602,474	-----	-----	-----	-----
1849.....	136,657	1,136,023	2,500	4,000	15,000	-----
1850.....	100,017	297,570	5,000	2,100	15,270	-----
1851.....	51,889	317,285	13,828	7,892	103,840	-----
1852.....	92,995	564,404	2,220	363,841	322,261	54,692
1853.....	104,055	956,703	270	131,716	291,890	80,365
1854.....	145,032	1,809,452	164,908	404,999	339,338	113,443
1855.....	181,568	2,641,746	112,132	13,833	63,379	20,030
1856.....	188,455	2,761,976	218	5,433	10,398	-----
1857.....	228,442	2,581,311	472	2,775	800	-----
1858.....	298,668	3,994,213	43,958	562,067	63,178	5,378
1859.....	282,956	4,732,957	41,364	299,002	53,216	11,577
1860.....	457,343	7,568,608	37,204	64,682	28,056	9,735
1861.....	674,474	13,300,495	1,485	1,200	5,220	29,810
1862.....	711,405	14,915,680	9,489	79,094	44,800	126,301
1863.....	603,525	12,837,620	88,989	831,600	133,449	84,047
1864.....	414,833	8,992,479	140,786	811,634	23,479	18,210
1865.....	567,576	10,479,777	71,203	326,472	29,597	51,444
1866.....	720,365	11,634,749	480,408	1,636,595	18,988	255,329
1867.....	921,663	9,598,452	266,249	622,469	30,822	106,795
1868.....	1,017,598	9,867,029	342,717	536,539	95,036	91,443
1869.....	1,220,058	14,272,799	93,806	351,768	120,662	78,035
1870.....	1,225,941	16,127,838	103,173	210,187	469,325	62,494
1871.....	1,211,427	13,409,467	419,133	772,929	576,453	208,896
1872.....	1,232,036	11,570,565	1,557,953	1,323,234	931,725	209,751
1873.....	1,805,200	24,994,266	197,920	990,525	688,455	255,928
1874.....	2,217,579	22,255,380	556,563	726,035	464,837	79,879
1875.....	2,163,346	22,681,020	226,895	1,160,450	867,970	98,923
1876.....	2,654,028	16,804,394	96,908	1,377,560	1,235,481	220,964

Up to 1856, the shipments were almost wholly of Wisconsin products ; but with the completion of lines of railroad from Milwaukee to the Mississippi river, the commerce of Wisconsin became so interwoven with that of Iowa and Minnesota, that the data furnished by the transportation companies, give us no definite figures relating to the products of our own state.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Wisconsin is becoming largely interested in the dairy business. Its numerous springs, streams, and natural adaptability to grass, make it a fine grazing country, and stock thrives remarkably well. Within a few years, cheese-factories have become numerous, and their owners are meeting with excellent success. Wisconsin cheese is bringing the highest price in the markets, and much of it is shipped to England. Butter is also made of a superior quality, and is extensively exported. At the rate of progress made during the last few years, Wisconsin will soon take rank with the leading cheese and butter producing states. The counties most largely interested in dairying, are Kenosha, Walworth, Racine, Rock, Green, Waukesha, Winnebago, Sheboygan, Jefferson and Dodge. According to estimates by experienced dairymen, the manufacture of butter was 22,473,000 pounds in 1870; 50,130,000 in 1876; of cheese, 1,591,000 pounds in 1870, as against 17,000,000 in 1876, which will convey a fair idea of the increase of dairy production. The receipts of cheese in Chicago during 1876, were 23,780,000 pounds, against 12,000,000 in 1875; and the receipts of butter were 35,384,184, against 30,248,247 pounds in 1875. It is estimated that fully one-half of these receipts were from Wisconsin. The receipts of butter in Milwaukee were, in 1870, 3,779,114 pounds; in 1875, 6,625,863; in 1876, 8,938,137 pounds; of cheese, 5,721,279 pounds in 1875, and 7,055,573 in 1876. Cheese is not mentioned in the trade and commerce reports of Milwaukee until 1873, when it is spoken of as a new and rapidly increasing commodity in the productions of the state.

PORK AND BEEF.

Improved breeds, both of swine and cattle, have been introduced into the state during a few years past. The grade of stock has been rapidly bettered, and stock raisers generally are striving with commendable zeal to rival each other in raising the finest of animals for use and the market.

The following table shows the receipts of live hogs and beef cattle at Milwaukee for thirteen years :

YEARS.	LIVE HOGS.	BEEF CATTLE.	YEARS.	LIVE HOGS.	BEEF CATTLE.
1876-----	254,317	36,802	1869-----	52,296	12,521
1875-----	144,961	46,717	1868-----	48,717	13,200
1874-----	242,326	22,748	1867-----	76,758	15,527
1873-----	241,099	17,262	1866-----	31,881	12,955
1872-----	138,106	14,172	1865-----	7,546	14,230
1871-----	126,164	9,220	1864-----	42,250	18,345
1870-----	66,138	12,972	1863-----	56,826	14,655

The following table shows the movement of hog products and beef from Milwaukee since 1862.

Shipments by Rail and Lake.	PORK, HAMS, MIDDLES AND SHOULDERS.				LARD.		BEEF.	
	Barrels.	Tierces.	Boxes.	Bulk, lbs.	Barrels.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Tierces.
Totals 1876-----	62,461	15,439	42,678	5,123,818	3,301	21,356	7,333	3,439
" 1875-----	56,778	15,292	28,374	2,736,778	601	18,950	4,734	421
" 1874-----	53,702	17,124	39,572	1,494,112	9,110	18,509	5,015	707
" 1873-----	80,010	24,954	62,211	1,915,610	4,065	24,399	5,365	462
" 1872-----	90,038	20,115	89,209	4,557,950	6,276	27,765	4,757	1,500
" 1871-----	88,940	20,192	14,938	5,161,941	3,932	19,746	3,892	1,606
" 1870-----	77,655	15,819	5,875	4,717,630	2,535	10,950	4,427	925
" 1869-----	69,805	9,546	5,298	2,325,150	1,180	8,568	7,538	2,185
" 1868-----	73,526	13,146	3,239	1,768,190	3,637	5,055	10,150	2,221
" 1867-----	88,888	11,614	4,522	454,786	2,523	8,820	18,984	6,804
" 1866-----	74,726	7,805	34,164	863,746	3,287	6,292	11,852	4,584
" 1865-----	34,013	2,713	5,000	-----	1,929	2,487	10,427	5,528
" 1864-----	67,933	5,927	11,634	-----	5,677	7,207	36,866	5,871
" 1863-----	90,387	15,811	-----	-----	10,987	10,546	42,987	6,377
" 1862-----	56,432	12,685	-----	-----	13,538	6,761	33,174	3,217

HOPS.

The culture of hops, as an article of commerce, received but little attention prior to 1860. In 1865, 2,864 bales only were shipped from Milwaukee. In addition, a large amount was used by the brewers throughout the state. In 1866, the amount exported was increased, and 5,774 bales were shipped to eastern markets. The price, from forty-five to fifty-five cents per pound, stimulated production, and the article became one of the staple products of the counties of Sauk, Columbia, Adams and Juneau, besides being largely cultivated in parts of some other counties. In 1867, 26,562 bales were received at Milwaukee, and the prices ranged from fifty to seventy cents per pound. The estimated crop of the state for 1867 was 35,000 bales, and brought over \$4,200,000. In 1868, not less than 60,000 bales were grown in the state. The crop everywhere was a large one, and in Wisconsin so very large that an over-supply was anticipated. But few, however, were prepared for the decline in prices, that far exceeded the worst apprehensions of those interested. The first sales were made at twenty-five to thirty-five cents per pound, and the prices were reluctantly accepted by the growers. The price continued to decline until the article was unsalable and unavailable in the market. Probably the average price did not exceed ten cents per pound. Notwithstanding the severe check which hop-growing received in 1868, by the unprofitable result, growers were not discouraged, and the crop of 1869 was a large one. So much of the crop of 1868 remained in the hands of the growers, that it is impossible to estimate that of 1869. The new crop sold for from ten to fifteen cents, and the old for from three to five cents per pound. Hop-cultivation received a check from over-production in 1868, from which it did not soon recover. A large proportion of the yards were plowed under in 1870. The crop of 1869 was much of it marketed during 1870, at a price of about two and one-half to three and one-half cents per pound, while that of 1870 brought ten to twelve and a half cents. During the year 1871, a great advance in the price, caused by the partial failure of the crop in some of the eastern states, and the decrease in price causing a decrease in production, what was left over of the crop of 1870 more than doubled in value before the new reached the market. The latter opened at thirty cents, and steadily rose to fifty and fifty-five for prime

qualities. The crop of 1872 was of good quality, and the market opened at forty to fifty-five cents as the selling price, and fell fifteen to twenty cents before the close of the year. A much larger quantity was raised than the year previous. In 1873 and 1874, the crop was fair and prices ruled from thirty-three to forty-five cents, with increased production. About 18,000 bales were reported as being shipped from the different railway stations of the state. Prices were extremely irregular during 1875, and, after the new crop reached market, fell to a point that would not pay the cost of production. In 1876, prices ruled low at the opening of the year, and advanced from five to ten cents in January to twenty-eight to thirty in November. Over 17,000 bales were received at Milwaukee, over 10,000 bales being of the crop of the previous year. Over 13,000 bales were shipped out of the state.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco raising is comparatively a new industry in Wisconsin, but is rapidly growing in importance and magnitude. It sells readily for from four to ten cents per pound, and the plant is easily raised. It is not regarded as of superior quality. It first appears as a commodity of transportation in the railway reports for the year 1871, when the Prairie du Chien division of the St. Paul road moved eastward 1,373,650 pounds. During the four years ending with 1876, there were shipped from Milwaukee an average of 5,118,530 pounds annually, the maximum being in 1874, 6,982,175 pounds; the minimum in 1875, 2,743,854 pounds. The crop of 1876 escaped the early frosts, and netted the producer from five to seven cents per pound. The greater part of it was shipped to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Comparatively little of the leaf raised in the state is used here or by western manufacturers. The crop of the present year, 1877, is a large one, and has been secured in good order. It is being contracted for at from four to six cents per pound.

CRANBERRIES.

The cranberry trade is yet in its infancy. But little, comparatively, has been done in developing the capabilities of the extensive bodies of marsh and swamp lands interspersed throughout the northern part of the state. Increased attention is being paid to the culture of the fruit; yet, the demand will probably keep ahead of the supply for many years to come. In 1851, less than 1,500 barrels were sent out of the state. In 1872, the year of greatest production, over 37,000 barrels were exported, and, in 1876, about 17,000 barrels. The price has varied in different years, and taken a range from eight to fifteen dollars a barrel.

SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS.

The production of liquors, both spirituous and malt, has kept pace with the growth of population and with the other industries of the state. There were in Wisconsin, in 1872, two hundred and ninety-two breweries and ten distilleries. In 1876, there were two hundred and ninety-three of the former and ten of the latter, and most of them were kept running to their full capacity. Milwaukee alone produced, in 1876, 321,611 barrels of lager beer and 43,175 barrels of high wines. In 1865, it furnished 65,666 barrels of beer, and in 1870, 108,845 barrels. In 1865, it furnished 3,046 barrels of high wines; in 1870, 22,867 barrels; and in 1875, 39,005. A large quantity of the beer made was shipped to eastern and southern cities. The beer made in 1876 sold at the rate of ten dollars per barrel, the wholesale price of the brewers bringing the sum of \$3,216,110. The fame of Milwaukee lager beer is widely extended. This city has furnished since 1870, 1,520,308 barrels which, at the wholesale price, brought \$15,203,170. The total production of beer by all the two hundred and ninety-three breweries of the state for 1876, was 450,508 barrels.

In 1876, Milwaukee produced 43,175 barrels of high wines, or distilled spirits, and the state of Wisconsin 51,959 barrels. In 1870, the former produced 108,845 barrels of beer and 22,867 barrels of distilled spirits, and in the same year the state of Wisconsin produced 189,664 barrels of beer and 36,145 barrels of distilled spirits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Porcelain clay, or kaolin, is found in numerous places in Wood and Marathon counties. The mineral is found in but few places in the United States in quantities sufficient to justify the investment of capital necessary to manufacture it. In the counties mentioned, the deposits are found in extensive beds, and only capital and enterprise are needed to make their development profitable. Clay of superior quality for making brick and of fair quality for pottery, is found in numerous localities. The famous "Milwaukee brick," remarkable for their beautiful cream color, is made from a fine clay which is abundant near Milwaukee, and is found in extensive beds at Watertown, Whitewater, Edgerton, Stoughton, and several places on the lake shore north of Milwaukee. At Whitewater and some other places the clay is used with success for the making of pottery ware. Water-lime, or hydraulic cement, occurs in numerous places throughout the state. An extensive bed covering between one and two hundred acres, and of an indefinite depth, exists on the banks of the Milwaukee river, and not over one and a half miles from the city limits of Milwaukee. The cement made from the rock of this deposit is first-class in quality, and between twenty and thirty thousand barrels were made and sold last year. The capacity of the works for reducing the rock to cement has been increased to 500 barrels per day. Stones suitable for building purposes are widely distributed throughout the state, and nearly every town has its available quarry. Many of these quarries furnish stone of fine quality for substantial and permanent edifices. The quarry at Prairie du Chien furnished the stone for the capital building at Madison, which equals in beauty that of any state in the Union. At Milwaukee, Waukesha, Madison, La Crosse, and many other places are found quarries of superior building stone. Granite is found in extensive beds in Marathon and Wood counties, and dressed specimens exhibited at the "Centennial" last year, attracted attention for their fine polish. Marbles of various kinds are likewise found in the state. Some of them are beginning to attract attention and are likely to prove valuable. The report of Messrs. Foster & Whitney, United States geologists, speaks of quarries on the Menomonee and Michigamig rivers as affording beautiful varieties and susceptible of a high polish. Richland county contains marble, but its quality is generally considered inferior.

WATER POWERS.

Wisconsin is fast becoming a manufacturing state. Its forests of pine, oak, walnut, maple, ash, and other valuable woods used for lumber, are well-nigh inexhaustible. Its water-power for driving the wheels of machinery is not equaled by that of any state in the northwest. The Lower Fox river between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, a distance of thirty-five miles, furnishes some of the best facilities for manufacturing enterprise in the whole country. Lake Winnebago as a reservoir gives it a great and special advantage, in freedom from liability to freshets and droughts. The stream never varies but a few feet from its highest to its lowest stage, yet gives a steady flow. The Green Bay and Mississippi canal company has, during the last twenty-five years, constructed numerous dams, canals and locks, constituting very valuable improvements. All the property of that company has been transferred to the United States government, which has entered upon a system to render the Fox and Wisconsin rivers navigable to the Mississippi. The fall between the lake and Deperre is one hundred and fifty feet, and the water can be utilized

in propelling machinery at Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Cedar, Little Chute, Kaukauna, Rapid Croche, Little Kaukauna and Depere. The water-power at Appleton in its natural advantages is pronounced by Hon. Hiram Barney, of New York, superior to those at Lowell, Paterson and Rochester, combined. The water-power of the Fox has been improved to a considerable extent, but its full capacity has hardly been touched. Attention has been drawn to it, however, and no doubt is entertained that in a few years the hum of machinery to be propelled by it, will be heard the entire length of the thirty-five miles. The facilities presented by its nearness to timber, iron, and a rich and productive agricultural region, give it an advantage over any of the eastern manufacturing points.

The Wisconsin river rises in the extreme northern part of the state, and has its source in a great number of small lakes. The upper portion abounds in valuable water privileges, only a few of which are improved. There are a large number of saw-mills running upon the power of this river. Other machinery, to a limited extent, is in operation.

The "Big Bull" falls, at Wausau, are improved, and a power of twenty-two feet fall is obtained. At Little Bull falls, below Wausau, there is a fall of eighteen feet, partially improved. There are many other water-powers in Marathon county, some of which are used in propelling flouring-mills and saw-mills. At Grand Rapids, there is a descent of thirty feet to the mile, and the water can be used many times. Each time, 5,000 horse-power is obtained. At Kilbourn City a large amount of power can be obtained for manufacturing purposes.

Chippewa river has its origin in small streams in the north part of the state. Explorers tell us that there are a large number of water powers on all the upper branches, but as the country is yet unsettled, none of them have been improved, and very few even located on our maps. Brunette falls and Ameger falls, above Chippewa Falls city, must furnish considerable water-power, but its extent is not known. At Chippewa Falls is an excellent water-power, only partially improved. The river descends twenty-six feet in three-fourths of a mile. At Duncan creek at the same place, there is a good fall, improved to run a large flouring mill. At Eagle Rapids, five miles above Chippewa Falls, \$120,000 has been expended in improving the fall of the Chippewa river. The city of Eau Claire is situated at the confluence of the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers, and possesses in its immediate vicinity water-powers almost unrivaled. Some of them are improved. The citizens of Eau Claire have, for several years, striven to obtain legislative authority to dam the Chippewa river, so as to improve the water-power of the Dells, and a lively contest, known as the "Dells fight," has been carried on with the capitalists along the river above that town. There are immense water-powers in Dunn county, on the Red Cedar, Chippewa and Eau Galle rivers, on which there are many lumbering establishments. In Pepin county also there are good powers. The Black river and its branches, the La Crosse, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Beaver, and Tamaso, furnish many valuable powers. The St. Croix river is not excelled in the value of its water privileges by any stream in the state, except the Lower Fox river. At St. Croix Falls, the water of the river makes a descent of eighty-five feet in a distance of five miles, and the volume of water is sufficient to move the machinery for an immense manufacturing business, and the banks present good facilities for building dams, and the river is not subject to freshets. The Kinnekinnick has a large number of falls, some of them partially improved. Within twenty-five miles of its entrance into Lake St. Croix, it has a fall of two hundred feet, and the volume of water averages about three thousand cubic feet per minute. Rock river affords valuable water-privileges at Watertown (with twenty-four feet fall), and largely improved; at Jefferson, Indian Ford and Janesville, all of which are improved. Beloit also has an excellent water-power, and it is largely improved. Scattered throughout the state are many other water-powers, not alluded

to in the foregoing. There are several in Manitowoc county; in Marquette county, also. In Washington county, at West Bend, Berlin, and Cedar Creek, there are good water-powers, partly utilized. At Whitewater, in Walworth county, is a good power. In Dane county, there is a water-power at Madison, at the outlet of Lake Mendota; also, a good one at Stoughton, below the first, or Lake Kegonsa; also at Paoli, Bellville, Albany and Brodhead, on the Sugar river. In Grant county there are not less than twenty good powers, most of them well-developed. In Racine county, three powers of fine capacity at Waterford, Rochester and Burlington, all of which are improved. The Oconto, Peshtigo and Menomonee rivers furnish a large number of splendid water-powers of large capacity. The Upper Wolf river has scores of water-powers on its main stream and numerous branches; but most of the country is still a wilderness, though containing resources which, when developed, will make it rich and prosperous. There are numerous other streams of less consequence than those named, but of great importance to the localities they severally drain, that have had their powers improved, and their waterfalls are singing the songs of commerce. On the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, there are numerous and valuable water-powers. The Montreal river falls one thousand feet in a distance of thirty miles.

MANUFACTURES.

The mechanical and manufacturing industries of Wisconsin demonstrate that the people do not rely wholly upon agricultural pursuits, or lumbering, for subsistence, but aim to diversify their labors as much as possible, and to give encouragement to the skill and ingenuity of their mechanics and artisans. All our cities, and most of our villages, support establishments that furnish wares and implements in common use among the people. We gather from the census report for 1870 a few facts that will give us an adequate idea of what was done in a single year, remembering that the data furnished is six years old, and that great advancement has been made since the statistics were gathered. In 1870, there were eighty-two establishments engaged in making agricultural implements, employing 1,387 hands, and turning out products valued at \$2,393,400. There were one hundred and eighty-eight furniture establishments, employing 1,844 men, and making \$1,542,300 worth of goods. For making carriages and wagons there were four hundred and eighty-five establishments, employing 2,184 men, and their product was valued at \$2,596,534; for clothing, two hundred and sixty-three establishments, and value of product \$2,340,400; sash, doors and blinds, eighty-one shops, and value of product \$1,852,370; leather, eighty-five tanneries, employing 577 men, and value of products \$2,013,000; malt liquors, one hundred and seventy-six breweries, 835 men, and their products valued at \$1,790,273.

At many points the business of manufacturing is carried on more or less extensively; indeed, there is hardly a village in the state where capital is not invested in some kind of mechanical industry or manufacturing enterprise, and making satisfactory returns; but for details in this respect, the reader is referred to the department of local history.

The principal commodities only, which Wisconsin contributes to trade and commerce, have been considered. There remains quite a number of minor articles from which the citizens of the state derive some revenue, such as flax and maple sugar, which can not be separately considered in this paper.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Statistics are usually dry reading, but, to one desiring to change his location and seeking information regarding a new country and its capabilities, they become intensely interesting and of great value. The farmer wishes to know about the lands, their value and the productiveness of the soil; the mechanic about the workshops, the price of labor, and the demand for such wares

as he is accustomed to make; the capitalist, concerning all matters that pertain to resources, advantages, and the opportunities for investing his money. Our own people want all the information that can be gained by the collection of all obtainable facts. The sources of such information are now various, and the knowledge they impart fragmentary in its character.

Provision should be made by law, for the collection and publication of reliable statistics relating to our farming, manufacturing, mining, lumbering, commercial and educational interests. Several of the states of the Union have established a "Bureau of Statistics," and no more valuable reports emanate from any of their state departments than those that exhibit a condensed view of the material results accomplished each year. Most of the European states foster these agencies with as much solicitude as any department of their government. Indeed, they have become a social as well as a material necessity, for social science extends its inquiries to the physical laws of man as a social being; to the resources of the country; its productions; the growth of society, and to *all* those facts or conditions which may increase or diminish the strength, growth or happiness of a people. Statistics are the foundation and corner-stone of social science, which is the highest and noblest of all the sciences.

A writer has said that, "If God had designed Wisconsin to be chiefly a manufacturing state, instead of agricultural, which she claims to be, and is, it is difficult to see more than one particular in which He could have endowed her more richly for that purpose." She has all the material for the construction of articles of use and luxury, the means of motive power to propel the machinery, to turn and fashion, weave, forge, and grind the natural elements that abound in such rich profusion. She has also the men whose enterprise and skill have accomplished most surprising results, in not only building up a name for themselves, but in placing the state in a proud position of independence.

It is impossible to predict what will be the future growth and development of Wisconsin. From its commercial and manufacturing advantages, we may reasonably anticipate that she will in a few years lead in the front rank of the states of the Union in all that constitutes real greatness. Her educational system is one of the best. With her richly endowed State University, her colleges and high schools, and the people's colleges, the common schools, she has laid a broad and deep foundation for a great and noble commonwealth. It was early seen what were the capabilities of this their newly explored domain. The northwestern explorer, Jonathan Carver, in 1766, one hundred and thirteen years ago, after traversing Wisconsin and viewing its lakes of crystal purity, its rivers of matchless utility, its forests of exhaustless wealth, its prairies of wonderful fertility, its mines of buried treasure, recorded this remarkable prediction of which we see the fulfillment: "To what power or authority this new world will become dependent after it has arisen from its present uncultivated state, time alone can discover. But as the seat of empire from time immemorial has been gradually progressive toward the west, there is no doubt but that at some future period mighty kingdoms will emerge from these wildernesses, and stately palaces and solemn temples with gilded spires reaching to the skies supplant the Indian huts, whose only decorations are the barbarous trophies of their vanquished enemies."

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already passed,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

By D. S. DURRIE.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, all the territory north of the Ohio river, including the present state of Wisconsin, was an undiscovered region. As far as now known, it was never visited by white men until the year 1634, when Jean Nicolet came to the Green bay country as an ambassador from the French to the Winnebagoes. The Jesuit fathers in 1666 visited the south shore of Lake Superior; and, soon after, missions were established at various points in the northwest.

The French government appreciating the importance of possessing dominion over this section, M. Talon, intendant of Canada, took steps to carry out this purpose, and availed himself of the good feelings entertained toward the French by a number of the Indian tribes, to establish the authority of the French crown over this remote quarter. A small party of men led by Daumont de St. Lussou, with Nicolas Perrot as interpreter, set out from Quebec on this mission, in 1670, and St. Lussou sent to the tribes occupying a circuit of a hundred leagues, inviting the nations, among them the Wisconsin tribes inhabiting the Green bay country, by their chiefs and ambassadors, to meet him at the Sault Sainte Marie the following spring.

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By these solemn acts, the present limits of Wisconsin with much contiguous territory, came under the dominion of the French government, the possession of which continued until October, 1761 — a period of ninety years from the gathering of the chiefs at the Sault Ste. Marie in 1671.

From the commencement of French occupancy up to the time when the British took possession, the district of country embraced within the present limits of this state had but few white inhabitants besides the roaming Indian traders; and of these few, the locations were separated by a distance of more than two hundred miles in a direct line, and nearly double that distance by

the usual water courses. There was no settlement of agriculturists; there were no missionary establishments; no fortified posts at other points, except at Depere and Green bay on Fox river, and perhaps at Prairie du Chien, near the junction of the Wisconsin and the Mississippi.

The French government made no grant of lands; gave no attention to settlers or agriculturists, and the occupation of the country was strictly military. There were, indeed, a few grants of lands made by the French governors and commanders, previous to 1750, to favored individuals, six of which were afterward confirmed by the king of France. There were also others which did not require confirmation, being made by Cardillac, commanding at Detroit, under special authority of the king; of this latter kind, one for a small piece of thirty acres bears with it, says a writer, "so many conditions, reservations, prohibitions of sale, and a whole cavalcade of feudal duties to be performed by the grantee, that in itself, it would be a host in opposition to the agricultural settlement of any country."

The grants just referred to, relate to that part of the French possessions outside the limits of the present state of Wisconsin. Within its limits there was a grant of an extensive territory including the fort at the head of Green bay, with the exclusive right to trade, and other valuable privileges, from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, in October, 1759, to M. Rigaud. It was sold by the latter to William Gould and Madame Vaudreuil, to whom it was confirmed by the king of France in January, 1760, at a very critical period, when Quebec had been taken by the British, and Montreal was only wanting to complete the conquest of Canada. This grant was evidently intended as a perquisite to entrap some unwary persons to give a valuable consideration for it, as it would be highly impolitic for the government to make such a grant, if they continued masters of the country, since it would surely alienate the affections of the Indians. The whole country had already been virtually conquered by Great Britain, and the grant of course was not confirmed by the English government.

Of the war between the French and English governments in America, known as the French and Indian war, it is not necessary to speak, except in general terms. The English made a determined effort to obtain the possessions claimed by the French. The capture of Quebec in 1759, and the subsequent capitulation of Montreal in 1760, extinguished the domination of France in the basin of the St. Lawrence; and by the terms of the treaty of Paris, concluded February 10, 1763, all the possessions in, and all the claims of the French nation to, the vast country watered by the Ohio and the Mississippi were ceded to Great Britain.

Among the first acts of the new masters of the country was the protection of the eminent domain of the government, and the restriction of all attempts on the part of individuals to acquire Indian titles to lands. By the King of England's proclamation of 1763, no more grants of land within certain prescribed limits could be issued, and all private persons were interdicted the liberty of purchasing lands from the Indians, or of making settlements within those prescribed limits. The indulgence of such a privilege as that of making private purchases of the natives, conduced to the most serious difficulties, and made way for the practice of the most reprehensible frauds. The policy pursued by the English government has been adopted and acted upon by the government of the United States in the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in every part of the country.

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THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

By D. S. DURRIE.

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absolute in the various tribes inhabiting it. By this treaty it was stipulated that, of the lands relinquished by the United States, the Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, were quietly to enjoy them; hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon so long as they pleased; but, when those tribes or any of them should be disposed to sell them, or any part of them, they were to be sold only to the United States, and until such sale, the United States would protect all of the tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and all other white persons who might intrude on the same. At the same time all the tribes acknowledged themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and no other person or power whatsoever.

The treaty also prohibited any citizen of the United States, or any other white man, settling upon the lands relinquished by the general government; and such person was to be considered as out of the protection of the United States; and the Indian tribe on whose land the settlement might be made, could drive off the settler, or punish him in such manner as it might see fit.

It will be seen that the Indians were acknowledged to have an unquestionable title to the lands they occupied until that right should be extinguished by a voluntary cession to the general government; and the constitution of the United States, by declaring treaties already made, as well as those to be made, to be the supreme law of the land, adopted and sanctioned previous treaties with the Indian nations, and consequently admitted their rank among those powers who are capable of making treaties.

The several treaties which had been made between commissioners on the part of the United States and various nations of Indians, previous to the treaty of Greenville, were generally restricted to declarations of amity and friendship, the establishment and confirming of boundaries, and the protection of settlements on Indian lands; those that followed were generally for a cession of lands and provisions made for their payment. It is proposed to notice the several treaties that took place after that held at Greenville, showing in what way the territory of the present state, came into possession of the government. As will be seen hereafter, it required treaties with numerous tribes of Indians to obtain a clear, undisputed title, as well as many years before it was fully accomplished.

1. A treaty was held at St. Louis, November 3, 1804, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States. William Henry Harrison was acting commissioner on the part of the government. By the provisions of the treaty, the chiefs and head men of the united tribes ceded to the United States a large tract on both sides of the Mississippi, extending on the east from the mouth of the Illinois to the head of that river, and thence to the Wisconsin; and including on the west considerable portions of Iowa and Missouri, from the mouth of the Gasconade northward. In what is now the state of Wisconsin, this grant embraced the whole of the present counties of Grant and La Fayette and a large portion of Iowa and Green counties. The lead region was included in this purchase. In consideration of this cession, the general government agreed to protect the tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their land, against its own citizens and all others who should intrude on them. The tribes permitted a fort to be built on the upper side of the Wisconsin river, near its mouth, and granted a tract of land two miles square, adjoining the same. The government agreed to give them an annuity of one thousand dollars per annum. The validity of this treaty was denied by one band of the Sac Indians, and this cession of land became, twenty-eight years after, the alleged cause of the Black Hawk war.

2. Another treaty was held at Portage des Sioux, now a village in St. Charles county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, September 13, 1815, with certain chiefs of that portion of the Sac nation then residing in Missouri, who, they said, were compelled since the commencement of

the late war, to separate themselves from the rest of their nation. They gave their assent to the treaty made at St. Louis in 1804, and promised to remain separate from the Sacs of Rock river, and to give them no aid or assistance, until peace should be concluded between the United States and the Foxes of Rock river.

3. On the 14th of September, a treaty was made with the chiefs of the Fox tribe at the same place. They agreed that all prisoners in their hands should be delivered up to the government. They assented to, recognized, re-established and confirmed the treaty of 1804, to the full extent of their interest in the same.

4. A treaty was held at St. Louis, May 13, 1816, with the Sacs of Rock river, who affirmed the treaty of 1804, and agreed to deliver up all the property stolen or plundered, and in failure to do so, to forfeit all title to their annuities. To this treaty, Black Hawk's name appears with others. That chief afterward affirmed that though he himself had "touched the quill" to this treaty, he knew not what he was signing, and that he was therein deceived by the agent and others, who did not correctly explain the nature of the grant; and in reference to the treaty of St. Louis in 1804, and at Portage des Sioux in 1815, he said that he did not consider the same valid or binding on him or his tribe, inasmuch as by the terms of those treaties, territory was described which the Indians never intended to sell, and the treaty of 1804, particularly, was made by parties who had neither authority in the nation, nor power to dispose of its lands. Whether this was a true statement of the case, or otherwise, it is quite certain that the grant of lands referred to was often confirmed by his nation, and was deemed conclusive and binding by the government. The latter acted in good faith to the tribes, as well as to the settlers, in the disposition of the lands.

5. A treaty of peace and friendship was made at St. Louis, June 3, 1816, between the chiefs and warriors of that part of the Winnebagoes residing on the Wisconsin river. In this treaty the tribe state that they have separated themselves from the rest of their nation; that they, for themselves and those they represent, confirm to the United States all and every cession of land heretofore made by their nation, and every contract and agreement, as far as their interest extended.

6. On the 30th of March, 1817, the Menomonee tribe concluded a treaty of peace and friendship at St. Louis with the United States, and confirmed all and every cession of land before made by them within the limits of the United States.

7. On the 19th of August, 1825, at Prairie du Chien, a treaty was made with the Sioux, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which the boundary between the two first nations was agreed upon; also between the Chippewas, Winnebagoes and other tribes.

8. Another treaty was held August 5, 1826, at Fond du Lac of Lake Superior, a small settlement on the St. Louis river, in Itaska county, Minn., with the same tribes, by which the previous treaty was confirmed in respect to boundaries, and those of the Chippewas were defined, as a portion of the same was not completed at the former treaty.

9. A treaty was made and concluded August 1, 1827, at Butte des Morts, between the United States and the Chippewa, Menomonee and Winnebago tribes, in which the boundaries of their tribes were defined; no cession of lands was made.

10. A treaty was made at Green Bay, August 25, 1828, with the Winnebagoes, Pottawattamies and other tribes. This treaty was made to remove the difficulties which had arisen in consequence of the occupation by white men of that portion of the mining country in the southwestern part of Wisconsin which had not been ceded to the United States. A provisional

boundary was provided, and privileges accorded the government to freely occupy their territory until a treaty should be made for the cession of the same. This treaty was simply to define the rights of the Indians, and to give the United States the right of occupation.

11. Two treaties were made at Prairie du Chien, on the 29th of July, 1829, and August 1, 1829: at the first date, with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which these nations ceded all their lands which they claimed in the northwestern part of Illinois; and at the latter date with the Winnebagoes, by which that nation ceded and relinquished all their right, title and claim to all their lands south of the Wisconsin river, thus confirming the purchase of the lead-mine region. Certain grants were made to individuals, which grants were not to be leased or sold by the grantees.

By this important treaty, about eight millions of acres of land were added to the public domain. The three tracts ceded, and forming one whole, extended from the upper end of Rock river to the mouth of the Wisconsin, from latitude $41^{\circ} 30'$ to latitude $43^{\circ} 15'$, on the Mississippi. Following the meanderings of the river, it was about two hundred and forty miles from west to east, extending along the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, affording a passage across the country from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. The south part of the purchase extended from Rock Island to Lake Michigan.

12. Another important treaty was made at Green Bay, February 8, 1831, between the Menomonee Indians and the United States. That nation possessed an immense territory. Its eastern division was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green bay, Fox river, and Lake Winnebago; its western division, by the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers on the west, Fox river on the south, Green bay on the east, and the high lands which flow the streams into Lake Superior on the north. By this treaty all the eastern division, estimated at two and a half millions of acres, was ceded to the government. By certain other provisions, the tribe was to occupy a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory farther west was reserved for their hunting-grounds until such time as the general government should desire to purchase it. Another portion, amounting to four millions of acres, lying between Green bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was also ceded to the United States, besides a strip of country, three miles in width, from near the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers north, on each side of the Wisconsin river, and forty-eight miles long — still leaving the tribe in peaceable possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long, and about eighty broad. By supplementary articles to the treaty, provision was made for the occupancy of certain lands by the New York Indians — two townships on the east side of Lake Winnebago.

13. At the conclusion of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, for the purpose of clearing up the Indian title of the Winnebago nation in the country, a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Armstrong, September 15, 1832. All the territory claimed by this nation lying south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox river of Green bay, was ceded to the United States, and no band or party of Winnebagoes was allowed to reside, plant, fish or hunt on these grounds, after June 1, 1833, or on any part of the country therein ceded.

14. On the 27th of October, 1832, articles of agreement were made and concluded at Green Bay between the United States and the Menomonee Indians, by the terms of which that nation ceded to the New York Indians certain lands on Fox river.

15. An important treaty was made at Chicago, September 26, 1833, between the United States and the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies. Those nations ceded to the government all their lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and between that lake and the land ceded to the United States by the Winnebago nation at the treaty at Fort Armstrong, September

15, 1832, bounded on the north by the country lately ceded by the Menomonees, and on the south by the country ceded at the treaty at Prairie du Chien, July 19, 1829—containing about five millions of acres.

16. On the 3d of September, 1836, a treaty was made at Cedar Point with the Menomonees, by which lands lying west of Green bay, and a strip on the upper Wisconsin, were ceded to the United States—the quantity of land ceded being estimated at four millions of acres in the Green bay portion; on the Wisconsin river, a strip three miles wide on each side of the river, running forty-eight miles north in a direct line, equivalent to 184,320 acres.

17. On the 29th of July, 1837, a treaty was made with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, at Fort Snelling, and the United States, the nation ceding to the government all their lands in Wisconsin lying south of the divide between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi.

18. Certain chiefs and braves of the Sioux nation of the Mississippi, while visiting Washington, September 29, 1837, ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi, and all their islands in said river.

19. The Winnebago nation, by the chiefs and delegates, held a treaty with the government at Washington, November 1, 1837. That nation ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and obligated themselves to remove, within eight months after the ratification of the treaty, to certain lands west of the river Mississippi which were conveyed to them by the treaty of September 21, 1832.

20. The Oneida or New York Indians, residing near Green Bay, by their chief and representative, on the 3d of February, 1838, at Washington City, ceded to the United States their title and interest in the land set apart by the treaty made with the Menomonees, May 8, 1831, and the treaty made with the same tribe, October 7, 1832, reserving about 62,000 acres.

21. Another treaty was made at Stockbridge on the 3d of September, 1839, by which the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes (New York Indians) ceded and relinquished to the United States the east half of the tract of 46,080 acres which was laid off for their use on the east side of Lake Winnebago by treaty of October 7, 1832.

22. On the 4th of October, 1842, a treaty was made at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, with the Chippewas. All their lands in the northern and northwestern parts of Wisconsin were ceded to the United States.

23. The Menomonee nation, on the 18th of October, 1848, at Pow-aw-hay-kon-nay, ceded and relinquished to the United States all their lands in the state, wherever situated—the government to furnish the nation as a home, to be held as Indian lands are held, all the country ceded to the United States by the Chippewa nation August 2, 1847, the consideration being the sum of \$350,000, to be paid according to the stipulations of the treaty. A supplementary treaty was made on the 24th of November, 1848, with the Stockbridges—the tribe to sell and relinquish to the United States the township of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago, secured to said tribe by treaty of February 8, 1831.

24. A treaty was made with the Menomonee nation, at the falls of Wolf river, May 12, 1854, being a supplementary treaty to one made October 18, 1848. All the lands ceded to that nation under the treaty last named was ceded to the United States—the Menomonees to receive from the United States a tract of country lying on Wolf river, being townships 28, 29 and 30, of ranges 13, 14, 15, 16.

25. A treaty was made with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, at La Pointe, on the 30th of September, 1854. That nation ceded to the United States all lands before owned by them in common with the Chippewas of the Mississippi—lying in the vicinity of Lake Superior in Wis-

consin and Minnesota.

26. On the 5th of February, 1856, a treaty was held with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, at Stockbridge. All the remaining right and title to lands in the town of Stockbridge, possessed by them, was ceded to the United States; and the said tribes were to receive in exchange a tract of land near the southern boundary of the Menomonee reservation, and by treaty made at Keshena, February 11, 1856, the Menomonees ceded two townships to locate the said tribes.

With this last treaty, the Indian title to all the lands of the present state of Wisconsin was ceded to the United States government, except a few small reservations to certain tribes, and a perfect, indefeasible title obtained to all the territory within its borders.

In the region of country which is now the state of Wisconsin, the settlements in early times were, as before stated, near Green Bay and at Prairie du Chien. Soon after the organization of the Northwest territory, the subject of claims to private property therein received much attention. By an act of congress approved March 3, 1805, lands lying in the districts of Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Detroit, which were claimed by virtue of French or British grants, legally and fully executed, or by virtue of grants issued under the authority of any former act of congress by either of the governors of the Northwest or Indiana territory, which had already been surveyed, were, if necessary, to be re-surveyed; and persons claiming lands under these grants were to have until November 1, 1805, to give notice of the same. Commissioners were to be appointed to examine, and report at the next session of congress. An act was also passed, approved April 25, 1806, to authorize the granting of patents for lands, according to government surveys that had been made, and to grant donation rights to certain claimants of land in the district of Detroit, and for other purposes. Another act was approved May 11, 1820, reviving the powers of the commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on claims in the district of Detroit, and for settling the claims to land at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, in the territory of Michigan; the commissioners to have power to examine and decide on claims filed with the register of the land office, and not before acted on, in accordance with the laws respecting the same. The commissioners discharged the duties imposed on them, and in their report to congress in reference to the claims at Green Bay, they said that the antiquity of this settlement being, in their view, sufficiently established, and that they, being also satisfied that the Indian title must be considered to have been extinguished, decide favorably on the claims presented. About seventy-five titles were confirmed, and patents for the same were sent to the proper parties by the government. In relation to the Prairie du Chien titles, they reported "that they had met few difficulties in their investigations; that, notwithstanding the high antiquity which may be claimed for the settlement of that place, no one perfect title founded on French or British grant, legally authenticated, had been successfully made out; and that but few deeds of any sort have been exhibited." This they attribute to the carelessness of the Canadians in respect to whatever concerned their land titles, and accords with whatever is known in this regard, of the French population throughout the country. They therefore came to the conclusion that whatever claim the people of the place possessed, and might have for a confirmation of their land titles, they must be founded upon proof of continued possession since the year 1796. The commissioners further say, that "since the ancestors of these settlers were cut off, by the treaty which gave the Canadas to the English, from all intercourse with their parent country, the people both of Prairie du Chien and Green Bay have been left, until within a few years, quite isolated, almost without any government but their own; and, although the present population of these settlements are natives of the countries which they inhabit, and, consequently, are by birth citizens of the northwest, yet, until a few years, they have had as little political connection with its government as their ancestors had with the British. Ignorant of their civil rights, careless of their land titles, docility, habitual hospitality, cheerful

submission to the requisitions of any government which may be set over them, are their universal characteristics."

In reference to grants by the French and English governments, the commissioners say, they "have not had access to any public archives by which to ascertain with positive certainty, whether either the French or English ever effected a formal extinguishment of the Indian title at the mouth of the Wisconsin, which also may be said of the land now covered by the city of Detroit, that the French government was not accustomed to hold formal treaties for such purposes with the Indians, and when the lands have been actually procured from them, either by virtue of the assumed right of conquest, or by purchase, evidence of such acquisition is rather to be sought in the traditionary history of the country, or in the casual or scanty relations of travelers, than among collections of state papers. Tradition *does* recognize the fact of the extinguishment of the Indian title at Prairie du Chien by the old French government, before its surrender to the English; and by the same species of testimony, more positive because more recent, it is established also, that, in the year 1781, Patrick Sinclair, lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, while the English government had jurisdiction over this country, made a formal purchase from the Indians of the lands comprehending the settlement of Prairie du Chien."

The territories and states formed from the section known as the Northwest territory, were:

1. The Northwest territory proper (1787-1800) having jurisdiction over all the lands referred to in the ordinance of 1787. In 1802, Ohio was organized as a state with its present boundaries.

2. Indiana territory was formed July 4, 1800, with the seat of government at Vincennes. That territory was made to include all of the northwest, except what afterward became the state of Ohio.

3. Michigan territory was formed June 30, 1805. It was bounded on the south by a line drawn east from the south bend of Lake Michigan, on the west by the center of Lake Michigan. It did not include what is now Wisconsin. The upper peninsula was annexed in 1836. The state of Michigan was formed January 26, 1837, with its present boundaries.

4. Illinois territory was formed March 2, 1810. It included all of the Indiana territory west of the Wabash river and Vincennes, and a line running due north to the territorial line. All of Wisconsin was included therein, except what lay east of the line drawn north from Vincennes.

5. Indiana was admitted as a state April 19, 1816, including all the territory of Indiana territory, except a narrow strip east of the line of Vincennes, and west of Michigan territory, her western boundary.

6. Illinois was admitted as a state April 11, 1818. It included all of Illinois territory south of latitude 42° 30'. All of Wisconsin was added to Michigan territory. In the month of October of that year, the counties of Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford were formed, comprising besides other territory, the whole of the present state of Wisconsin.

7. Iowa district was attached to Michigan for judicial purposes, June 30, 1834, out of which Des Moines and Dubuque counties were formed.

8. Wisconsin territory was formed April 20, 1836. The state was formed May 29, 1848.

The territory of Wisconsin being a part of the Northwest territory claimed, and congress by direct action confirmed to her, all the rights and privileges secured by the ordinance of 1787, one of which was that congress should have authority to form one or two states in that part of the territory lying north of an east and west line, drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. Notwithstanding this plain provision of the ordinance, which is declared to

be articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable unless by consent; yet congress, in establishing the boundaries of the state of Illinois, extended that state about sixty miles north of the line established by the ordinance. This action was claimed to be unjust and contrary to the spirit and letter of the compact with the original states. The legislative assembly of Wisconsin passed resolutions which were approved January 13, 1840, that it was inexpedient for the people of the territory to form a constitution and state government until the southern boundary to which they are so justly entitled by the ordinance of 1787 shall be fully recognized by the parties of the original compact. Owing to various complications over which the territory had no control, her people never succeeded in obtaining from congress what they considered their just rights.

It was also contended by many, that the portion of country set off to Michigan on Lake Superior given as a compensation in part for the strip of land awarded to Ohio from her southern border, should also have constituted a portion of Wisconsin, especially as Michigan never made the least claim to it by her delegate in congress, who was decidedly opposed to the extension of Michigan beyond the limits of the lower peninsula.

The first survey of the public lands northwest of the Ohio river, was made pursuant to an act of congress approved May 20, 1785. The geographer of the confederation was directed to commence the survey of the government lands on the north side of the river Ohio—the first line running north and south, to begin on said river at a point that should be found to be due north from the western termination of a line which had been run as the southern boundary of the state of Pennsylvania; the first line running east and west, to begin at the same point, and to extend through the whole territory. The survey comprised seven ranges, composing ten counties of the present state of Ohio. Other surveys followed when the Indian title was extinguished. Thomas Hutchins, who held the office of geographer, is believed to be the inventor of the mode of laying out land which was then introduced by him, and is still in general use by the government.

Soon after the government had acquired title to the Indian lands south of the Wisconsin river, the public authorities commenced a systematic survey of the lands, for the purpose of bringing the same into market at the earliest possible period.

The public lands in Wisconsin are, as elsewhere in the west, surveyed in uniform rectangular tracts, each six miles square, by lines running north and south, intersecting others running east and west. These townships are numbered from two lines called the principal meridian and the base line. The principal meridian by which the Wisconsin surveys are governed is that known as the fourth, and extends from the Illinois boundary line to Lake Superior, at the mouth of Montreal river, about two hundred and eighty-two miles. It divides Grant from LaFayette county, and passes through the eastern parts of Vernon, Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Chippewa, and Ashland counties. The base line separates Wisconsin from Illinois in north latitude forty-two degrees, thirty minutes. There are nearly seventeen hundred townships in the state. Each township is subdivided into thirty-six sections by lines running parallel to the sides of the township, one mile apart. A section is, therefore, one mile square, and contains six hundred and forty acres. In fractional townships, each section is numbered the same as the corresponding section in whole townships. Each section is subdivided into half-mile squares, called quarter-sections, each containing one hundred and sixty acres, and the subdivision is carried still further into half-quarter or quarter-quarter sections. It is found necessary to establish at stated intervals standard parallels, commonly called correction lines, to obviate the effect of the curvature of the earth's surface. The convergence in a single township is small, though quite perceptible, the actual excess in length of its south over its north line being in the state

about three rods. The townships north of the base line, therefore, become narrower toward the north, and if continued for too great a distance, this narrowing would cause serious inconvenience. In the state of Wisconsin there are four of these correction lines. The first is sixty miles north of the base line, and accordingly runs between townships ten and eleven. The second is between townships twenty and twenty-one, and so on. They are usually sixty miles apart. On these parallels, which form new base lines, fresh measurements are made from the principal meridian, and the corners of new townships are fixed six miles apart as on the original base line. This method of procedure not only takes up the error due to convergency of meridians, but arrests that caused by want of precision in the surveys already made.

The northern or western sections of townships, which contain more or less than six hundred and forty acres, are called fractional sections, for the reason that the surplusage or deficiency arising from errors in surveying, and from other causes, is by law added to or deducted from the western or northern ranges of sections according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from north to south.

As soon as the surveys were completed in southern Wisconsin and the Green Bay section, and a knowledge of the superior qualities of the land for agricultural purposes were known to the people, the emigration became large. In fact much land was taken possession of by settlers in advance of being surveyed and brought into market. As soon as the land offices at Green Bay, Mineral Point, and Milwaukee were located, public announcement was made by the government, of the time of the sale, when the lands were put up to the highest bidder, and such as were unsold were afterward subject to private entry. The first sales were held at Green Bay and Mineral Point in the year 1835. The sale at Milwaukee was in 1839. From the reports of the general land office, it appears that from 1835 to 1845 inclusive, there were sold at the three land offices from public sale, 2,958,592 $\frac{1}{10}$ acres, amounting to \$3,768,106.51.

Fort Howard military reservation was set apart by order of the president March 2, 1829, and comprised all the lands lying upon Fox river and Green bay, in township 24 north, range 20 east, 4th principal meridian, being about four thousand acres. The lands were abandoned for military purposes, by the war department, December 4, 1850. By an act of congress approved March 3, 1863, the commissioner of the general land office was authorized and directed to cause the reservation, including the site of the fort, containing three and four-hundredths acres, situated in the county of Brown, between Fox river and Beaver Dam run, and which is not included in the confirmations to T. C. Dousman and Daniel Whitney, nor in the grant to the state of Wisconsin, under resolutions of congress approved April 25, 1862, granting lands to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads, to be surveyed and subdivided into lots not less than one-fourth of an acre, and not more than forty acres, deducting such portions of the same as the public interest and convenience may require; and when so surveyed and platted, to be sold separately at auction. On the 10th of November, 1864, under directions of the commissioner, the lands were offered for sale at auction at the fort. About one-half of the lands were sold, and purchased by actual settlers, and but few for speculation. The fort and the lands contiguous were sold for six thousand four hundred dollars. The other lands sold brought about the sum of nineteen thousand dollars.

That portion of the reservation unsold was to be subject to private entry at the appraised value, and that portion lying between Duck creek and Beaver Dam creek, was subject to entry as other public lands were offered.

On the 20th of May, 1868, a joint resolution of congress was approved, by which the commissioner of the general land office was authorized and directed to cause a patent to be issued to the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company, in pursuance of a resolution passed by con-

gress, granting the same to the state of Wisconsin, approved April 25, 1862, and by act of the legislature approved June 16, 1862, granting the same to that company for eighty acres of land, as was surveyed and approved by said commissioner June 11, 1864. The lands thus donated are now used by the railroad company for their depot grounds

The Fort Crawford military reservation was purchased from J. H. Lockwood and James D. Doty by the government in the year 1829, and covered the front and main portions of farm lots numbered thirty-three and thirty-four, of the private land claims at Prairie du Chien, and comprised about one hundred and sixty acres. Fort Crawford was built on this tract in 1829, 1830 and 1831. There was also a reservation of section eighteen, township seven, north of range four west, known as the Cattle Yard. This land was at the mouth of the Kickapoo river, and is now known as the village of Wauzeka. In addition to these lands which were located in Wisconsin, there was a reservation of lands lying on the west side of the Mississippi river, in Iowa. The lands in Wisconsin were relinquished by the secretary of war, January 10, 1851, and were originally set apart by the president of the United States, February 17, 1843.

In the month of April, 1857, the secretary of war authorized Hon. H. M. Rice, of Minnesota, to sell that part of the reservation not improved, in tracts not exceeding forty acres each; and, in the month of June of that year, he sold at auction five hundred and seven acres of the reserve opposite Fort Crawford, none of which was claimed by actual settlers; and in the month of December, 1857, he sold the remainder to claimants of lands, also on the west side, and the section in Wisconsin known as the Cattle Yard, amounting to 177 $\frac{11}{16}$ acres. A portion of this reservation was subdivided into town lots, 80 by 140 feet, with streets 66 feet and alleys 20 feet wide. November 17, 1864, the acting commissioner of the general land office, by order of the war department, offered for sale at public auction at La Crosse the reservation at Fort Crawford, which had been surveyed and subdivided into town lots, eighty by one hundred and forty feet, with streets sixty-five feet and alleys twenty feet wide, conforming to the plat of the village of Prairie du Chien. The lands unsold were subsequently opened to private entry and disposed of.

The lands of the Fort Winnebago reservation were set apart by order of the president, February 9, 1835, and consisted of the following territory: sections two, three, and that part of four lying east of Fox river, and fractional section nine, all in township twelve, north of range nine east, also fractional section thirty-three, in township thirteen, north of range nine east, lying west of Fox river, and the fraction of section four, township twelve north, of range nine east, lying west of claim numbered twenty-one of A. Grignon, and adjacent to Fort Winnebago, reserved by order of the president, July 29, 1851. The whole amounting to about four thousand acres. September the first, 1853, these lands were by order of the president offered for sale at public auction at the fort, by F. H. Masten, assistant quartermaster United States army, having previously been surveyed into forty acre lots, and were purchased by J. B. Martin, G. C. Tallman, W. H. Wells, Wm. Wier, N. H. Wood, M. R. Keegan, and others.

The first land offices in Wisconsin were established under an act of congress approved June 26, 1834, creating additional land districts in the states of Illinois and Missouri, and in the territory north of the state of Illinois. The first section provides "that all that tract lying north of the state of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, included in the present territory of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south line, drawn from the northern boundary of Illinois along the range of township line west of Fort Winnebago to the Wisconsin river, and to be called — the one on the west side, the Wisconsin land district, and that on the east side the Green Bay land district of the territory of Michigan, which two districts shall embrace the country north of said rivers when the Indian title shall be

extinguished, and the Green Bay district may be divided so as to form two districts, when the president shall deem it proper;" and by section three of said act, the president was authorized to appoint a register and receiver for such office, as soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed.

An act of congress, approved June 15, 1836, divided the Green Bay land district, as established in 1834, "by a line commencing on the western boundary of said district, and running thence east between townships ten and eleven north, to the line between ranges seventeen and eighteen east, thence north between said ranges of townships to the line between townships twelve and thirteen north, thence east between said townships twelve and thirteen to Lake Michigan; and all the country bounded north by the division line here described, south by the base line, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the division line between ranges eight and nine east," to be constituted a separate district and known as the "Milwaukee land district." It included the present counties of Racine, Kenosha, Rock, Jefferson, Waukesha, Walworth and Milwaukee, and parts of Green, Dane, Washington, Ozaukee, Dodge and Columbia.

An act was approved March 3, 1847, creating an additional land district in the territory. All that portion of the public lands lying north and west of the following boundaries, formed a district to be known as the Chippewa land district: commencing at the Mississippi river on the line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, running thence east along said line to the fourth principal meridian, thence north along said meridian line to the line dividing townships twenty-nine and thirty, thence east along such township line to the Wisconsin river, thence up the main channel of said river to the boundary line between the state of Michigan and the territory of Wisconsin. The counties now included in this district are Pepin, Clark, Eau Claire, Dunn, Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Taylor, Chippewa, and parts of Buffalo, Trempeleau and Jackson; also, the new county of Price.

An act of congress, approved March 2, 1849, changed the location of the land office in the Chippewa district from the falls of St. Croix to Stillwater, in the county of St. Croix, in the proposed territory of Minnesota; and, by section two of the act, an additional land office and district was created, comprising all the lands in Wisconsin not included in the districts of land subject to sale at Green Bay, Milwaukee, or Mineral Point, which was to be known as the Western land district, and the president was authorized to designate the site where the office should be located. Willow River, now Hudson, was selected. The district was usually known as the St. Croix and Chippewa district, and included St. Croix, La Pointe, and parts of Chippewa and Marathon counties. By an act of congress, approved July 30, 1852, so much of the public lands in Wisconsin as lay within a boundary line commencing at the southwest corner of township fifteen, north of range two east of the fourth principal meridian, thence running due east to the southeast corner of township fifteen, north of range eleven, east of the fourth principal meridian, thence north along such range line to the north line of the state of Wisconsin, thence westwardly along said north line to the line between ranges one and two east of fourth principal meridian, thence south to the place of beginning, were formed into a new district, and known as the Stevens Point land district, and a land office located at that place.

The boundaries enclosed the present counties of Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Green Lake, Washara, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Marathon, Lincoln, Shawano, New and Marinette. The La Crosse land district was formed of the following territory: "Commencing at a point where the line between townships ten and eleven north touches the Mississippi river, thence due east to the fourth principal meridian, thence north to the line between townships fourteen and fifteen north, thence east to the southeast corner of township fifteen north, of range one east of the

fourth principal meridian, thence north on the range line to the south line of township number thirty-one north, thence west on the line between townships number thirty and thirty-one to the Chippewa river, thence down said river to its junction with the Mississippi river, thence down said river to the place of beginning." The present counties of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Eau Claire, Clark, and parts of Juneau and Chippewa were included in its limits.

By act of congress, approved February 24, 1855, an additional district was formed of all that portion of the Willow river land district lying north of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one, to be called the Fond du Lac district—the office to be located by the president as he might from time to time direct. The present counties of Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and part of Burnett were included within its boundaries.

By an act of congress, approved March 3, 1857, so much of the districts of land subject to sale at La Crosse and Hudson, in the state of Wisconsin, contained in the following boundaries, were constituted a new district, to be known as the Chippewa land district: North of the line dividing townships twenty-four and twenty-five north; south of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one north; west of the line dividing ranges one and two east; and east of the line dividing ranges eleven and twelve west. The location of the office was to be designated by the president as the public interest might require. The present counties of Chippewa, Taylor, Eau Claire and Clark were in this district.

There are at the present time six land offices in the state. They are located at Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Wausau, La Crosse, Bayfield and Eau Claire. By the provisions of law, when the number of acres of land in any one district is reduced to one hundred thousand acres, subject to private entry, the secretary of the interior is required to discontinue the office, and the lands remaining unsold are transferred to the nearest land office, to be there subject to sale. The power of locating these offices rests with the president (unless otherwise directed by law), who is also authorized to change and re-establish the boundaries of land districts whenever, in his opinion, the public service will be subserved thereby.

The pre-emption law of 1830 was intended for the benefit of actual settlers against competition in open market with non-resident purchasers. It gave every person who cultivated any part of a quarter section the previous year, and occupied the tract at the date mentioned, the privilege of securing it by payment of the minimum price at any time before the day fixed for the commencement of the public sale. To avail himself of this provision he was to file proof of cultivation and occupancy. As men frequently located claims in advance of the survey, it occasionally happened that two or more would find themselves upon the same quarter section, in which case the pre-emption law permitted two joint occupants to divide the quarter section equally between them, whereupon each party received a certificate from the land office, authorizing him to locate an additional eighty acres, elsewhere in the same land district, not interfering with other settlers having the right of preference. This was called a *floating right*. This provision of the law was ingeniously perverted from its plain purpose in various ways.

As fast as these evasions came to the notice of the department, all certificates given to occupants of the same quarter section in excess of the two first, or to more than one member of the same family, to employees, to any person who had not paid for eighty acres originally occupied, as well as those which were not located at the time of such payment, and the additional tract paid for before the public sale, were held to be worthless or fraudulent; but a large number of these certificates had been issued, and passed into the hands of speculators and designing men, and were a source of almost endless vexation and annoyance to settlers. The law of 1830

expired by limitation in one year from its passage, but was revived by the law of 1834 for two years. In the interim no settler could obtain his land by pre-emption. The law of 1834 extended only to those who had made cultivation in 1833, consequently the settlers of later date were excluded from its benefits. Meanwhile the fraudulent floats were freely used to dispossess actual settlers as late as 1835.

The pre-emption law of congress, approved September 4, 1841, provided that every person who should make a settlement in person on public land, and erect a dwelling, should be authorized to enter a quarter section (one hundred and sixty acres), at the minimum price (one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre), and thus secure the same against competition; and if any person should settle upon and improve land subject to private entry, he might within thirty days give notice to the register of the land office of his intention to claim the land settled upon, and might within one year upon making proof of his right, enter the land at the minimum price.

At the public land sales at Mineral Point, held in 1835, all those tracts on which lead was found, or on which it was supposed to exist, were reserved to the United States, and were leased under certain regulations by the government for a rent of ten per centum of all the lead raised. The quantity of land thus reserved was estimated at one million acres. Considerable difficulty was found in collecting these rents, and subsequently it was abandoned, as the amount expended in collecting exceeded the value of the lead collected. In the period of four years the government suffered a loss of over nineteen thousand dollars.

The act of congress, approved July 11, 1846, authorized the sale of the reserved mineral lands in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and provided that, after six months' public notice, the lands should not be subject to the rights of pre-emption until after the same had been offered at public sale, when they should be subject to private entry. The law also provided, that, upon satisfactory proof being made to the register and receiver of the proper land office, any tract or tracts of land containing a mine or mines of lead ore actually discovered and being worked, would be sold in such legal subdivisions as would include lead mines, and no bid should be received therefor at less than the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and if such tract or tracts should not be sold at such public sale, at such price, nor should be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, the same should be subject to sale as other lands. This act was changed by an act approved March 3, 1847, providing that any one being in possession by actual occupancy of a mine discovered prior to the passage of this act, who should pay the same rents as those who held leases from the secretary of war, should be entitled to purchase the lands prior to the day of sale at five dollars per acre. Mineral lands were to be offered for sale in forty acre pieces, and no bids were to be received less than five dollars per acre, and if not sold they were then to be subject to private entry at the same price. In 1847 or 1848 the reserved mineral lands were sold at public sale at Mineral Point at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and they were all disposed of at that price.

Soon after the formation of Wisconsin territory, an act was passed by its legislature, approved January 5, 1838, incorporating the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company, and by an act of congress approved June 18 of the same year, a grant of land was made to aid in the construction of the canal. The grant consisted of the odd-numbered sections on a belt of ten miles in width from Lake Michigan to Rock river, amounting to 139,190 acres. Of those lands 43,447 acres were sold at public sale in July, 1839, at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Work was commenced on the canal at Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee river for a short distance from its outlet was improved by the construction of a dam across the river, which was made available for manufacturing and other purposes. A canal was also built about a mile in length and forty feet wide, leading from it down on the west bank of the river. Much

dissatisfaction subsequently arose; the purchasers at this sale, and others occupying these canal and reserved lands felt the injustice of being compelled to pay double price for their lands, and efforts were made to repeal all laws authorizing further sales, and to ask congress to repeal the act making the grant. The legislation on the subject of this grant is voluminous. In 1862 the legislature of the state passed an act to ascertain and settle the liabilities, if any, of Wisconsin and the company, and a board of commissioners was appointed for that purpose. At the session of the legislature in 1863, the committee made a report with a lengthy opinion of the attorney-general of the state. The views of that officer were, that the company had no valid claims for damages against the state. In this opinion the commissioners concurred. On the 23d of March, 1875, an act was approved by the governor, giving authority to the attorney-general to discharge and release of record any mortgage before executed to the late territory of Wisconsin, given to secure the purchase money or any part thereof of any lands granted by congress to aid in the construction of this canal. The quantity of lands unsold was subsequently made a part of the 500,000 acre tract granted by congress for school purposes. It is believed the whole matter is now closed against further legislative enactments.

The next grant of lands made by congress for internal improvements in Wisconsin, was one approved August 8, 1846, entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by canal." By this act there was granted to Wisconsin on her becoming a state, for improving the navigation of the above-named streams, and constructing the canal to unite the same, a quantity of land equal to one-half of three sections in width on each side of Fox river, and the lakes through which it passes from its mouth to the point where the portage canal should enter the same, and each side of the canal from one stream to the other, reserving the alternate sections to the United States with certain provisions in relation thereto. On the 3d of August, 1854, an act of congress was approved, authorizing the governor of Wisconsin to select the balance of lands to which the state was entitled to under the provisions of the act of 1846, out of any unsold government lands subject to private entry in the state, the quantity to be ascertained upon the principles which governed the final adjustment of the grant to the state of Indiana, for the Wabash and Erie canal, approved May 9, 1848. In the years 1854 and 1855, acts of congress were passed, defining and enlarging the grant. Under the grants of 1846, 1854 and 1855, the number of acres donated for this purpose and certified to the state, was 674,100.

After the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, by an act of its legislature, approved August 8, 1848, a board of public works was created, through which the work of improving the said rivers, by the application thereto of the proceeds of the sale of the lands granted by congress, was undertaken by the state.

It soon became apparent that the moneys realized from the sale of lands were insufficient to meet the obligations of the state issued by its board of public works as they became due; and in 1853 the work was turned over to the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement company, a corporation created under an act of the legislature of Wisconsin approved July 6, 1853. In 1856, by an act of the legislature of Wisconsin, approved October 3, 1856, the lands granted by congress then unsold were granted by the state, through the said company, to trustees, with power to sell, and to hold the proceeds in trust for the payment of state indebtedness, the completion of the work, thereafter for the payment of bonds issued by the said company, and the balance, if any, for the company itself.

In February, 1866, the trustees, in execution of the powers contained in the deed of trust made to them, and pursuant to a judgment of the circuit court of Fond du Lac county, sold at public sale at Appleton, Wisconsin, the works of improvement and the balance of lands granted

by congress then unsold, and applied the proceeds to the purposes expressed in the deed of trust. The proceeds were sufficient to pay in full the expenses of the trust, the then outstanding state indebtedness, and to provide a fund sufficient to complete the work according to the plan specified in the act approved October 3, 1856.

Under an act of the legislature of Wisconsin approved April 13, 1861, and the acts amendatory thereof, the purchasers at said sale, on the 15th day of August, 1866, filed their certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and thereby became incorporated as the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company, holding, as such company, the said works of improvement.

At a subsequent date, under instructions from the engineer department of the United States, the surveys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers were placed in the charge of General G. K. Warren, and by act of congress approved July 7, 1870, the secretary of war was authorized to appoint a board of arbitrators to ascertain how much the government should pay to the successors of the Improvement company, the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company, for the transfer of all its property and rights; and by a subsequent act, approved June 10, 1872, an appropriation was made therefor.

The legislation on matters connected with the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement would make a chapter of itself. The work is now in charge of the government, and will be prosecuted to completion in a satisfactory manner.

On the 29th of May, 1848, an act was approved by the president "to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," by which certain propositions were to be submitted to the convention which were to be acted upon, and subsequently submitted to the people for their approval. The first constitutional convention was held in October, 1846, and, having framed a constitution, it was submitted to a vote of the people at the election in 1847, and it was rejected. The second convention met December 15, 1847, and, having formed a constitution, it was adopted by the people at the election in 1848. The following are the propositions proposed by congress :

1. That section sixteen numbered in every township of the public lands of said state, and where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the said state for the use of schools.

2. That seventy-two sections, or two entire townships, of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a university by act of congress approved June 12, 1838, are hereby granted and conveyed to the state, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such university in such manner as the legislature may prescribe.

3. That ten entire sections of land to be selected and located under the direction of the legislature, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter of a section from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the state are granted to the state for completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature.

4. That all salt-springs within the state, not exceeding twelve in number, shall be granted to the state, to be selected by the legislature, and when selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature shall direct.

The title to all lands and other property which accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat, or otherwise, were, by the provisions of the constitution of the state, vested in the state; and the people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, were declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within its jurisdiction; and all lands, the title of which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

The act of congress for the admission of the state into the Union gave formal assent to the

grant relative to the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement, and the lands reserved to the United States by said grant, and also the grant to the territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock river, were to be offered for sale at the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

By the provisions of the state constitution, the secretary of state, the state treasurer and attorney-general, were constituted a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. In the year 1850 the commissioners put into market, for the first time, the school lands which had been donated to the state. The total quantity of lands offered was 148,021, 44-100 acres, which sold for the sum of \$444,265.19.

By an act of congress, approved September 4, 1841, there were granted to the state 500,000 acres of land, which were, by act of the territorial legislature of 1849, appropriated to the school fund, and the unsold lands of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company, amounting to about 140,000 acres, were to be included as a part of the above grant. These lands, and the sixteenth section of each township, make up the whole of the school lands of the state. The whole number of acres sold up to the year 1877 is 1,243,984 acres, and there remain unsold, subject to entry, 216,016 acres.

The state university land grant was made in 1838, and seventy-two sections set apart and reserved. The lands were selected in 1845 and 1846. On the 15th of December, 1854, an act of congress was approved, relinquishing to the state the lands reserved for the salt-springs, and seventy-two sections were granted in lieu thereof, in aid of the university of the state. The number of acres amounts to 92,160, all of which have been sold except 4,407 acres, which are subject to entry. Under the re-organization and enlargement of the university, under provisions of chapter 114, of general laws of 1866, section thirteen provides, among other things, that the income of a fund to be derived from the sales of the two hundred and forty thousand acres, granted by congress by act approved July 2, 1862, entitled: "An act donating lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," be devoted to the state university, and the funds arising therefrom to be known as the "agricultural college fund." All of the grant of lands have been sold except 51,635 acres. The quantity of lands donated by act of congress August 6, 1846, for the purpose of completing or erecting public buildings at the seat of government, known as "Capitol Lands," amounted to ten entire sections, or six thousand four hundred acres. A grant of lands was made to the state by act of congress, approved September 28, 1850, of all the swamp and overflowed lands within its limits. The total number of acres of this grant, as certified to the state from the government, to the year 1877, is 1,869,677.

A grant of land was made by congress, approved March 3, 1863, for the construction of a military road from Fort Wilkins, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Wisconsin, of every alternate section of public lands, designated by even numbers for three sections in width on each side of said road, and subject to the disposal of the legislature. In 1865 sales of land were made to the number of 85,961.89 acres, which realized the sum of \$114,856.54.

An act of congress was approved June 25, 1864, granting lands to the state to build a military road from Wausau, Wisconsin, to Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, of every alternate section of land designated as odd sections, for three sections in width on each side of the road. The grant was accepted by the state by law, approved April 10, 1865.

An act was also passed by congress, approved April 10, 1866, granting to the state of Wisconsin a donation of public lands to aid in the construction of a breakwater and harbor and ship

canal at the head of Sturgeon bay, Wis., to connect the waters of Green bay with Lake Michigan. The grant was for 200,000 acres of land. The grant was accepted by the legislature of 1868. In 1874, the same body by resolution transferred to the Sturgeon bay and Lake Michigan ship canal and harbor company 32,342 acres, and the remaining portion was authorized to be sold for agricultural purposes by said company.

The first railroad grant in Wisconsin was by act of congress, approved June 3, 1856, by the first session of which there was granted to the state, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Madison or Columbus, by the way of Portage City, to the St. Croix river or lake, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield; and from Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, northerly to the state line, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads, respectively; the land to be applied exclusively in the construction of said roads, and to no other purpose whatever, and subject to the disposal of the legislature, and the same shall remain public highways for the use of the government, free from toll and other charges upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States, with other conditions as to the disposal of said lands.

The grant was accepted by the legislature by an act approved October 8, 1856, and on the 11th of the same month an act was approved granting a portion of the lands to the La Crosse & Mississippi railroad company, who were to carry out all the requirements of the original grant. A supplementary act was approved the same session, October 13, incorporating the Wisconsin & Superior railroad, which company was required to commence the construction of their road on or before January 1, 1857, and to complete the same to Oshkosh before August 1, 1858. Of this land grant John W. Cary says: "That portion of the grant given to aid in the construction of a railroad northerly to the state line was conferred on the Wisconsin & Superior railroad company. This company was organized in the interest of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac railroad company, and that part of the grant was transferred to it. The road was, in 1859, extended to Oshkosh, and thence to Menasha, and finally to Green Bay. In the panic of 1857, the company failed to meet its obligations, but was afterward enabled to go on, and continued in possession until June 2, 1859, when its road was sold on the foreclosures of the mortgages given thereon; and on the sixth of the same month the present Chicago & Northwestern railroad company was organized under the statute, by purchasers at said sale, and took possession."

A large portion of the original grant was given for the construction of a road from Madison or Columbus to the St. Croix river, as before stated. The La Crosse company, during the years 1857 and 1858, completed its main line to La Crosse; the Watertown line, from Watertown to Columbus, and partially graded the line from Madison to Portage City. Neither it nor its successors ever received any part of the lands of the land grant.

In 1856 and 1857, the La Crosse & Milwaukee railroad graded most of the line from Madison to Portage. After the failure of the company, this line was abandoned, and so remained until 1870, when a new company was organized, under the name of the Madison & Portage City railroad company. In 1873, an act was passed chartering the Tomah & Lake St. Croix railroad company, and repealing and annulling that portion of the land grant which bestowed the lands from Tomah to Lake St. Croix upon the La Crosse company, and bestowing the same upon the company chartered by this act. This road is known as the West Wisconsin railroad.

An act of congress was approved May 5, 1864, granting lands to aid in the construction of certain roads in the state. This was a re-enactment of the law of 1856, and divided the grant in three sections, one of which was for a road from a point on the St. Croix river or lake, between

townships twenty-five and thirty-one, to the west end of Lake Superior, and from some point on the line of said road, to be selected by the state, to Bayfield — every alternate section designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road; with an indemnity extending twenty miles on each side, was granted, under certain regulations; another, for aiding in building a road from Tomah to the St. Croix river, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one — every alternate section by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the road; another for aiding and constructing a railroad from Portage City, Berlin, Doty's Island, or Fond du Lac, as the legislature may determine, in a northwestern direction, to Bayfield, on Lake Superior, and a grant of every alternate section designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road, was donated.

The legislature of 1865 failed to agree upon a disposition of the grant. The succeeding legislature conferred the grant partly upon the "Winnebago & Lake Superior Railroad Company," and partly upon the "Portage & Superior Railroad Company," the former April 6, 1866, and the latter April 9, 1866. The two companies were consolidated, under the name of the "Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad," by act of the legislature, March 6, 1869, and by act of legislature approved February 4, 1871, the name was changed to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad."

HEALTH OF WISCONSIN.

By JOSEPH HOBBS, M.D.

An article on state health, necessarily embracing the etiology, or causes of disease, involves the discussion of the geographical position of the state; its area, physical features; its elevations, depressions; water supply; drainage; its mean level above the sea; its geology; climatology; the nationality of its people; their occupations, habits, food, education; and, indeed, of all the physical, moral and mental influences which affect the public health.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The geographical position of Wisconsin, considered in relation to health, conveys an immediate and favorable impression, which is at once confirmed by a reference to the statistical atlas of the United States. On its north it is bounded by Lake Superior, Minnesota, and the northern peninsula of Michigan; on the south by Illinois; on the east by Lake Michigan, and on the west by the Mississippi. It lies between $42^{\circ} 30'$ and $46^{\circ} 55'$ N. latitude, and between 87° and $92^{\circ} 50'$ W. long.; is 285 miles long from north to south, and 255 in breadth from east to west, giving it an area of some 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Its natural surface divisions, or proportions, are 16 per cent. of prairie, 50 of timber, 19 of openings, 15 of marsh, mineral undefined. North of 45° the surface is nearly covered with vast forests of pine. The proportion of the state cultivated is nearly one-sixth.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Among these, its lacustrine character is most conspicuous, so much so that it may not inaptly be called the state of a thousand lakes, its smaller ones being almost universal and innumerable.

It has an almost artificially perfect arrangement of its larger rivers, both for supply and drainage, is rolling in its surface, having several dividing ridges or water sheds, and varies from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, Blue Mounds being 1,729 feet above sea level. Its pine and thickly wooded lands are being rapidly denuded, and to some extent converted to agricultural purposes; its marshes in the north are being reclaimed for cranberry cultivation, and in the more thickly settled parts of the state for hay purposes. The surface of the state is beautifully diversified with stream, waterfall and rapids; richly wooded bluffs several hundred feet in height, assuming the most romantic and pleasing forms, and composed of sandstone, magnesian limestone, granite, trap, etc. The health and summer resorts of Wisconsin are illustrative of its beauty, and its numerous mineral springs have long since formed an important feature of its character for salubrity.

GEOLOGY.

The geology of Wisconsin does not require from us but a very general notice, as it is only from its relation to disease that we have to consider it. This relation is in a measure apparent in the fact that everywhere the topographical features are governed by the strata below them. The relationship will be seen still further in the chemical or sanitary influence of the geological structures. Through the greater part of the south half of the state limestone is found, the cliff prevailing in the mineral region, and the blue in the other parts; while in the north part of the state the primitive rocks, granite, slate, and sandstone prevail. South of the Wisconsin river sandstone in layers of limestone, forming the most picturesque bluffs, abounds. While west of Lake Michigan extends up to these rocks the limestone formation, being rich in timber or prairie land. Sandstone is found underneath the blue limestone. The general dip of the stratified rocks of the state is toward the south, about 8 feet to the mile.

Medical geology treats of geology so far only as it affects health. Thus, some diluvial soils and sands are known to be productive of malarial fevers; others, of a clayey character, retaining water, are productive of cold damp, and give rise to pulmonary and inflammatory diseases; while others still, being very porous, are promotive of a dry and equable atmosphere. In the Potsdam rocks arise our purest waters and best supply, while our magnesian limestone rocks (a good quality of this kind of rock being composed of nearly equal parts of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia) affect the water to the extent of producing simple diarrhoea in those unaccustomed to drinking it, as is observed in southern visitors, and was especially noticeable in the rebel prisoners at Camp Randall, though singularly enough do not seem to produce stone and gravel, as is alleged of the same kind of water in the north of England. Why this is so—if so—is a question of some interest. Goitre and cretinism are both attributed to the use of the same magnesian limestone water. Goitre is by no means an uncommon affection here, but not common enough, perhaps, to warrant us in thinking its special cause is in the water. Boiling the water is a preventive of all injurious effects. There is still another objection—particularly applicable to cities—to this kind of water, the carbonates of lime and magnesia which it contains, not simply making it hard, but giving it the power to promote the decomposition of organic matters, and thus where the soil is sandy or porous, endangering the purity of our well-water. Geology in general affects all our soils and their products; all our drainage; even our architecture, the material with which we build. Our building stone for half of the state is a magnesian limestone, a rather soft or poor quality of which will absorb one-third of its bulk of water, or two and a half gallons to the cubic foot, while most kinds of sandstone are nearly as porous as loose sand, and in some of them the penetrability for air and water is the same. (A single brick of poor quality will absorb a pint of water). Such materials used in the construction

of our dwellings, without precautionary measures, give rise to rheumatism, other grave diseases, and loss of strength. Besides, this character of stone absorbs readily all kinds of liquid and gaseous impurities, and though hardening in dry air, decays soon when exposed to underground moisture. The material of which our roads are made, as well as the kind of fuel we use in our homes, have the same unquestionable relationship to geology and disease.

DRAINAGE.

The natural drainage of the state, bearing in mind that the mean elevation of its hydrographical axis is about 1,000 feet above the sea level, is as excellent as it is obvious. (A line running from Lake Michigan across the state to the Mississippi, shows an elevation of about 500 feet). North its drainage is by a few rapid but insignificant streams into Lake Superior, while east it increases greatly and enters Lake Michigan by way of Green bay. The principal part of the supply and drainage, however, is from the extreme north to the southwest through the center of the state, by five large rivers, which empty themselves into the Mississippi at almost equal distances from each other.

CLIMATOLOGY.

The climatology of Wisconsin will be exhibited in the observations taken at different times, for longer or shorter periods, and at different points of the state. But it must be borne in mind that climate depends quite as much and very frequently more upon the physical surroundings, upon the presence of large bodies of water, like our lakes, upon large forests, like our pineries, like our heavy hard-woods, and of land elevations and depressions, upon isothermal lines, etc., as it does upon latitude. Our historic period is of a character too brief for us to assume to speak of our climate, or of all the changing causes which influence it—in a positive manner, our horticultural writers, to make the difficulty still greater, affirming that it has *several climates within itself*; still, sufficient data have been gathered from sufficiently reliable sources to enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the subject.

The great modifiers of our climate are our lakes. These, bounding as they do, the one, Lake Superior (600 feet above the level of the sea, 420 miles long and 160 broad), on the north side of the state, and the other, Lake Michigan (578 feet above the sea level, 320 miles long and 84 broad), on the east side of the state, serve to govern the range of the thermometer and the mean temperature of the seasons, as much as they are governed in New England by the ocean. Our climate is consequently very much like that of the New England sea-board. They both exhibit the same extremes and great extremes, have the same broadly marked continental features at some seasons, and decided tropical features at others. It is of special interest in this connection to know that the climate between the eastern coast and the lakes increases in rigor as one advances west until the lakes are reached, and again becomes still more rigorous as one advances into the interior west of the lakes, thus affording proof, if proof were wanting, of the modifying and agreeable influences of large bodies of water.

During the winter the mean temperature of the east on the New England coast is 8.38 higher than the west (beyond the lakes); during the spring 3.53 lower; during the summer 6.99 lower; and during the autumn 1.54 higher. In the mean temperature for the year there is but a fractional difference. That the winters are less rigorous and the summers more temperate on the Great Lakes is demonstrated to be owing not to elevation, but, as on the ocean, to the equalizing agency of an expanse of water.

On the lakes the annual ratio of fair days is 117, and on the New England coast 215; the

cloudy days are as 127 to 73; the rainy as 63 to 46, and the snowy as 45 to 29. In the former the prevailing weather is cloudy, and in the latter it is fair. The immense forests on the upper lake shores of course exercise a considerable influence in the modification of our temperature, as well as in the adding to our rain-fall and cloudy days. A climate of this character, with its attendant rains, gives us that with which we are so abundantly supplied, great variety of food, both for man and beast, the choicest kinds of fruits and vegetables in the greatest profusion, and of the best quality, streams alive with fish, woods and prairies with game, the noblest trees, the most exquisite flowers, and the best breeds of domestic animals the world can boast of.

The semi-tropical character of our summer, and its resemblance to that of New England, is shown by the mean temperature — 70° — for three months at Salem, Massachusetts, at Albany, New York, at southern Wisconsin, Fort Snelling and Fort Benton on the Upper Missouri, being the same; while at Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis, it is 75° , and around the gulf of Mexico it is 80° . Another feature of our climate is worthy the notice of invalids and of those who make the thermometer their guide for comfort. It is a well-ascertained fact that during the colder seasons the lake country is not only relatively, but positively, warmer than places far south of it. The thermometer, during the severe cold of January, 1856, did not fall so low at the coldest, by 10° to 15° at Lake Superior as at Chicago at the same time. This remark holds true of the changes of all periods of duration, even if continued over a month. The mean temperature at Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin, 600 feet above the level of the Atlantic, latitude $44^{\circ} 40'$, longitude 87° , observations for nine years, is 44.93; and at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, 580 feet above the level of the Atlantic, latitude $43^{\circ} 3'$, longitude $90^{\circ} 53'$, observations for four years, is 45.65, giving a just idea of our mean temperature for the state. Under the head of distribution of heat in winter, it is found that the maximum winter range at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, for sixteen years, is 9.4.

HYETAL OR RAIN CHARACTER.

Wisconsin is situated within what is termed the *area of constant precipitation*, neither affected by a rainy season, nor by a partial dry season. The annual quantity of rain on an average for three years at Fort Crawford, was 29.54 inches, and at Fort Howard the mean annual on an average of four years, was 38.83 inches. The annual quantity of rain, on an average of three years was 31.88 inches at Fort Winnebago, situate (opposite the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers) 80 miles west of Lake Michigan and 112 miles southwest of Green Bay. The rain-fall is less in the lake district than in the valley of the Mississippi in the same latitudes. One of the peculiarities of our winters is the almost periodical rain-fall of a few days in the middle of the winter (usually in the middle of January), which extends to the Atlantic coast, while north and northwest of us the dry cold continues without a break, winter being uniform and severe, characterized by aridity and steady low temperature. Another peculiarity of our climate is, the number of snowy and rainy days is increased disproportionately to the actual quantity — the large bodies of water on the boundaries of the state, contrary to the popular opinion, reducing the annual quantity of rain in their immediate vicinity instead of adding to it, the heavier precipitation being carried further away. One of the most pleasing features of our climate is its frequent succession of showers in summer, tempering as it does our semi-tropical heat, increasing the fertility of the soil, and carpeting our prairies with a green as grateful to the eye as that of England.

The hygrometric condition of Wisconsin may be judged of with proximate accuracy by that given of Poultney, Iowa:

Day.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporat'n	Humidity, per cent.	Day.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporat'n	Humidity, per cent.
10th.....	92°	78°	51	19th.....	94°	81°	55
11.....	87	75	55	20.....	97	81	48
12.....	92	77	48	21.....	96	80	47
13.....	96	81	50	29.....	81	72	63
14.....	93	78	44	30.....	84	71	50

The average depth of snow for three years, at Beloit, Wisconsin, was twenty-five inches, while at Oxford county, Maine, the average for twelve years was ninety inches. The isohyetal lines of the mean precipitation of rain and melted snow, for the year 1872, show that of Wisconsin to be thirty-two.

ISOTHERMS.

The mean temperature of spring is represented by the isotherm of 45° F. which enters Wisconsin from the west about forty miles south of Hudson, passing in a nearly southeast direction, and crosses the south line of the state near the west line of Walworth county. It then passes nearly around the head of Lake Michigan, then northeast until it reaches the latitude of Milwaukee, whence it passes in a somewhat irregular course east through Ontario, New York, and Massachusetts, entering the ocean in the vicinity of Boston. The summer mean isotherm of 70° F. enters Wisconsin from the west but little farther north than the spring isotherm, and passes through the state nearly parallel with the course of that line, crossing the southern boundary near the east line of Walworth county; passing through Chicago it goes in a direction a little south of east, and enters the Atlantic at New Haven. The mean isotherm of 47° F. for autumn, enters the state about twenty miles north of Prairie du Chien, passing in a direction a little north of east through Portage, and enters Lake Michigan near Manitowoc. The isotherm of 20° F. representing the mean temperature of winter, enters the state near Prairie du Chien, passes east and north and enters Lake Michigan at Sturgeon bay. The annual mean temperature is represented by the isotherm of 45° F. which enters the state near Prairie du Chien, passes across the state in a direction a little south of east, and enters Lake Michigan a little south of Milwaukee.

What influence these isotherms have upon our belts of disease there are no data to show. But from their influence upon vegetable life, one can not but infer a similar good influence on the animal economy. This is a question for the future.

BAROMETRICAL.

Yearly mean of barometer at 32° F. as observed at the University of Wisconsin, altitude 1,088 feet above the sea:

1869.....	28.932 inches.	1873.....	28.892 inches.
1870.....	28.867 "	1874.....	28.867 "
1871.....	28.986 "	1875.....	28.750 "
1872.....	28.898 "	1876.....	28.920 "

Atmospheric pressure, as indicated by the barometer, is an important element in the causation of disease, far more so than is generally thought. The barometer indicates not only the coming of the storm, but that state of the atmosphere which gives rise to health at one time, and to disease at another. When the barometer is high, both the body and mind have a feeling of elasticity, of vigor and activity, and when the barometer ranges low, the feelings of both are just the reverse; and both of these states, commonly attributed to temperature, are mostly the result of change in the barometric pressure. Many inflammations, as of the lungs, etc., commonly

attributed to change in the temperature, have their origin in barometrical vicissitudes.

WINDS.

Generally speaking, the atmospheric movement is from the west. It is of little purpose what the surface wind may be, as this does not affect the fact of the *constancy* of the *westerly winds* in the middle latitudes. The showers and cumulus clouds of the summer always have this movement. The belt of westerly winds is the belt of constant and equally distributed rains, the feature of our winds upon which so much of our health and comfort depends.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CHANGES FROM SETTLING THE STATE.

There are many theories afloat concerning the effects of reclaiming the soil and the destruction of its forests. To us, a new people and a new state, the question is one of great moment, the more so that it is still in our power not only to watch the effects of such changes, but still more so to control them in a measure for our good. As to the effects upon animal and vegetable life, it would appear that so far as relates to the clearing away of forests, the whole change of conditions is limited to the surface, and dependent for the most part on the retention and slow evaporation in the forest, in contrast with the rapid drainage and evaporation in the open space. The springs, diminishing in number and volume in our more settled parts of the state, do not indicate a lessening rain-fall. It is a well ascertained fact that in other places so denuded, which have been allowed to cover themselves again with forests, the springs reappear, and the streams are as full as before such denudation. With us, happily, while the destruction of forests is going on in various parts of the state, their *second growth* is also going on, both in the pineries, where new varieties of hard-wood take the place of the pine, and in the more cultivated parts of the state, cultivation forbidding, as it does, the practice so much in vogue some years ago, of running fires through the undergrowth. Thus, though the renewal of forests may not be keeping pace with their destruction, it would seem clear that as time advances, the springs and streams in the more cultivated sections of the state will fill and flow again, increasing in proportion as the second growth increases and expands.

The change, however, from denudation, though strictly limited to the surface, affects the surface in other ways than simply in the retention and evaporation of rain. When the winter winds are blowing, the want of the sheltering protection of belts of trees is bitterly felt, both by man and beast. And so, too, in the almost tropical heats of the summer; both languish and suffer from the want of shade. Nor is the effect of denudation less sensibly felt by vegetable life. The growing of our more delicate fruits, like the peach, the plum, the pear, the better varieties of the cherry and gooseberry, with the beautiful half-hardy flowering shrubs, all of which flourished so well in a number of our older counties some twenty years ago, are as a rule no longer to be found in those localities, having died out, as is believed, from exposure to the cold winds, to the south west winds in particular, and for want of the protecting influence of the woods. In fruits, however, we have this compensation, that, while the more tender varieties have been disappearing, the hardier and equally good varieties, especially of apples, have been increasing, while the grape (than which nothing speaks better for climatology), of which we grow some 150 varieties, the strawberry, the raspberry, blackberry and currant, etc., hold their ground. Nor are the cattle suffering as much as formerly, or as much as is perhaps popularly believed, from this want of forests or tree shelter. With the better breeds which our farmers have been able of late years to purchase, with better blood and better food, and better care, our stock instead of dwindling in condition, or in number, from the effect of cold, has progressed in quality and quantity, and competes with the best in the Chicago and the New York markets.

There can, however, be no doubt that the planting of groves and belts of trees in exposed localities, would be serviceable in many ways; in tempering the air and imparting to it an agreeable moisture in the summer; in modifying the severity of the cold in winter; in moderating the extreme changes to which our climate is subject; and thus in a measure preventing those discomforts and diseases which occur from sudden changes of temperature. Besides, these plantings, when made between our homes or villages and malarial marshes *southwest* of us, serve (by the aid of our prevailing southwest winds) to break up, to send over and above and beyond us the malarial substratum of air to which we are otherwise injuriously exposed.

The effects of reclaiming the soil, or "breaking" as it is called in the west, have, years ago, when the state first began to be settled, been disastrous to health and to life. The moist sod being turned over in hot weather, and left to undergo through the summer a putrifying fomentative process, gave rise to the worst kind of malarial, typhoid (bilious) and dysenteric disease. Not, however, that the virulence or mortality altogether depended upon the soil emanations. These were undoubtedly aggravated by the absolute poverty of the early settlers, who were wanting in everything, in proper homes, proper food and proper medical attendance, medicines and nursing. These fevers have swept the state years ago, particularly in the autumns of 1844 and 1845, but are now only observed from time to time in limited localities, following in the autumn the summer's "breaking." But it is pleasing to be able to add that through the advancing prosperity of the state, the greater abundance of the necessities and comforts of life, and the facilities for obtaining medical care, the diseases incident to "settling" are much less common and much less fatal than formerly.

RELATIONS OF CLIMATOLOGY TO SANITARY STATUS.

One of the principal reasons for gathering climatological observations, is to obtain sanitary information, which serves to show us where man may live with the greatest safety to his health. Every country, we might perhaps correctly say every state, has, if not its peculiar diseases, at least its peculiar type of diseases. And by nothing is either this type or variety of disease so much influenced as by climate. Hence the great importance of the study of climatology to health and disease, nay, even to the kind of medicine and to the regulating of the dose to be given. It is, however, best to caution the reader that these meteorological observations are not always made at points where they would most accurately show the salubrity of a geographical district, by reason of the fact that the positions were chosen not for this special purpose, but for purely military purposes. We allude to the forts of Wisconsin, from which our statistics for the most part come. Another caution it is also well to bear in mind in looking over the class of diseases reported at these stations in connection with their observations. The diseases are those of the military of the period, a class from which no very favorable health reports could be expected, considering their habits, exposure, and the influences incidental to frontier life.

The geography of disease and climate is of special interest to the public, and a knowledge especially necessary to the state authorities, as it is only by such a knowledge that state legislation can possibly restrain or root out the endemic diseases of the state. In connection with the gathering of vital statistics must go the collection of meteorological and topographical statistics, as without these two latter the former is comparatively useless for sanitary purposes. More particularly does this apply to the malarial diseases of the state.

Acclimation is very rarely discussed or even alluded to by our people in relation to Wisconsin, for the reason that, come from whatever part of Europe men may, or from the eastern states, acclimation is acquired for the most part unconsciously, rarely attended by any malarial affection, unless by exposure in such low, moist localities, where even the natives of the state could not

live with impunity. It seems to be well enough established that where malaria exists, whether in London, New York, or Wisconsin; where the causes of malarial disease are permanent, the effects are permanent, and that there is no positive acclimation to malaria. Hence it should follow that since life and malaria are irreconcilable, we should root out the enemy, as we readily can by drainage and cultivation, or, where drainage is impossible, by the planting of those shrubs or trees which are found to thrive best, and thereby prove the best evaporators in such localities. Our climate, approximating as it does the 45th degree (being equi-distant from the equator and pole), would *a priori* be a common ground of compromise and safety, and from this geographical position is not liable to objections existing either north or south of us.

INFLUENCE OF NATIONALITIES.

Our population is of such a confessedly heterogeneous character that naturally enough it suggests the question: Has this intermingling of different nationalities sensibly affected our health conditions? Certainly not, so far as intermarriages between the nations of the Caucasian race are concerned. This opinion is given first upon the fact that our classes of diseases have neither changed nor increased in their intensity by reason of such admixture, so far as can be learned by the statistics or the history of disease in the northwest. Imported cases of disease are of course excepted. Second, because all that we can gather from statistics and history concerning such intermingling of blood goes to prove that it is beneficial in every respect, physically, mentally and morally.

England, of all nations, is said to be the best illustration of the good attending an intermingling of the blood of different nations, for the reason that the English character is supposed to be, comparatively speaking, good, and that of all countries she has been perhaps more frequently invaded, and to a greater or less part settled by foreign peoples than any other.

From a residence of nearly a quarter of a century in the center of Wisconsin, and from an adequate knowledge of its people, whose nationalities are so various and whose intermarriages are so common, it is at least presumable that we should have heard of or noted any peculiar or injurious results, had any such occurred. None such, however, have been observed. Some fears have been expressed concerning the influence of Celtic blood upon the American temperament, already too nervous, as is alleged. It is scarcely necessary to say that these fears are unsupported by figures or facts. Reasoning from analogy, it would seem safe to affirm that the general intermingling by intermarriage now going on in our population, confined to the Caucasian nationalities, will tend to preserve the good old Anglo-Saxon character, rather than to create any new character for our people. If this view needed support or confirmation, it is to be found in some very interesting truths in relation to it. Mr. Edwin Seguin, in his work on Idiocy, lays special stress on the influences of races in regard to idiocy and other infirmities, like deafness. He says that the crossing of races, which contributed to the elimination of some vices of the blood (as may be the case in the United States, where there are proportionally less deaf and dumb than in Europe), produces a favorable effect on the health of the population, and cites as an example, Belgium, which has fewer deaf and dumb than any country in Europe, owing to the influence of the crossing of races in past ages from the crowds of northern tribes passing, mingling and partly settling there on the way to England.

We are aware that it has been predicted that our future will give us a *new type*, distinct from all other peoples, and that with this type must come not only new diseases but modifications or aggravations of the present diseases, in particular, consumption and insanity. But so long as we are in a formative state as a nation, and that this state seems likely to continue so long as the country has lands to be occupied and there are people in Europe to occupy them, such speculations can be but of little value.

OCCUPATIONS, FOOD, EDUCATION, ETC., AS AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH.

The two chief factors of the social and sanitary well-being of a people are a proper education of the man and a proper cultivation of the soil. Our two principal occupations in Wisconsin are education and agriculture, the learners in the schools being in excess of the laborers on the soil. A happier combination could scarcely be desired, to form an intelligent and a healthy people. How this will affect our habits in the future it is easy to conceive, but for the present it may be said (of so many different nationalities are we composed), that we have no habits which serve to distinguish us from the people of other northwestern states. A well-fed and a well-taught people, no matter how mixed its origin, must sooner or later become homogeneous and a maker of customs. In the mean time we can only speak of our habits as those of a people in general having an abundance of food, though it is to be wished the workers ate more beef and mutton, and less salt-pork, and that whisky was less plentiful in the land. The clothing is sufficient, fuel is cheap, and the dwellings comfortable. Upon the whole, the habits of the people are conducive to health. It is thought unnecessary to refer to the influence upon health in general of other occupations, for the reason that manufacturers, traders and transporters are for the most part localized, and perhaps not sufficiently numerous to exercise any marked influence on the state health.

HISTORY OF DISEASE.

In searching for historical data of disease in Wisconsin, we are able to go back to the year 1766, commencing with the aborigines. The Indians, says Carver, in his chapter on their diseases, in general are healthy and subject to few diseases. Consumption from fatigue and exposure he notices, but adds that the disorder to which they are most subject is pleurisy. They are likewise afflicted with dropsy and paralytic complaints. It is to be presumed that while Carver is speaking generally, he means his remarks to apply, perhaps, more particularly to those Indians with whom he lived so long, the Sioux of this state. That they were subject to fevers is gathered from the use of their remedies for fever, the "fever bush" being an ancient Indian remedy, and equally valued by the inhabitants of the interior parts of the colonies. Besides this, they had their remedies for complaints of the bowels, and for all inflammatory complaints. These notices sufficiently indicate the class of diseases which have certainly followed in the wake of the Indians, and are still occurring to his white brother, making it plain enough that lung diseases, bowel complaints, and fevers are in fact native to the state. The fact must not be ignored that the Indian is subject to the same diseases as the human race in general.

After Carver, we may quote Major Long's expedition in 1824. The principal disease of the Sacs appears to be a mortification of the intestinal canal, more common among men than women, the disease proving fatal in four days if not relieved. It is unaccompanied with pain, and is neither hernia, dysentery, nor hemorrhoids. Intermittents were prevalent, and the small-pox visited them at different periods. As the Chippewas have a common Algonquin origin with the Sacs, and as their home and customs were the same, it may be expected that their diseases were similar. The principal disease to which the Chippewas are liable is consumption of the lungs, generally affecting them between the ages of 30 and 40; they linger along for a year or two, but always fall victims to it. Many of them die of a bowel complaint which prevails every year. This disease does not partake, however, of the nature of dysentery. They are frequently affected with sore eyes. Blindness is not common. Many of them become deaf at an early age.

Referring to the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs for 1854, we find that the decrease in the number of the Menomonees is accounted for by the ravages of small-pox, in 1838,

of the cholera, in 1847 (which latter was superinduced by misery and starvation), and by the fever, which from time to time, commonly in the winter, has been raging among them, being clearly the consequence of want of provisions and other necessities. The report for 1850 says, there has been considerable sickness among the Winnebagoes for several months past; dysentery has been the prevalent disease, confined mostly to children. For 1857: the Winnebagoes have suffered considerably from chronic diseases, scrofula and consumption. For 1859: the chief malady among the Winnebagoes is phthisis pulmonalis and its analogous diseases, having its source in hereditary origin. Some of the malignant diseases are occasionally met with among them, and intermittent and remittent fevers. In 1863: of the Menomonees, there is a large mortality list of the tribes under my charge. Measles and some of the more common eruptive diseases are the causes. But the most common and most fatal disease which affects the Indians at this agency is pneumonia, generally of an acute character. There is but little tubercular disease to be found in any of these tribes, Menomonees, Stockbridges, Oneidas, etc. In the report for 1865, one can not but notice with some regret the absence of all allusion, except to small-pox, to the diseases of the Indians. Regret, because reliable information of such diseases serves a variety of valuable purposes, for comparison, confirmation, etc., of those of the white population. For these reasons, if for none other, it is to be hoped that the attention of the proper authorities will be called to this feature of such reports.

The first reliable report on the diseases of the people (as distinguished from the Indians) of Wisconsin to which we have had access, is Lawson's Army Report of Registered Diseases, for 10 years, commencing 1829, and ending 1838 (ten years before the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state).

FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY.

Intermittent fever.....	30	This abstract exhibits the second quarters only, the mean strength being 1,702.
Remittent do	11	
Synochal do	4	
Typhus do	—	
Diseases of respiratory organs.....	101	All other diseases 114, excepting venereal diseases, abscesses, wounds, ulcers, injuries, and ebriety cases.
Diseases of digestive organs.....	184	
Diseases of brain and nervous system....	9	
Dropsies	1	
Rheumatic affections.....	61	

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs, are comprised 384 catarrh, 6 pneumonia, 60 pleuritis, and 28 phthisis pulmonalis; under the class of digestive organs, 376 diarrhoea and dysentery, 184 colic and cholera, and 10 hepatitis; under the class of diseases of the brain and nervous system, 15 epilepsy, etc. The deaths from all causes, according to the post returns, are 25, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The annual rate of intermittent cases is 6, and that of remittent is 3, per 100 of mean strength.

TABLE OF RATIO OF SICKNESS AT FORT HOWARD.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATE PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
10 first quarters.....	1,764	715	405
10 second "	1,702	726	425
9 third "	1,526	1,073	703
10 fourth "	1,594	636	399
Annual rate.....	1,647	3,150	1,913

Every man has consequently, on an average, been reported sick about once in every six months, showing this region to be extraordinarily salubrious. The annual ratio of mortality, according to the medical reports, is $\frac{2}{17}$ per cent.; and of the adjutant-general's returns, $\frac{1}{11}$ per cent.

FORT WINNEBAGO.

Intermittent fever.....	21
Remittent fever.....	10
Synochal fever.....	1
Typhus fever.....	—
Diseases of the respiratory organs.....	141
Diseases of digestive organs.....	90
Diseases of brain and nervous system..	2
Rheumatic affections.....	26

This abstract exhibits the fourth quarters only, the mean strength being 1,571.

All other diseases, 80, with the exceptions as above.

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs are comprised 448 catarrh, 11 pneumonia, 29 pleuritis and 10 phthisis pulmonalis; under the head of digestive organs, 193 diarrhœa and dysentery, 149 colic and cholera, and 17 hepatitis; under the class of brain and nervous system, 1 epilepsy. The total number of deaths, according to the post returns, is 20. Of these, 3 are from phthisis pulmonalis, 1 pleuritis, 2 chronic hepatitis, 1 gastric enteritis, 1 splenitis, etc.

TABLE OF RATIO OF SICKNESS AT FORT WINNEBAGO.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATE PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
10 first quarters.....	1,535	552	360
10 second ".....	1,505	517	343
10 third ".....	1,527	581	380
10 fourth ".....	1,571	495	315
Annual ratio.....	1,534	2,145	1,398

Every man on an average is consequently reported sick once in eight months and a half.

FORT CRAWFORD.

Intermittent fever.....	262
Remittent fever.....	61
Synochal fever.....	—
Typhus fever.....	—
Diseases of respiratory organs.....	177
Diseases of digestive organs.....	722
Diseases of brain and nervous system...	16
Rheumatic affections.....	58

This abstract exhibits the third quarters only, the mean strength being 1,885.

All other diseases, 309, with the same list of exceptions as above.

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs are included 1,048 of catarrh, 28 pneumonia, 75 pleuritis and 13 phthisis pulmonalis; under the head of digestive organs, 933 diarrhœa and dysentery, and 195 colic and cholera; under the head of brain and nervous diseases, 7 epilepsy, etc. The total of deaths, according to the post returns, is 94, the annual ratio being $\frac{2}{17}$ per cent. The causes of death are: 6 phthisis pulmonalis, 6 epidemic cholera, 1 common cholera, 4 remittent fever, 3 dysentery, etc. In the third quarter of 1830 there were 154 cases of fever, while the same quarter of 1836, with a greater strength, affords but one case, the difference seeming to depend upon the temperature.

The relative agency of the seasons in the production of disease in general is shown in the annexed table :

TABLE EXHIBITING THE RATIO OF SICKNESS.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
9 first quarters.....	1,660	987	595
10 second "	1,749	1,267	724
10 third "	1,885	1,948	1,033
10 fourth "	1,878	1,270	676
Annual ratio.....	1,793	5,472	3,052

Consequently every man on an average has been reported sick once in nearly every four months. But high as this ratio of sickness is, at this fort, and, indeed, at the others, it is low considering the topographical surroundings of the posts. But besides these injurious topographical and other influences already alluded to, there were still other elements of mischief among the men at these stations, such as "bad bread and bad whisky," and salt meat, a dietary table giving rise, if not to "land-scurvy," as was the case at the posts lower down in the Mississippi valley (more fatal than either small-pox or cholera), at least to its concomitant diseases.

The reason for using these early data of the United States Army medical reports in preference to later ones is, that even though the later ones may be somewhat more correct in certain particulars, the former serve to establish, as it were, a connecting link (though a long one) between the historical sketch of the diseases of the Indian and those of the white settler; and again — these posts being no longer occupied — no further data are obtainable.

To continue this historical account of the diseases of Wisconsin, we must now have recourse to the state institutions.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The first charitable institution established by the state was formally opened in 1850, at Janesville. The census of 1875 showed that there were 493 blind persons in the state, those of school age — that is — under 20 years of age, probably amounting to 125. The number of pupils in the institution that year, 82; the average for the past ten years being 68. If the health report of the institution is any indication of the salubrity of its location, then, indeed, is Janesville in this respect an enviable city. Its report for 1876 gives one death from consumption, and a number of cases of whooping-cough, all recovered. In 1875, ten cases of mild scarlet fever, recovered. One severe and two mild cases of typhoid fever, recovered. For 1873, no sick list. For 1872, the mumps went through the school. For 1871, health of the school reasonably good; few cases of severe illness have occurred.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This was organized in June, 1852, at Delavan. The whole number of deaf and dumb persons in the state, as shown by the census of 1875, was 720. The report for 1866 gives the number of pupils as 156.

Little sickness, a few cases of sore throat, and slight bowel affections comprise nearly all the ailments; and the physician's report adds: "The sanitary reports of the institution from its earliest history to the present date has been a guarantee of the healthiness of the location. Having gone carefully over the most reliable tabulated statements of deaf-mutism, its parent-

age, its home, its causes, and its origin, we would most earnestly call the attention of the public to the fact that the chief cause comes under the head of congenital, 75 of the 150 pupils in this institution having this origin. Such a fearful proportion as this must of necessity have its origin in a cause or causes proportionately fearful. Nor, fortunately, is the causation a mystery, since most careful examination leaves not a shadow of doubt that consanguineous marriages are the sources of this great evil. Without occupying further space by illustrative tables and arguments, we would simply direct the attention of our legislators and thoughtful men to *the law of this disease*—which is, that *the number of deaf and dumb, imbeciles, and idiots is in direct keeping with the degree of consanguinity*. With such a law and exhibit before us, would not a legislative inquiry into the subject, with the view of adopting *preventive* means, be a wise step? The evil is fearful; the cause is plain; so, too, is the remedy."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situated on the banks of the Fox river, at Waukesha, and was organized in 1860. The whole number of the inmates since it was opened in July, 1860, to October 10, 1876, was 1,291. The whole number of inmates for 1876 was 415. Of these, since the period of opening up to date, October, 1876, 25 have died: 8, of typhoid fever; 1, of typhoid erysipelas; 1, of gastric fever; 3, of brain fever; 1, nervous fever; 2, congestion of the lungs; 2, congestive chills; 5, of consumption; 1 of dropsy; and 1 of inflammatory rheumatism.

THE STATE PRISON.

This was located at Waupun in July, 1857. On September 30, 1876, there were 266 inmates. But one death from natural causes occurred during the year. The health of the prisoners has been unusually good, the prevalent affections attendant upon the seasons, of a mild and manageable character.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This institution, located near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. The total number of admissions down to the year 1877, was 1,227 males, 1,122 females, total 2,349. Over one half of these have been *improved*; nearly one third *recovered*; while less than one quarter have been discharged *unimproved*. Total number of deaths, 288. At the commencement of the year, October 1, 1875, there were in the hospital 376 patients. In the report for the year ending September 30, 1876, we find the past year has been one of unusual health in the hospital. No serious epidemic has prevailed, although 20 deaths have been reported, 7 fatally ill before admission, 4 worn-out cases, etc. Insanity, coming as it does, under this head of an article on State Health, is of the highest interest from a state point of view, not only because so much may be done to remedy it, but that still more can and ought to be done by the state to prevent it. Our insane amount to 1 in 700 of the whole population, the total number in hospitals, poor-houses and prisons being in round numbers 1,400. It is a striking fact, calling for our earnest consideration, that the Germans, Irish and Scandinavians *import* and *transmit* more insanity—three to one—than the American-born population produce. The causes assigned for this disparity, are, as affecting importation, that those in whom there is an hereditary tendency to disease constitute the migratory class, for the reason that those who are sound and in the full possession of their powers are most apt to contend successfully in the struggle to live and maintain their position at home; while those who are most unsound and unequal to life's contests are unable to migrate. In other words, the strongest will not leave, the weakest can not leave. By this, the character of the migratory is defined. As affects transmission, poverty is a most fruitful parent of insanity, so too is poor land. Says Dr. Boughton, superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

Wisconsin is characterized by a large poor class, especially in the northern part of the state, where people without means have settled on new and poorly paying farms, where their life is made up of hard work, exposure to a severe climate, bad and insufficient diet, cheerless homes, etc., etc. These causes are prolific in the production of insanity. It is easy, therefore, to trace the causes that give us so large a per cent. of insane in many of the counties of the state. Nor is it of less interest to know, as Dr. B. adds: We draw our patients from those families where phthisis pulmonalis, rheumatism and insanity prevail. Insanity and rheumatism are interchangeable in hereditary cases, so too are insanity and phthisis. What may be accomplished by intelligent efforts to stem the increase of insanity in our state? Much. Early treatment is one means, this is of course curative in its character. And its necessity and advantage are well illustrated in table No. 10 of the annual report of Dr. Boughton, for 1876, where it is seen that 45.33 of males, and 44.59 of the females who had been sent to the State Hospital having been insane but three months before admission, were cured, the proportion of cures becoming less in proportion to the longer duration of insanity before admission. As a preventive means, the dissemination of the kind of knowledge that shows indisputably that insanity is largely hereditary, and consequently that intermarriage with families so tainted should on the one hand be avoided by the citizen, and on the other hand, perhaps, *prevented by the state*, (congress at the same time restraining or preventing as far as possible persons so tainted from settling in this country.) By the state, inasmuch as the great burthen of caring for the insane falls upon the state. Still other preventive means are found in the *improved cultivation of our lands* and in our improved education; in fact, in whatever lessens the trials of the poor and lifts them out of ignorance and pauperism. It is only by culture, says Hufeland, that man acquires perfection, morally, mentally and physically. His whole organization is so ordered that he may either become nothing or anything. *hyperculture* and the *want* of cultivation being alike destructive.

THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This hospital was opened at Oshkosh, May, 1873. The total number under treatment September 30, 1876 was — males 246, females 257, total 503. No ailment of an epidemic character has affected the health of the household, which has been generally good. The report of Dr. Kempster is full of suggestive matter for the legislator and sociologist.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

Still adhering to the plan, in writing the sanitary history of the state, of gathering up all the health statistics which properly belong to us, we now take up those of Milwaukee, the only city in Wisconsin, so far as we know, that has kept up a system of statistics of its diseases. The city is built on each side of the mouth of Milwaukee river, on the west shore of Lake Michigan in lat. 43° 3' 45" N., long. 87° 57' W., and is considered remarkable for its healthy climate. The board of health has furnished us with its report for 1870 and downward. The character of its mortality from June 19, 1869, to March 31, 1870, is thus summarized: In children under five years of age, 758 out of 1,249 deaths, consumption, 93; convulsions, 128; cholera infantum, 59; diarrhoea, 128; scarlet fever, 132; typhoid fever, 52; inflammation of the lungs, 41; still-born, 79. This disproportionate number of still-born children is attributed in part to a laxity of morals. The deaths from consumption in Milwaukee are $7\frac{1}{2}$ out of every 100, one third less out of a like number of deaths than in San Francisco, in which city, in 4,000 deaths, 441 died of consumption, being 11 out of every 100 deaths for the year ending July, 1869. The deaths for 1870 numbered 1,655, the population being at the last census report, 71,636.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Consumption.....	143
Inflammation of lungs.....	56
Convulsions.....	259
Diarrhoea.....	131
Diphtheria.....	74
Scarlet fever.....	52
Typhoid fever.....	49
Old age.....	28
Still-born.....	123

The Milwaukee population being about 72,000, the death rate per annum for every 1,000 inhabitants would be 21. after proper deductions of deaths from other causes than from disease, showing very favorably as compared with other cities.

Glasgow has 39 to every 1,000; Liverpool, 36; London, 25; New Orleans, 54; New York, 32; San Francisco, 24; Milwaukee, 21. Among seventeen of the principal cities of the Union, Milwaukee ranks the ninth in rate of mortality. An impression has prevailed that Milwaukee is subject to a large and disproportionate amount of lung and allied diseases. Statistics disprove this, its deaths from consumption being only 6 per cent., while those of Chicago are 7.75; of St. Louis, 9.68; of Cincinnati, 11.95; and of Boston, 19.31. But few cases of malarial disease occur in Milwaukee, and fewer cases of intestinal fever than in the interior of the state. The mortality among children is explained by its occurring chiefly among the poor foreign-born population, where all that can incite and aggravate disease is always to be found.

This, (the historical part of the health article), will doubtless call forth from the profession much additional and desirable matter, but excepting what will further appear under the head of Madison it is proper to say that we have exhausted the sources of information on the subject within our reach.

HEALTH RESORTS.

Next in order would seem to come some notice of the summer and health resorts of Wisconsin, which, significant of the salubrity of the state, are not only becoming more numerous, but also more frequented from year to year.

Madison, the capital of the state, with a population of 11,000, is built on an isthmus between two considerable lakes, from 70 to 125 feet above their level; 80 miles west of Milwaukee, in latitude 43° 5' north, and longitude 89° 20' west, in the northern temperate region. The lake basins, and also the neck of land between them, have a linear arrangement, trending northeast and southwest. The same linear topography characterises the whole adjacent country and the boundary lines of its various geological formations, this striking feature being due to the former movement of glacier ice over the face of the country. At two points, one mile apart, the Capitol and University hills, respectively 348 and 370 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, rise prominently above the rest of the isthmus. Both of these hills are heaps of drift material from 100 to 126 feet thickness, according to the record of the artesian well. The neck of land on which Madison stands is of the same material. The same boring discloses to us the underlying rock structure, penetrating 614 feet of friable quartzose sandstone belonging to the Potsdam series, 10½ feet of red shale belonging to the same series, and 209½ feet of crystalline rocks belonging to the Archæan. In the country immediately around Madison, the altitude is generally considerably greater, and the higher grounds are occupied by various strata, nearly horizontal, of sandstone and limestone. The Potsdam sandstone rises about 30 feet above the level of Lake Mendota, on its northern shore, where at McBride's Point it may be seen overlaid by the next and hitherto unrecognized layer, one of more or less impure, dark-colored, magnesian limestone, to which the name of Mendota is assigned, and which furnishes a good building stone. The descent of these strata is about

9 feet to the mile in a due southerly direction. Overlying the Mendota beds are again sandstone layers, the uppermost portions of which are occasionally charged with 10 to 20 per cent. of calcareous and dolomitic matter, and then furnish a cream-colored building stone of considerable value. Most of this stratum which has been designated as the *Madison* sandstone, is, however, quite non-calcareous, being either a ferruginous brown stone, or a quite pure, white, nearly loose sand. In the latter phase it is of value for the manufacture of glass. In a number of quarries, cuttings and exposed places around the city, the Madison beds are seen to be overlaid by a grayish, magnesian limestone, the lower magnesian, varying very considerably in its character, but largely composed of a flinty-textured, heavy-bedded, quite pure dolomite, which is burnt into a good quality of lime. Its thickness exceeds 80 feet. Madison, with the conveniences and comforts of a capital city, from its easy access by railroads, from not only in itself being beautiful, but from its beautiful surroundings, from its good society, charming climate, and artesian mineral water, is naturally a great summer resort.

Though there are no vital statistics of the city to refer to, a residence of nearly a quarter of a century has made us sufficiently acquainted with its sanitary history, which is more or less the sanitary history of this part of the state, and in a measure of the state itself. In 1844 and 1845, it was visited by an epidemic malarial fever of a bilious type, and not unfrequently fatal, which passed very generally through the state, and was attributed to the turning up of the soil. It was most virulent in the autumns. Again in 1854 it was visited by a light choleraic epidemic, which also swept the state, assuming very generally a particularly mild type. Again in 1857 it suffered lightly from the epidemic dysentery, which passed through the state. In 1865, it suffered from a visitation of diphtheria, the disease prevailing generally over the state at that time. It has also had two visitations of the epidemic grip (*grippe*), or influenza. The last invasion, some five years since, commencing in a manner perhaps worthy of noting, by first affecting the horses very generally, and again, by beginning on the east side of the city, while the other epidemics for the past twenty-five years (unless the choleraic visitation was an exception) came in on the southwest side of the city, as has been the case, so far as we have been able to observe with the light epidemics to which children are subject. But little typhoid fever is found here, and the aguish fevers when they occur are light and easy of control. There is but little diarrhœa or dysentery. Pneumonia and its allied affections are more common, so is rheumatism, and so neuralgia. Inflammatory croup, however, is very rare, sporadic diphtheria seeming to be taking its place. All the ordinary eruptive fevers of children are and always have been of a peculiarly mild type.

Prairie du Chien, situated immediately at the junction of the Wisconsin with the Mississippi, is built about 70 feet above low water, and 642 feet above the level of the sea. The cliffs on both sides of the river present on their summits the lower strata of the blue Silurian limestone of Cincinnati, beneath which are found sandstone and magnesian limestone down to the water's edge. We give this notice of Prairie du Chien for the purpose of bringing to the knowledge of the public that it possesses one of the most superb artesian wells in the state, which is attracting many persons by its remedial mineral properties.

Green Bay sanitarily may be considered as sufficiently indicated under the head of Fort Howard. It is, however, proper to add that from its geographical position and beautiful situation at the head of the bay, its easy access both by railroad and steamboat, its pleasant days and cool summer nights, it has naturally become quite a popular summer resort, particularly for southern people.

Racine, some 25 miles south by east by rail from Milwaukee and 62 by rail from Chicago, is built upon the banks and some 40 feet above the level of the lake. Its soil is a sandy loam and

gravel, consequently it has a dry, healthy surface, and is much frequented in the summer for its coolness and salubrity.

Waukesha, 18 miles west of Milwaukee by railroad, is a healthy, pleasant place of resort at all times on account of its mineral water, so well known and so highly appreciated throughout the country.

Oconomowoc, 32 miles by railroad west by north of Milwaukee, is a healthy and delightfully located resort for the summer. Its many lakes and drives form its chief attractions, and though its accommodations were considered ample, during the past summer they were found totally inadequate to meet the demands of its numerous visitors.

The Dalles, at Kilbourn City, by rail 16 miles from Portage, is unsurpassed in the northwest for the novelty, romantic character, and striking beauty of its rock and river scenery. It is high and dry; has pure water and fine air, and every-day boat and drive views enough to fill up a month pleasantly.

Lake Geneva, 70 miles by rail from Chicago, is built on the north side of the lake, is justly celebrated for its beauty, and its reputation as a summer resort is growing.

Green Lake, six miles west of Ripon, and 89 northwest from Milwaukee, is some 15 miles long and three broad, surrounded by beautiful groves and prairies; and is claimed to be one of the healthiest little places on the continent.

Devil's Lake is 36 miles by rail north of Madison. Of all the romantic little spots in Wisconsin, and they are innumerable, there is none more romantic or worthy of a summer visitor's admiration than this. It is, though shut in from the rude world by bluffs 500 feet high, a very favorite resort, and should be especially so for those who seek quiet, and rest, and health.

Sparta, 246 miles by rail from Chicago, is pleasantly and healthily situated, and its artesian mineral water strongly impregnated with carbonate of iron, having, it is said, over 14 grains in solution to the imperial gallon, an unusually large proportion, attracts its annual summer crowd.

Sheboygan, 62 miles by rail north of Milwaukee, from its handsome position on a bluff overlooking the lake, and from the beauty of its surroundings as well as from the character of its mineral waters, is an attractive summer resort.

Elkhart Lake, 57 miles by rail north of Milwaukee, is rapidly acquiring a good name from those seeking health or pleasure.

CHANGE IN DISEASES.

In order to ascertain whether the classes of diseases in the state at the date of Carver's travels are the same which prevail to-day, we have compared his description of them with those tabulated in the army medical reports of Forts Howard, Crawford and Winnebago, and again with those given in the U. S. Census for 1870, and with the medical statistics of the city of Milwaukee. The three distinct and prominent classes prevailing from Carver's to the present time, are, in the order of prevalence, diseases of the respiratory organs, consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.; diseases of the digestive organs, enteritis, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc.; and the malarial fevers. At Fort Howard alone do the diseases of the digestive organs seem to have outnumbered those of the respiratory organs. So far as it is possible to gather from the reports of the commissioners of Indian affairs, these features of the relative prevalence of the three classes of disease are not disturbed.

There are, however, some disturbing or qualifying agencies operating and affecting the amount or distribution of these classes in different areas or belts. For instance, there are two

irregular areas in the state; the one extending from the Mississippi east and north, and the other starting almost as low down as Madison, and running up as far as Green Bay, which are more subject to malarial diseases than are the other parts of the state. While it is found that those parts of the state least subject to diseases of the digestive organs are, a belt along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and a belt running from near Prairie du Chien north into the pineries. Again, it is found that the part of the state most subject to enteric, cerebro-spinal and typhus fevers, is quite a narrow belt running north from the southern border line into the center of the state, or about two-thirds of the distance toward the pineries. All along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and stretching across the country by way of Fond du Lac to the Mississippi, is a belt much less subject to these disorders. It is equally beyond question that the western shore of Lake Michigan, and the southern shore of Lake Superior, as well as the western half of the southern boundary line of the pineries, are less affected with consumption than the interior parts of the state.

The tendency of these diseases is certainly to amelioration. The sanitary history of Wisconsin does not differ from that of any other state east of us, in this striking particular; the farther you trace back the history of disease, the worse its type is found to be. It follows, then, that the improvement in public health must progress with the general improvement of the state, as has been the case with the eastern states, and that the consequent amelioration of our malarial diseases especially will tend to mitigate infectious diseases. The ameliorating influences, however, that sanitary science has brought to bear upon disease, of which England is so happy an illustration, has scarcely as yet begun to be known to us. But the time has come at last when this science is moving both the hearts and minds of thinking and humane men in the state, and its voice has been heard in our legislative halls, evoking a law by which we are, as a people, to be governed, as by any other enactment. The organization of a state board of health is a new era in our humanity. In this board is invested all legal power over the state health. To it is committed all the sanitary responsibility of the state, and the greatest good to the people at large must follow the efforts it is making.

There are many other points of sanitary interest to which it is desirable to call the attention of those interested in Wisconsin. It is a popular truth that a dry climate, all other things being equal, is a healthy climate. Our hygrometrical records show Wisconsin to have one of the driest climates in the United States. Choleraic diseases rarely prevail unless in a comparatively stagnant state of the atmosphere, where they are most fatal. Where high winds prevail such diseases are rare. The winds in Wisconsin, while proverbially high and frequent (carrying away and dissipating malarial emanations), are not destructive to life or property, as is the case, by their violence, in some of the adjoining states. A moist, warm atmosphere is always provocative of disease. Such a state of atmosphere is rare with us, and still more rarely continuous beyond a day or two. Moist air is the medium of malarial poisoning, holding as it does in solution gases and poisonous exhalations. Its character is readily illustrated by the peculiar smell of some marsh lands on autumnal evenings. Such a state of moisture is seen only in our lowest shut-in marshes (where there is but little or no air-current), and then only for a very limited period, in very hot weather.

But too much importance is attached by the public to a simply dry atmosphere for respiratory diseases. The same mistake is made with regard to the good effects in such disorders of simply high elevations. Dry air in itself or a high elevation in itself, or both combined, are not necessarily favorable to health, or curative of disease. In the light and rare atmosphere of Pike's Peak, an elevation of 6,000 feet, the pulse is accelerated, the amount of sleep is diminished, and the human machine is put under a high-pressure rate of living, conducive only to its

injury. The average rate of the pulse in healthy visitors is from 115 to 120 per minute (the normal rate, in moderate elevations, being about 75). And where there is any organic affection of the heart, or tendency to bleeding from the lungs, it is just this very dry atmosphere and high elevation that make these *remedies* (?) destructive. Hence it is that Wisconsin, for the generality of lung diseases, especially when accompanied with hemorrhage, or with heart disease, is preferable to Colorado. It may be objected, that the diseases of the respiratory organs are in excess of other diseases in Wisconsin. This feature, however, is not confined to the cold belt of our temperate latitudes—our proportion of respiratory diseases, be it noted, comparing most favorably with that of other states, as may be seen in the following table:

CLIMATOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PULMONARY DISEASES.

STATES.	Deaths by Phthisis.	Per cent. of entire Mortality.	Deaths by all diseases of Res- piratory Organs.	Per cent. of entire Mortality.
Massachusetts, 1850, U. S. Census.....	3,426	17.65	4,418	22.27
Ohio, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	2,558	8.83	3,988	13.77
Michigan, 1850, U. S. Census.....	657	14.55	1,084	24.00
Illinois, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	866	7.36	1,799	15.00
Wisconsin, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	290	9.99	535	18.43

Now, while the mortuary statistics of the United States census for 1850 are acknowledged to be imperfect, they are, nevertheless, undoubtedly correct as to the causes of mortality. But besides this statistical evidence of the climatological causes of disease, there are certain relative general, if not special, truths which serve to guide us in our estimate. Respiratory diseases of all kinds *increase* in proportion as the temperature *decreases*, the humidity of the air being the same. Another equally certain element in the production of this class of diseases is variability of climate. Still, this feature of our climate is only an element in causation, and affects us, as we shall see in the table below, very little as compared with other states. Indeed, it is still disputed whether there is not more consumption in tropical climates than in temperate climates. This much is admitted, however, that consumption is rare in the arctic regions. Dr. Terry says the annual ratio of pulmonary diseases is lower in the northern than in the southern regions of the United States, and Dr. Drake, an equally eminent authority, recommends those suffering from or threatened with pulmonary affections, to *retreat* to the colder districts of the country, citing among others localities near Lake Superior—a recommendation which our experience of nearly half a century endorses.

PROPORTION OF PNEUMONIA TO CONSUMPTION IN THE DIFFERENT STATES.

STATES.	CONS.	PNEUM.	STATES.	CONS.	PNEUM.
Massachusetts	3,424	549	North Carolina.....	562	664
Ohio	2,558	895	Kentucky	1,288	429
Illinois	866	647	Wisconsin.....	290	194

When we compare the general death-rate of Wisconsin with that of the other states of the Union, we find that it compares most favorably with that of Vermont, the healthiest of the New England states. The United States census of 1850, 1860 and 1870, gives Wisconsin 94 deaths to 10,000 of the population, while it gives Vermont 101 to every 10,000 of her inhabitants. The

census of 1870 shows that the death-rate from consumption in Minnesota, Iowa, California and Wisconsin are alike. These four states show the lowest death-rate among the states from consumption, the mortality being 13 to 14 per cent. of the whole death-rate.

Climatologically considered, then, there is not a more healthy state in the Union than the state of Wisconsin. But for health purposes something more is requisite than climate. Climate and soil must be equally good. Men should shun the soil, no matter how rich it be, if the climate is inimical to health, and rather choose the climate that is salubrious, even if the soil is not so rich. In Wisconsin, generally speaking, the soil and climate are equally conducive to health, and alike good for agricultural purposes.

STATISTICS OF WISCONSIN.

1875.

ADAMS COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Adams.....	300	199	..	..	499
Big Flats.....	77	71	2	4	154
Dell Prairie.....	344	221	..	..	565
Easton.....	164	133	..	..	297
Jackson.....	281	200	..	..	481
Leola.....	117	100	..	..	217
Lincoln.....	204	193	..	..	397
Monroe.....	240	329	..	..	569
New Chester.....	163	127	..	..	290
New Haven.....	444	408	..	..	852
Fresno.....	72	68	..	..	140
Onitzy.....	126	119	..	..	245
Richfield.....	121	90	..	..	211
Rome.....	199	131	..	..	330
Springville.....	199	162	..	..	361
Strong's Prairie.....	601	483	..	..	1,084
White Creek.....	127	115	..	..	242
Total.....	3,451	3,045	2	4	6,502

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Ashland.....	111	180	448
La Pointe.....	III	141	232
Total.....	400	321	720

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield.....	538	493	1	..	1,032
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BARRON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Barron.....	343	235	..	..	578
Chetek.....	452	397	..	..	849
Prairie Farm.....	394	319	..	..	713
Stanford.....	326	215	..	..	541
Sumner.....	314	188	..	..	502
Wice Lake.....	123	84	..	..	207
Dallas.....	240	166	..	..	406
Total.....	2,068	1,569	..	..	3,637

BROWN COUNTY.

Aaswabanon.....	210	175	..	..	385
Aliouez.....	143	136	..	..	279
Bellevue.....	371	327	2	..	698
Deperé.....	410	359	..	..	769
Deperé village.....	948	856	5	6	1,811
Easton.....	291	208	..	..	499
Fort Howard city.....	1,899	1,721	..	..	3,620
Glenmore.....	561	432	..	..	993
Green Bay city.....	3,966	4,017	30	25	7,998
Green Bay.....	581	543	..	..	1,124
Holland.....	164	706	..	..	870
Howard.....	637	573	..	..	1,210
Lawrence.....	519	467	..	..	986
Morrison.....	493	403	2	..	898
New Denmark.....	766	633	..	..	1,399
Pittsfield.....	816	539	..	..	1,355
Preble.....	364	355	..	..	719
Rockland.....	553	792	8	6	1,359
Rockland.....	434	473	..	..	907
Rock.....	774	596	..	..	1,370
Shullsburg.....	477	452	..	..	929
West Deperé village.....	933	941	..	..	1,874
Wrightstown.....	1,333	1,056	8	7	2,394
Total.....	12,376	12,899	38	45	25,318

BURNETT COUNTY

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Grantsburg.....	433	379	11	4	827
Trade Lake.....	231	191	1	1	424
Wood Lake.....	87	82	12	14	195
Total.....	751	652	23	25	1,456

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Alma.....	296	254	2	3	550
Belvidere.....	34	293			327
Buffalo.....	307	279			586
Buffalo City.....	186	187			373
Canston.....	276	336			612
Cross.....	229	231			460
Door.....	222	229			451
Gilmanton.....	277	227			504
Glencoe.....	413	373			786
Lincoln.....	339	309			648
Manville.....	273	240			513
Iron.....	215	212			427
Modena.....	402	323			725
Montana.....	241	206			447
Naples.....	717	671			1,388
Nelson.....	699	664			1,363
Waumandee.....	532	501			1,033
Alma village.....	465	491			956
Fountain City village	500	494			994
Total.....	7,517	6,702	12	13	14,219

CALUMET COUNTY.

Brothertown ..	564	809	12	7	1,392
Brillion.....	666	507			1,173
Chilton.....	1,061	1,000	16	16	2,093
Charlestown.....	669	592	3	4	1,267
Harrison.....	1,008	876	1		1,884
New Holstein.....	1,016	949			1,965
Rantoul.....	837	733			1,570
Stockbridge.....	910	865	161	156	2,092
Woodville.....	690	639			1,329
Total.....	7,790	6,989	193	183	15,065

CLARK COUNTY.

Beaver.....	106	91			197
Colby.....	303	210			513
Eaton.....	189	143			332
Fremont.....	57	47			104
Grant.....	353	310			663
Hewet.....	58	43			101
Hilton.....	305	123			428
Loyal.....	282	237			519
Loyal.....	84	71			155
Loyal.....	161	113			274
Mentor.....	347	307			654
Mayville.....	127	123			250
Pine Valley.....	759	738			1,497
Perkins.....	26	27			53
Sherman.....	132	107			239
Unity.....	132	107			239
Warner.....	126	121			247
Watson.....	228	133			361
Washburn.....	70	68			138
York.....	171	135			306
Total.....	3,088	3,294			6,382

CHIPPEWA COUNTY

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Anson.....	361	363			724
Oshtemo.....	492	480			972
Shoemaker.....	354	308			662
Chippewa Falls city.....	2,226	1,733	6	3	3,968
Edson.....	329	368			697
Eagle Point.....	1,360	1,074			2,434
La Fayette.....	1,046	833		4	1,883
Sigel.....	346	252			598
Wheaton.....	442	383			825
Total.....	8,512	6,970	6	7	15,495

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Arlington.....	512	427			939
Caledonia.....	539	584			1,123
Columbus town.....	491	400			891
Columbus city.....	212	291			503
Conitland.....	562	647			1,209
Dekorra.....	562	616			1,178
Fort Winnebago.....	376	351			727
Fountain Prairie.....	749	713			1,462
Hampden.....	515	427			942
Leeds.....	596	506	1		1,103
Lewiston.....	541	505			1,046
Lodi.....	705	743			1,448
Lowville.....	449	437			886
Marcellon.....	444	409	4	1	858
Newport.....	853	823	3	3	1,682
Osage.....	769	727			1,496
Pacific.....	190	119			309
Portage city.....	2,164	2,161	7	6	4,337
Randolph.....	680	556			1,236
Scott.....	409	374			783
Spring Vale.....	423	347			770
West Point.....	486	443			929
Wyocena.....	580	540			1,120
West w. Vill. of Randolph.....	33	34			67
Total.....	14,710	14,069	16	9	28,803

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Bridgeport.....	177	126			303
Clayton.....	651	785			1,436
Eastman.....	755	660			1,415
Freeman.....	798	766			1,564
Haney.....	313	256			569
Marlette.....	498	404	4	3	912
Prairie du Chien town.....	884	826			1,710
First ward.....	411	352			763
Second ward.....	429	535	2	3	969
Third ward.....	404	424			828
Fourth ward.....	184	209	12	6	391
Scott.....	486	463			949
Seneca.....	704	687			1,391
Utica.....	773	687			1,460
Wauzeka.....	583	611			1,194
Total.....	7,759	7,276	18	11	15,053

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Superior.....	326	346	2	6	740
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DOOR COUNTY

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Bailey's Harbor.....	210	188	..	..	398
Brossels.....	359	318	..	..	675
Clay Banks.....	244	279	..	..	523
Egg Harbor.....	244	210	..	..	454
Forestville.....	480	383	..	..	863
Hardner.....	208	206	..	..	414
Gibraltar.....	277	283	..	..	560
Jacksonport.....	166	107	..	..	273
Liberty Grove.....	394	278	..	..	672
Nasawaupee.....	236	194	..	..	430
Sevastopol.....	268	211	..	..	479
Sturgeon Bay.....	290	259	..	..	549
Sturgeon Bay village.....	231	301	..	..	532
Union.....	236	244	..	..	480
Washington.....	230	181	..	..	401
Total.....	4,345	3,677	..	..	8,022

DUNN COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Colfax.....	178	170	..	..	348
Dunn.....	578	454	..	..	1,032
Eau Claire.....	577	490	..	..	1,067
Eik Mound.....	261	231	..	..	492
Grant.....	490	468	..	..	958
Larch.....	239	190	..	..	429
Menominee.....	1,939	1,467	5	2	3,403
New Haven.....	180	124	..	..	304
Pew.....	180	115	..	..	295
Red Cedar.....	349	313	..	..	662
Rock Creek.....	337	203	..	..	540
Sheridan.....	156	148	..	..	304
Sherman.....	279	304	..	..	583
Spring Brook.....	228	248	..	..	476
Stanton.....	271	239	..	..	510
Tainter.....	200	263	..	..	463
Tilghay.....	123	117	..	..	240
Weston.....	213	188	..	..	401
Total.....	7,394	6,091	7	2	13,427

DODGE COUNTY

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Ashippun.....	742	700	..	..	1,442
Beaver Dam town.....	794	707	..	..	1,501
Beaver Dam city.....	1,656	1,795	4	..	3,455
Burnett.....	367	344	..	..	711
Calamus.....	593	519	..	..	1,112
Chester.....	451	408	..	..	859
Clyman.....	624	586	..	..	1,210
Elba.....	701	701	..	..	1,402
Emmet.....	724	593	..	..	1,317
Fox Lake town.....	471	381	..	..	852
Fox Lake village.....	451	508	25	1	1,085
Herman.....	685	611	..	..	1,296
Hubbard.....	1,143	1,097	26	..	2,266
Horicon village.....	591	589	..	..	1,180
Hustisford.....	907	841	..	..	1,748
JunEAU village.....	156	154	..	..	310
Lebanon.....	523	504	..	..	1,027
Le Roy.....	593	539	5	..	1,137
Lomira.....	1,014	849	..	..	1,863
Lowell.....	1,218	1,245	..	..	2,463
Mayville village.....	522	527	..	..	1,049
Oak Grove.....	1,005	951	..	..	1,956
Portland.....	666	655	..	..	1,321
Rabicon.....	656	612	..	..	1,268
Randolph village, E. ward.....	149	165	..	..	314
Shields.....	559	549	..	..	1,108
Theresa.....	1,073	1,026	..	..	2,099
Trenton.....	956	808	..	..	1,764
Westford.....	586	538	..	..	1,124
Williamstown.....	615	618	..	..	1,233
Watertown city, S. & E. ward.....	1,435	1,320	..	..	2,755
Waupun village, 1st ward.....	698	441	..	..	1,139
Total.....	24,735	23,541	35	2	48,273

DANE COUNTY

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Albion.....	679	582	..	..	1,261
Berry.....	669	543	..	..	1,212
Black Earth.....	451	446	..	..	897
Bloomington.....	556	474	1	..	1,030
Blue Mounds.....	556	531	..	..	1,087
Bristol.....	679	538	..	..	1,217
Burke.....	679	546	..	..	1,225
Christiana.....	658	740	..	..	1,398
Cottage Grove.....	550	549	1	..	1,100
Cross Plains.....	703	727	..	..	1,430
Dane.....	597	571	..	..	1,168
Deerfield.....	492	418	..	..	910
Dunkirk.....	677	573	1	..	1,251
Dunn.....	568	587	..	..	1,155
Fitchburg.....	575	515	..	..	1,090
Madison town.....	419	381	4	4	808
Madison city.....	4,668	5,174	41	20	10,003
Mazomanie.....	612	518	3	1	1,134
Medina.....	726	691	..	..	1,417
Middleton.....	666	580	2	..	1,248
Monroe.....	540	538	..	..	1,078
Oregon.....	655	704	..	..	1,359
Perry.....	580	444	..	..	1,024
Primrose.....	470	448	1	..	918
Pleasant Springs.....	569	597	1	..	1,167
Roxbury.....	552	559	..	..	1,111
Roxford.....	555	504	..	..	1,059
Springdale.....	624	485	..	..	1,109
Springfield.....	624	594	..	..	1,218
Stoughton village.....	624	523	..	..	1,147
Sun Prairie.....	515	457	..	..	972
Sun Prairie village.....	283	300	..	..	583
Vienna.....	547	479	..	..	1,026
Verona.....	546	491	2	..	1,039
Vernon.....	365	355	..	..	720
Westport.....	312	308	..	..	620
Winchester.....	529	553	..	..	1,082
York.....	518	484	..	..	1,002
Total.....	26,894	25,814	60	20	52,788

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Ashford.....	1,084	936	4	..	2,020
Auburn.....	811	799	..	..	1,610
Alto.....	725	686	..	..	1,411
Byron.....	685	681	..	..	1,366
Calumet.....	783	649	..	..	1,432
Eden.....	722	713	..	..	1,435
Empire.....	627	490	7	5	1,129
Eldorado.....	640	747	..	..	1,387
Fond du Lac.....	752	676	1	..	1,428
Forest.....	723	686	..	..	1,409
Friendship.....	582	534	1	..	1,117
Fond du Lac city.....	1,109	1,175	5	11	2,300
First ward.....	1,166	1,248	3	2	2,419
Second ward.....	1,085	1,304	3	3	2,395
Third ward.....	1,374	1,398	1	1	2,774
Fourth ward.....	594	563	..	..	1,157
Fifth ward.....	739	727	8	7	1,473
Sixth ward.....	605	559	28	27	1,219
Seventh ward.....	726	753	28	31	1,538
Eighth ward.....	726	701	..	..	1,427
Lamarville.....	618	619	..	..	1,237
Metomen.....	1,035	891	1	4	1,928
Marshfield.....	746	673	..	..	1,419
Oakfield.....	684	667	..	..	1,351
Oceola.....	680	567	..	..	1,247
Alpen.....	611	534	4	..	1,149
Alpen city.....	679	681	..	..	1,360
First ward.....	717	682	3	8	1,408
Second ward.....	648	580	..	..	1,228
Springvale.....	723	717	..	..	1,440
Taycheedah.....	686	644	..	..	1,330
Waupun.....	468	478	1	..	946
Waupun village, N. ward.....	468	478	1	..	946
Total.....	23,449	24,804	88	30	48,341

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Augusta village.....	549	507	..	..	1,056
Bridge Creek.....	451	383	..	..	834
Brunswick.....	419	387	..	..	706
Eau Claire city.....	1,646	2,777	13	4	4,440
Fatehild.....	321	179	..	..	500
Lant.....	123	153	..	..	276
Lincoln.....	701	553	..	..	1,254
Oser Creek.....	426	453	..	..	879
Pleasant Valley.....	380	343	..	..	723
Seymour.....	98	73	..	..	171
Union.....	327	390	..	..	717
Washington.....	323	327	..	..	650
Total.....	8,724	7,450	13	4	16,191

GREEN COUNTY.

Adams.....	478	427	..	..	905
Albany.....	585	585	..	..	1,170
Brooklyn.....	685	554	..	..	1,239
Broadhead village.....	642	750	..	..	1,392
Cadiz.....	685	654	..	..	1,339
Clarno.....	759	751	..	..	1,510
Deatur.....	345	300	1	2	646
Kreter.....	450	433	..	..	883
Jefferson.....	867	647	..	..	1,514
Jordan.....	540	486	..	..	1,026
Monroe.....	453	441	..	..	894
Monroe village.....	1,535	1,693	6	3	3,237
Mount Pleasant.....	550	558	..	..	1,108
New Glarus.....	680	445	..	..	1,125
Spring Grove.....	639	597	1	1	1,238
Wilver.....	448	580	..	..	1,028
Washington.....	477	393	..	..	870
York.....	520	498	..	..	1,018
Total.....	11,108	10,900	14	11	22,027

GRANT COUNTY.

Beetown.....	865	805	27	30	1,727
Blue River.....	413	413	..	..	826
Escobed.....	975	908	5	2	1,890
Bloomington.....	601	589	2	1	1,193
Clifton.....	451	512	..	..	963
Cassville.....	709	677	..	..	1,386
Ellenboro.....	425	384	..	..	809
Fennimore.....	935	835	..	..	1,770
Glen Haven.....	611	531	..	..	1,142
Hickory Grove.....	446	397	..	..	843
Hazel Grove.....	1,047	1,074	..	..	2,121
Harrison.....	558	491	..	..	1,049
Jamestown.....	636	557	..	..	1,193
Lima.....	539	481	..	..	1,020
Liberty.....	458	423	1	..	882
Laucaster.....	1,376	1,338	6	2	2,722
Little Grant.....	359	349	..	..	708
Muscodin.....	671	604	..	..	1,275
Marion.....	369	357	..	..	726
Millville.....	109	97	..	..	206
Mount Hope.....	400	381	..	..	781
Paris.....	500	440	..	..	940
Platville.....	2,000	2,054	1	1	4,055
Potosi.....	1,373	1,295	2	1	2,671
Patch Grove.....	423	401	..	..	824
Smelter.....	715	613	1	..	1,329
Waterloo.....	480	469	..	..	949
Watterstown.....	330	274	..	..	604
Wingville.....	556	491	..	..	1,047
Wyalusing.....	380	351	..	..	731
Winthrop.....	293	269	..	..	562
Total.....	20,037	18,944	65	40	39,096

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Berlin.....	548	554	..	..	1,102
Berlin city.....	1,586	1,735	..	..	3,321
Brooklyn.....	707	691	1	..	1,399
Green Lake.....	729	759	..	..	1,488
Kingston.....	452	443	..	..	895
Manchester.....	630	654	..	..	1,284
Macford.....	737	682	..	..	1,419
Marquette.....	537	521	..	..	1,058
Princeton.....	1,076	1,015	..	..	2,091
St. Marie.....	390	336	..	..	726
Seneca.....	332	325	1	..	658
Total.....	7,532	7,842	9	6	15,397

IOWA COUNTY.

Arena.....	1,004	994	2	..	1,998
Clyde.....	390	387	..	..	777
Dodgeville.....	1,654	1,670	1	..	3,325
Highland.....	1,565	1,459	..	..	3,024
Linden.....	1,078	972	5	2	2,057
Midlin.....	618	705	2	..	1,325
Mineral Point.....	608	715	4	2	1,327
Mineral Point city.....	1,468	1,581	11	4	3,064
Moscow.....	334	443	..	..	777
Polaski.....	785	712	..	..	1,497
Ridgeway.....	1,299	1,174	..	..	2,473
Whitwick.....	480	434	..	..	914
Wyoming.....	362	358	..	..	720
Total.....	12,384	11,714	26	9	24,133

JACKSON COUNTY.

Aldon.....	1,428	1,334	5	1	2,768
Alma.....	689	620	..	..	1,309
Garcon Valley.....	549	477	..	..	1,026
Hinton.....	714	554	..	..	1,268
Iring.....	659	688	..	..	1,347
Manchester.....	226	197	..	..	423
Marion.....	618	546	..	..	1,164
Midland.....	428	382	..	..	810
Northfield.....	448	429	..	..	877
Springfield.....	506	467	..	..	973
Total.....	6,039	5,294	5	1	11,339

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Astoria.....	669	635	4	4	1,312
Copeland.....	770	747	2	2	1,521
Cold Spring.....	375	350	8	3	736
Farlington.....	1,215	1,192	3	5	2,415
Hobson.....	665	603	..	..	1,268
Lyons.....	920	857	..	..	1,777
Jefferson.....	2,081	1,958	2	..	4,041
W. Jackson.....	1,744	1,810	1	1	3,555
Lake Mills.....	745	720	31	12	1,498
Midford.....	709	753	..	..	1,462
Oakland.....	671	515	..	..	1,186
Palmyra.....	798	776	..	..	1,574
So. Van.....	757	726	..	..	1,483
Smelter.....	248	255	..	..	503
Waterloo village.....	528	485	1	..	1,014
Waterloo.....	414	397	..	..	811
Watertown city, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 7th wards.....	1,115	1,065	..	..	2,180
Total.....	17,702	17,137	40	29	34,908

JUNEAU COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Armenia.....	117	119	.....	.....	236
Clearfield.....	185	115	.....	.....	300
Fennell.....	397	343	.....	.....	740
Germanstown.....	300	322	.....	.....	622
Kildare.....	309	349	.....	.....	658
Lemonweir.....	553	519	.....	.....	1,072
Lindora.....	556	510	.....	.....	1,066
Lisbon.....	274	340	.....	.....	614
Lyndon.....	359	324	.....	.....	683
Marion.....	175	160	.....	.....	335
Mauston village.....	548	569	1	.....	1,118
Necedah.....	1,001	864	.....	.....	1,865
New Lisbon village.....	556	573	1	.....	1,130
Orange.....	367	345	.....	.....	712
Plymouth.....	746	669	.....	.....	1,415
Seven Mile Creek.....	419	377	.....	.....	796
Summit.....	510	460	.....	.....	970
Wanewoc.....	774	719	.....	.....	1,493
Total.....	7,993	7,301	2	2	15,300

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Argyle.....	553	571	.....	.....	1,124
Belmont.....	660	591	.....	.....	1,251
Benton.....	666	795	.....	.....	1,461
Blanchard.....	273	256	.....	.....	529
Darlington.....	1,330	1,341	.....	.....	2,671
Elk Grove.....	610	453	.....	.....	1,063
Fayette.....	692	595	.....	.....	1,287
Gratiot.....	666	655	.....	.....	1,321
Kendall.....	494	430	.....	.....	924
Monticello.....	385	321	.....	.....	706
New Diggings.....	932	803	.....	.....	1,735
Reymour.....	422	416	.....	.....	838
Rhulsborg.....	1,233	1,297	1	.....	2,530
Wayne.....	554	537	.....	.....	1,091
White Oak Springs.....	281	215	.....	.....	496
Willow Springs.....	535	509	.....	.....	1,044
Wlot.....	535	568	1	.....	1,104
Total.....	11,383	10,781	2	2	22,168

KENOSHA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Brighton.....	551	505	.....	.....	1,056
Bristol.....	583	552	.....	.....	1,135
Kenosha city.....	2,436	2,533	.....	.....	4,969
Paris.....	599	479	.....	.....	1,078
Pleasant Prairie.....	794	733	.....	.....	1,527
Randall.....	297	252	.....	.....	549
Waukegan.....	793	657	.....	.....	1,450
Salem.....	697	669	.....	.....	1,366
Wheatland.....	434	433	.....	.....	867
Total.....	7,056	6,803	.....	.....	13,859

LINCOLN COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Jenny.....	523	573	.....	.....	1,096

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Abnapee town.....	597	538	.....	.....	1,135
Abnapee village.....	552	506	.....	.....	1,058
Carleton.....	706	706	.....	.....	1,412
Casco.....	742	657	.....	.....	1,399
Franklin.....	747	746	.....	.....	1,493
Kewaunee town & village.....	1,327	1,233	.....	.....	2,560
Lincoln.....	497	440	.....	.....	937
Montpelier.....	623	534	.....	.....	1,157
Pierces.....	917	780	.....	.....	1,697
Red River.....	718	685	.....	.....	1,403
Total.....	7,505	6,899	.....	.....	14,404

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Buffalo.....	362	370	1	.....	733
Crystal Lake.....	384	330	.....	.....	714
Douglas.....	381	338	.....	.....	719
Harris.....	280	271	.....	.....	551
Montello.....	455	425	.....	.....	880
Moran.....	365	322	.....	.....	687
Moundville.....	219	179	.....	.....	398
Newtown.....	331	328	.....	.....	659
Neshoro.....	277	253	.....	.....	530
Oxford.....	274	266	.....	.....	540
Packwaukee.....	342	325	.....	.....	667
Shield.....	343	307	.....	.....	650
Springfield.....	163	146	.....	.....	309
Westfield.....	395	304	.....	.....	699
Total.....	4,490	4,207	1	.....	8,697

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Barre.....	566	346	.....	.....	912
Bangor.....	667	604	.....	.....	1,271
Barre.....	516	485	.....	.....	1,001
Campbell.....	328	375	.....	.....	703
Farmington.....	949	783	.....	.....	1,732
Greenfield.....	486	380	.....	.....	866
Hamilton.....	863	839	.....	.....	1,702
Holland.....	461	402	.....	.....	863
La Crosse city—					
First ward.....	1,131	1,206	33	23	2,393
Second ward.....	725	640	5	3	1,373
Third ward.....	1,764	1,616	5	1	3,386
Fourth ward.....	596	533	3	2	1,134
Fifth ward.....	1,195	982	3	2	2,182
Onalaska town.....	712	656	.....	.....	1,368
Onalaska village.....	393	367	.....	.....	760
Shelby.....	482	455	.....	.....	937
Washington.....	499	423	.....	.....	922
Total.....	12,363	11,390	56	37	23,846

MARATHON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Bergen.....	109	50	.....	.....	159
Berlin.....	595	533	.....	.....	1,128
Brighton.....	259	223	.....	.....	482
Hall.....	575	528	.....	.....	1,103
Knowlton.....	185	159	.....	.....	344
Maine.....	414	361	.....	.....	775
Marathon.....	332	285	.....	.....	617
Mosinee.....	307	258	.....	.....	565
Nettun.....	479	450	.....	.....	929
Texas.....	159	119	.....	.....	278
Wausau.....	429	385	.....	.....	814
Wausau city.....	1,540	1,400	.....	.....	2,940
Wells.....	110	114	.....	.....	224
Weston.....	283	218	.....	.....	501
Total.....	5,334	4,586	.....	.....	9,920

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cato.....	951	955	...	...	1,906
Centerville.....	834	780	...	...	1,614
Cooperstown.....	881	883	...	...	1,764
Eaton.....	728	791	...	...	1,519
Franklin.....	930	887	...	...	1,817
Gibson.....	934	875	...	...	1,809
Kosauk.....	1,178	1,084	...	...	2,262
Liberty.....	728	692	...	...	1,420
Manitowoc city.....	3,236	3,498	1	...	6,734
Manitowoc town.....	608	638	...	...	1,246
Mishicot.....	885	787	...	...	1,672
Neenah.....	901	858	...	...	1,759
Manitowoc Rapids.....	1,060	1,014	...	...	2,074
Maple Grove.....	772	644	...	...	1,416
Newton.....	1,012	1,018	...	...	2,030
Rockland.....	594	549	...	...	1,143
Schleswig.....	1,005	938	...	...	1,943
Two Rivers village.....	1,019	939	...	...	1,958
Two Rivers town.....	558	657	...	...	1,215
Two Creeks.....	843	818	...	...	1,661
Total.....	18,535	18,921	1	...	37,456

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Milwaukee city—					
First ward.....	4,437	5,101	1	2	9,539
Second ward.....	6,874	6,617	...	...	13,491
Third ward.....	3,693	3,483	8	8	7,190
Fourth ward.....	5,025	5,491	70	70	10,656
Fifth ward.....	4,315	3,978	7	10	8,210
Sixth ward.....	3,929	3,995	...	...	7,924
Seventh ward.....	3,299	3,774	7	9	7,079
Eighth ward.....	3,232	2,336	...	...	5,568
Ninth ward.....	4,230	2,329	...	...	6,559
Tenth ward.....	3,584	2,577	...	...	6,161
Eleventh ward.....	3,397	3,250	...	...	6,647
Twelfth ward.....	2,028	1,988	...	...	4,016
Thirteenth ward.....	1,758	1,594	...	...	3,352
Franklin.....	945	878	...	...	1,823
Greenfield.....	1,249	1,299	2	2	2,548
Wauwatosa.....	2,416	1,816	1	1	4,233
Granville.....	1,233	1,199	...	...	2,432
Oak Creek.....	1,155	1,051	...	...	2,206
Lake.....	2,876	2,870	...	...	5,746
Milwaukee town.....	1,812	1,755	...	...	3,567
Total.....	61,758	60,979	96	94	122,927

MONROE COUNTY.

Adrian.....	873	808	...	...	1,681
Angola.....	974	936	...	...	1,910
Byron.....	193	185	...	...	378
Clinton.....	408	381	...	...	789
Glendale.....	391	...	...	...	1,397
Greenfield.....	337	328	...	...	665
Jefferson.....	507	459	...	...	966
La Fayette.....	234	206	...	...	440
La Grange.....	422	396	33	35	858
Leon.....	404	338	...	...	742
Little Falls.....	333	277	2	...	613
Linn.....	462	387	...	...	849
New Lynn.....	31	74	...	...	105
Oak Dale.....	370	323	9	1	710
Portland.....	478	408	...	...	886
Ridgeville.....	630	616	...	...	1,246
Sheldon.....	400	342	...	...	742
Sparta.....	1,614	1,223	4	...	2,837
Tomah.....	1,134	1,077	...	...	2,211
Wellington.....	460	397	...	...	857
Wilson.....	675	519	...	...	1,194
Wells.....	838	294	...	...	1,132
Total.....	11,000	9,925	47	54	21,028

OCONTO COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Gillett.....	196	179	...	...	375
Little Spangher.....	551	551	...	...	1,102
Maple Valley.....	152	106	...	...	258
Marquette.....	1,446	1,086	2	2	2,534
Oconto city.....	563	458	1	...	1,021
Oconto town.....	2,071	2,080	...	...	4,151
Peshigo.....	1,468	1,082	2	1	2,551
Pescadore.....	744	537	...	...	1,281
Siles.....	368	185	...	...	553
Total.....	7,786	6,017	6	3	13,812

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Appleton city.....	3,307	3,403	11	9	6,729
Buchanan.....	489	423	...	...	912
Bovina.....	536	429	...	...	965
Black Creek.....	546	483	...	...	1,029
Center.....	538	718	4	1	1,261
Clebro.....	458	179	...	...	637
Dale.....	528	518	...	...	1,046
Dear Creek.....	170	140	...	...	310
Ellington.....	689	635	2	7	1,328
Freedom.....	580	731	...	...	1,311
Grand Chute.....	842	811	...	...	1,653
Greenville.....	719	559	...	...	1,278
Hortonia.....	623	533	...	...	1,156
Kaukauna.....	920	837	...	...	1,757
Liberty.....	269	236	...	...	505
Maple Creek.....	408	238	...	...	646
Malne.....	111	93	...	...	204
New London, 3d ward.....	190	100	...	...	290
Osborn.....	290	247	...	...	537
Seymour.....	759	624	1	...	1,384
Total.....	13,233	12,313	39	20	25,556

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Cedarburg.....	1,376	1,368	...	...	2,744
Belgium.....	1,043	1,009	...	...	2,052
Fredonia.....	892	844	...	...	1,736
Grafton.....	910	844	1	1	1,756
Monroton.....	1,617	1,532	...	...	3,149
Port Washington.....	1,497	1,481	...	...	2,978
Saukville.....	1,081	979	...	...	2,060
Total.....	8,616	8,029	1	1	16,645

PIERCE COUNTY.

Clifton.....	386	324	...	...	710
Diamond Bluff.....	307	250	...	...	557
Ellsworth.....	645	554	1	...	1,199
El Paso.....	297	248	...	...	545
Gilman.....	590	343	...	...	933
Hartland.....	638	649	...	...	1,287
Isabel.....	124	101	...	...	225
Martel.....	536	514	...	...	1,050
Madden Rock.....	544	490	...	...	1,034
Oak Grove.....	484	415	...	...	899
Prescott City.....	635	644	39	24	1,342
River Falls.....	963	934	10	9	1,916
Rock Elm.....	480	369	...	...	849
Salem.....	167	141	...	...	308
Spring Lake.....	403	337	...	...	740
Trimble.....	513	454	4	2	969
Trenton.....	297	253	...	...	550
Union.....	328	253	...	...	581
Total.....	7,977	7,043	44	38	15,101

POLK COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alden.....	510	447	.....	.....	957
Black Brook.....	376	318	.....	.....	694
Halsam Lake.....	265	258	12	9	555
Eureka.....	208	174	.....	.....	382
Farmington.....	425	352	.....	.....	777
Lincoln.....	399	322	.....	.....	721
Lock.....	209	141	36	47	433
Lorain.....	61	45	.....	.....	106
Lakewood.....	160	157	.....	.....	317
Milltown.....	105	85	10	9	209
Oceola.....	488	428	.....	.....	916
St. Croix Falls.....	808	198	.....	.....	1,006
Starling.....	124	110	.....	.....	234
Total.....	3,548	3,045	78	65	6,736

RACINE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Burlington.....	1,403	1,494	1	.....	2,897
Caladoola.....	1,502	1,345	.....	.....	2,847
Dover.....	589	455	1	.....	1,045
Mt. Pleasant.....	1,237	1,104	4	.....	2,341
Norway.....	506	457	.....	.....	963
Racine city.....	6,571	6,690	63	51	13,375
Raymond.....	524	710	.....	.....	1,234
Rochester.....	436	408	1	.....	844
Waterford.....	789	725	.....	.....	1,514
Yorkville.....	610	755	.....	.....	1,365
Total.....	14,616	15,973	69	53	28,708

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Amherst.....	650	575	.....	.....	1,225
Almond.....	376	345	.....	.....	721
Belmont.....	245	230	.....	.....	475
Buena Vista.....	394	332	.....	.....	726
Van Pelt.....	277	232	.....	.....	509
Grant.....	195	120	.....	.....	315
Hull.....	623	497	.....	.....	1,120
Leamark.....	309	295	.....	.....	604
Linwood.....	244	192	.....	.....	436
New Hope.....	541	498	.....	.....	1,039
Plover.....	671	614	.....	.....	1,285
Pine Grove.....	141	130	.....	.....	271
Stockton.....	651	616	.....	.....	1,267
Sharon.....	783	711	.....	.....	1,494
Sheridan Point city.....	234	184	.....	.....	418
First ward.....	719	612	1	.....	1,331
Second ward.....	741	607	.....	.....	1,348
Third ward.....	815	260	.....	.....	1,075
Total.....	7,842	7,071	1	.....	14,914

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan.....	261	331	.....	.....	592
Albion.....	245	614	.....	.....	859
Buena Vista.....	560	626	.....	.....	1,186
Dayton.....	573	653	.....	.....	1,226
Engle.....	598	567	.....	.....	1,165
Forest.....	480	423	.....	.....	903
Hennepin.....	463	445	.....	.....	908
Ithaca.....	622	587	.....	.....	1,209
Marshall.....	468	440	.....	.....	908
Orion.....	333	324	.....	.....	657
Richland.....	602	655	5	2	1,264
Richwood.....	749	690	1	.....	1,440
Rockbridge.....	588	544	.....	.....	1,132
Sylvan.....	627	453	.....	.....	1,080
Westford.....	627	477	.....	.....	1,104
Willow.....	433	403	10	8	854
Total.....	6,896	8,435	16	10	15,351

PEPIN COUNTY.

Albany.....	194	181	.....	.....	375
Durand.....	417	476	.....	.....	893
Frankfort.....	271	233	.....	.....	504
Lima.....	311	274	.....	.....	585
Pepin.....	758	644	2	.....	1,404
Rockholm.....	315	285	.....	.....	600
Waterville.....	503	535	.....	.....	1,038
Wausau.....	120	117	.....	.....	237
Total.....	3,060	2,750	2	.....	5,810

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Baldwin.....	180	119	.....	.....	299
Baldwin village.....	255	247	.....	.....	502
Cady.....	184	149	.....	.....	333
Cylon.....	236	209	.....	.....	445
Lytle Prairie.....	656	667	.....	.....	1,323
Emerald.....	173	123	.....	.....	296
Eau Claire.....	277	220	.....	.....	497
Hammont.....	648	672	.....	.....	1,320
Hudson.....	246	227	.....	.....	473
Hudson city.....	979	984	6	1	1,970
Kinnikinnick.....	364	321	.....	.....	685
Pleasant Valley.....	261	250	.....	.....	511
Rush River.....	329	316	.....	.....	645
Richmond.....	604	655	1	.....	1,260
Somerset.....	277	261	.....	.....	538
Springfield.....	272	265	.....	.....	537
Stanton.....	259	234	.....	.....	493
St. Joseph.....	164	168	.....	.....	332
Troy.....	620	595	.....	.....	1,215
Warren.....	378	304	1	.....	682
Total.....	8,009	6,941	6	1	14,956

ROCK COUNTY.

Avon.....	448	421	.....	.....	869
Beloit city.....	377	344	2	.....	723
Beloit city.....	2,159	2,371	39	33	4,562
Bradford.....	506	473	.....	.....	979
Center.....	549	498	.....	.....	1,047
Clinton.....	956	922	2	2	1,880
Fulton.....	1,060	950	1	.....	2,011
Harmouy.....	313	283	.....	.....	596
Janesville town.....	483	400	.....	.....	883
Janesville city.....	5,040	5,015	34	28	10,117
Johnstown.....	511	576	4	.....	1,091
La Prairie.....	424	387	1	.....	812
Lima.....	525	532	.....	.....	1,057
Magnolia.....	522	515	1	1	1,039
Milton.....	445	420	1	1	866
Newark.....	629	471	.....	.....	1,100
Plymouth.....	629	603	.....	.....	1,232
Porter.....	608	546	.....	.....	1,154
Rock.....	523	497	.....	.....	1,020
Spring Valley.....	520	525	.....	.....	1,045
Turkey.....	528	527	2	.....	1,057
Union.....	1,006	1,015	1	.....	2,022
Total.....	19,756	18,127	60	54	37,947

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo.....	2,025	1,931	11	8	3,975
Baraboo city.....	408	402	.....	.....	810
Baraboo village.....	416	413	.....	.....	829
Dalton.....	211	201	.....	.....	412
Greenleaf.....	527	485	.....	.....	1,012
Franklin.....	528	485	.....	.....	1,013
Freedom.....	528	485	.....	.....	1,013

SAUK COUNTY.—Cont'd.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Greenfield.....	391	374	1	..	755
Honey Creek.....	648	632	..	..	1,270
Ironston.....	678	613	..	..	1,271
La Valle.....	604	549	..	..	1,153
Merrinack.....	456	440	..	..	896
Prairie du Sac.....	954	1,045	..	..	1,999
Reedsburg.....	1,114	1,126	2	..	2,242
Spring Creek.....	533	516	..	..	1,049
Sumpter.....	399	381	..	..	779
Troy.....	551	501	..	..	1,052
Washington.....	567	535	..	..	1,093
Westfield.....	588	632	3	2	1,225
Winfield.....	439	378	..	..	817
Woodland.....	545	575	..	..	1,120
Total.....	13,816	13,088	17	11	26,932

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Almond.....	53	30	..	..	83
Angellco.....	205	150	..	..	355
Belle Plaine.....	363	343	..	..	706
Grant.....	272	198	..	..	470
Green Valley.....	150	124	*14	*2	291
Hartland.....	477	441	..	..	918
Herman.....	147	135	..	..	282
Maple Grove.....	243	196	..	..	439
Navarero.....	80	89	..	..	149
Falls.....	238	228	..	..	466
Richmond.....	163	156	..	..	319
Seneca.....	90	89	..	..	179
Seneca.....	72	60	..	..	132
Shawano town.....	181	93	..	..	274
Shawano city.....	405	382	*12	*10	789
Washington.....	219	216	..	..	435
Waukegan.....	318	197	..	..	515
Total.....	3,548	3,048	26	18	6,632

*Stockbridge Indians.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Greenbush.....	1,004	969	..	..	1,973
Herman.....	1,152	1,045	..	..	2,197
Holland.....	1,385	1,408	..	..	2,793
Lima.....	1,167	1,119	..	..	2,286
Lyndon.....	861	791	..	..	1,652
Mitchell.....	637	544	..	..	1,181
Moses.....	512	511	..	..	1,023
Plymouth.....	1,389	1,308	..	..	2,697
Rhine.....	183	176	..	..	359
Russell.....	284	267	..	..	551
Scott.....	754	710	..	..	1,464
Sheboygan town.....	796	710	..	..	1,506
Sheboygan city—					
First ward.....	565	631	..	..	1,196
Second ward.....	1,150	1,192	..	..	2,342
Third ward.....	738	683	..	..	1,421
Fourth ward.....	918	953	..	..	1,871
Sheboygan Falls.....	993	917	..	..	1,910
Sheboygan Falls village.....	612	563	..	..	1,175
Sherman.....	872	815	..	..	1,687
Wilson.....	616	606	..	..	1,222
Total.....	17,868	16,652	1	..	34,521

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Arcadia.....	1,464	1,268	..	..	2,732
Albion.....	501	489	..	..	990
Burnside.....	547	493	..	..	1,040
Caledonia.....	293	319	..	..	610
Dodge.....	285	291	..	..	576
Estrick.....	774	741	..	..	1,515
Gale.....	569	556	..	..	1,125
Hale.....	557	493	..	..	1,050
Lincoln.....	410	388	..	..	798
Preston.....	753	706	2	..	1,461
Pigeon.....	516	503	..	..	1,019
Sumner.....	406	412	..	..	818
Trempealeau.....	582	795	1	..	1,378
Total.....	7,844	7,144	4	..	14,992

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Medford.....	542	227	71	8	848
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VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	478	458	1	1	936
Christiana.....	734	640	1,374
Clinton.....	483	456	939
Coon.....	509	451	..	..	960
Forest.....	381	345	58	58	812
Franklin.....	703	635	..	..	1,338
Genoa.....	358	359	..	..	717
Greenwood.....	451	434	..	..	885
Hamburg.....	650	589	..	..	1,239
Harmony.....	519	487	..	..	1,006
Ill. borough.....	534	523	..	..	1,057
Jefferson.....	612	552	..	..	1,164
Kickapoo.....	554	581	..	..	1,135
Liberty.....	254	283	..	..	537
Stark.....	464	435	..	..	899
Sterling.....	459	421	..	..	880
Union.....	455	266	1	1	723
Viroqua.....	1,046	970	..	..	2,016
Webster.....	522	473	..	..	995
Whiteland.....	442	441	..	..	883
Whitestown.....	403	344	..	..	747
Total.....	11,166	10,245	58	55	21,524

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield.....	891	516	..	..	1,407
Orlen.....	718	729	..	..	1,447
Delavan village.....	836	933	7	9	1,785
Delavan town.....	385	379	..	..	764
East Troy.....	704	685	..	..	1,389
Elkhorn.....	510	589	..	..	1,099
Genoa village.....	336	644	..	..	980
Genoa town.....	341	465	1	..	807
La Fayette.....	514	481	..	..	995
La Grange.....	506	449	..	..	955
Jan.....	413	427	..	..	840
Lyons.....	736	664	..	..	1,400
Richmond.....	490	435	1	..	926
Sharon.....	1,001	978	7	8	1,989
Spring Prairie.....	596	584	..	..	1,180
Sugar Creek.....	302	475	..	..	777
Troy.....	540	481	..	..	1,021
Walworth.....	655	616	..	..	1,271
Whitewater.....	2,480	2,325	3	8	4,806
Total.....	13,149	12,067	18	25	25,259

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Addison.....	951	857			1,808
Barton.....	950	899	1		1,850
Erin.....	819	571			1,163
Farmington.....	878	889			1,717
German town.....	1,030	955			1,985
Hartford.....	1,408	1,291	3		2,737
Jackson.....	1,028	1,014			2,042
Kewaskum.....	731	705			1,434
Pok.....	956	840			1,796
Richfield.....	931	819			1,740
Schlesinger ville.....	320	160			380
Trotton.....	1,006	907			1,919
Wayne.....	855	855			1,710
West Bend town.....	451	444			895
West Bend village.....	801	824			1,625
Total.....	13,282	11,570	4		23,862

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Brookfield.....	1,128	1,095			2,223
Delafield.....	799	716			1,509
Eagle.....	617	605			1,224
Geneseo.....	746	629			1,378
Lisbon.....	781	659			1,441
Menomonee.....	1,205	1,145			2,345
Merton.....	778	726			1,522
Mukwonago.....	862	873			1,735
Muskego.....	766	686			1,450
New Berlin.....	987	820			1,707
Ottawa.....	464	419			883
Oconomowoc town.....	759	710			1,474
Oconomowoc city.....	906	1,115	4	4	2,121
Pewaukee.....	1,054	1,016	4	5	2,080
Summit.....	619	540			1,159
Vernon.....	657	588			1,247
Waukesha town.....	1,031	700	4		1,735
Waukesha village.....	1,318	1,449	31	16	2,807
Total.....	13,140	14,196	38	26	29,425

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Bear Creek.....	993	884			1,877
Caledonia.....	478	451			929
Dayton.....	426	390	1		817
Dupout.....	131	119			259
Farmington.....	411	383			794
Fremont.....	456	402			858
Halvella.....	111	112			223
Iowa.....	478	439			917
Larrabee.....	389	376			764
Lebanon.....	408	363			771
Lind.....	534	203			1,037
Linds Wolf.....	568	532			1,120
Matteson.....	192	182			372
Mukwa.....	510	426			966
New London.....	873	801	2	4	1,682
Royalton.....	511	495			1,006
Scandinavia.....	566	512			1,078
St. Lawrence.....	448	397			845
Union.....	925	194			359
Waupaca city.....	928	1,036	2		1,972
Waupaca.....	419	369			782
Weyauwega.....	361	337			698
Weyauwega village.....	427	388			815
Total.....	10,146	9,451	5	4	19,646

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Aurora.....	637	473			1,090
Bloomfield.....	892	866	4	8	1,766
Bozoma.....	187	147			334
Dakota.....	256	244			500
Deerfield.....	182	114			296
Hancock.....	323	256			579
Leon.....	448	399			849
Mount Morris.....	308	279			587
Marion.....	300	349			649
Oasis.....	321	277			598
Poy Sippi.....	458	397			855
Plainfield.....	474	437			910
Rose.....	193	185			378
Richford.....	140	155			295
Saxville.....	384	319			703
Springwater.....	315	228			543
Warren.....	322	285			607
Waunoma.....	347	301			648
Total.....	5,953	5,560	4	6	11,523

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Algoma.....	393	396			789
Black Wolf.....	159	498			657
Clyden.....	691	602			1,293
Menasha.....	380	391			770
Menasha city.....	1,579	1,861			3,440
Neshota.....	278	252	3	3	534
Neshota city.....	497	578			1,075
Nepesun.....	514	550			1,064
Neshaw city.....	2,062	1,991			4,053
Oshkosh.....	810	510	1	3	1,324
Oshkosh city.....	1,622	1,890	31	41	3,584
Oshkosh city.....	8,072	8,283	81	41	17,015
Poy Sippi.....	463	405			868
Richford.....	1,555	1,018	3	3	2,579
Ulrich.....	379	499			1,078
Village.....	588	563			1,151
Winchester.....	596	638			1,234
Winnebago.....	1,342	1,230	4	1	2,577
Wolf River.....	460	417			877
Total.....	23,106	21,835	51	51	45,083

WOOD COUNTY.

Abnerville.....	102	74			176
Centerville.....	428	371	1		799
Dexter.....	191	112			304
Grand Rapids city.....	787	650	1		1,438
Grand Rapids.....	378	297	3	1	677
Lincoln.....	231	194			425
Port Edwards.....	193	117			310
Rudolph.....	255	217			472
Remington.....	79	79			158
Saratoga.....	159	144			303
Sigel.....	231	201	1		433
Seneca.....	183	165			348
Wood.....	125	104			229
Total.....	3,391	2,750	6	1	6,048

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

SUMMARY FROM STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUS.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Adams.....		187	5,868	5,493	5,695	6,801	6,508
Ashland.....				515	256	221	750
Barron.....				18		556	2,737
Bayfield.....				258	269	544	1,023
Brown.....	5,107	6,915	6,999	11,793	15,293	93,169	35,373
Buffalo.....			832	3,644	6,775	11,123	14,213
Burnett.....				12	171	706	1,486
Calumet.....	276	1,743	3,631	7,895	5,468	12,335	13,065
Chippewa.....		615	638	1,895	3,279	6,211	13,995
Clark.....			222	759	1,011	3,450	7,283
Columbia.....		2,555	17,965	24,441	26,113	22,602	22,008
Crawford.....	1,808	2,408	2,233	5,068	11,011	13,076	15,035
Dane.....	514	13,632	37,714	42,922	50,132	63,044	62,728
Dodge.....	67	12,138	24,540	42,818	45,641	47,035	48,294
Door.....			789	2,643	3,098	4,819	6,089
Douglas.....			885	612	522	1,122	741
Dunn.....			1,796	2,704	5,170	6,483	12,427
Eau Claire.....				3,122	5,261	10,769	15,891
Fond du Lac.....	189	14,519	24,781	34,164	43,039	46,373	50,341
Grant.....	228	16,199	32,179	31,139	33,412	37,079	39,066
Green.....	833	8,564	14,827	19,809	29,642	22,511	22,027
Green Lake.....				12,863	12,566	13,166	15,274
Iowa.....	3,976	2,532	15,205	18,967	20,637	24,644	24,123
Jackson.....			1,096	4,170	6,681	7,687	11,320
Jefferson.....	914	15,317	26,869	30,438	30,597	34,050	34,900
Juneau.....				5,770	10,018	12,896	15,900
Kenosha.....		10,734	12,397	13,900	12,676	13,177	15,907
Keweenaw.....			7,109	8,520	7,938	10,321	14,408
La Crosse.....			2,904	12,136	14,234	20,225	22,446
La Fayette.....		11,531	16,084	18,134	20,256	22,667	23,166
Lincoln.....							805
Manitowish.....	335	3,702	13,048	22,416	26,762	32,569	34,466
Marathon.....		489	447	2,892	3,675	5,685	10,111
Marquette.....	18	508	1,427	2,338	7,837	9,087	6,697
Milwaukee.....	5,605	21,077	46,365	62,516	72,320	89,336	123,927
Monroe.....			2,407	8,410	11,652	16,562	21,094
Oconto.....			1,501	3,599	4,558	8,222	13,613
Outagamie.....			4,914	6,567	11,852	18,440	26,526
Ozaukee.....			12,973	15,692	14,892	15,079	16,645
Pepin.....				2,392	5,902	4,559	5,616
Pierce.....			1,730	4,072	6,394	10,002	15,101
Polk.....			647	1,400	1,677	4,432	6,736
Portage.....	1,623	1,250	5,181	7,507	8,146	10,640	14,856
Racine.....	3,476	14,373	20,673	21,350	22,864	26,742	28,708
Richland.....		963	5,584	9,732	12,186	15,736	17,353
Rock.....	1,701	20,750	31,364	35,690	36,033	39,030	39,039
St. Croix.....	809	624	2,040	5,292	7,255	11,039	14,556
Sauk.....	102	4,371	13,614	18,963	20,134	23,668	26,933
Shawano.....			354	529	1,369	3,165	6,635
Sheboygan.....	193	8,370	20,391	26,675	27,671	31,773	34,081
Taylor.....							549
Trempealeau.....			498	2,660	5,199	10,729	14,992
Vernon.....			4,823	11,007	12,644	18,673	21,534
Walworth.....	2,611	17,862	22,662	26,496	25,773	26,962	26,250
Washington.....	343	19,485	18,897	23,022	24,019	23,905	23,602
Waukesha.....		19,258	24,012	26,831	27,029	28,358	29,425
Waupaca.....			4,437	8,531	11,908	15,393	19,646
Waushara.....			5,541	8,770	9,609	11,379	11,523
Winnebago.....	125	10,167	17,439	23,770	29,767	37,245	45,033
Wood.....				2,425	2,965	3,911	6,048
Total.....	30,943	305,391	552,108	775,861	868,325	1,054,670	1,236,723

In a note to the territory of Indiana returns appears the following: "On the 1st of August, 1800, Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, had 65, and Green Bay 50 inhabitants.

NATIVITY BY COUNTIES.

CENSUS OF 1890.

COUNTIES.	NATIVE.		FOREIGN BORN.											
	Born in U. S.	Born in Wis.	Total.	British America.	England & Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	France.	Sweden & Norway.	Bohemia.	Switzerland.	Holland.	Denmark.
Adams	5,351	2,549	1,250	127	142	225	26	183	5	537	4	9	6	23
Ashland	174	143	47	12	4	13	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barron	246	132	292	197	4	7	...	63	...	96	...	14	...	...
Bayfield	289	175	56	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brown	14,728	11,098	10,440	1,627	278	1,442	112	2,738	69	451	169	...	947	371
Buffalo	6,854	4,433	4,289	173	56	242	125	1,971	39	556	67	941	4	...
Burnett	144	109	662	4	4	1	1	1	...	551	...	...	...	...
Calumet	7,661	5,658	4,674	165	167	500	15	3,287	51	8	168	82	93	23
Chippewa	4,725	2,764	5,385	1,437	120	417	39	958	24	439	34	35	28	20
Clark	2,751	1,196	999	296	51	45	19	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
Columbia	19,632	12,333	9,150	511	2,046	1,332	629	2,774	30	1,515	34	67	43	46
Crawford	9,613	5,608	3,463	397	186	906	48	640	25	764	403	216	17	131
Dane	33,456	22,735	19,640	884	1,631	2,955	485	6,276	140	6,801	195	316	17	131
Dodge	23,708	20,934	18,827	565	1,236	2,301	256	12,656	187	388	167	97	77	37
Dorot	2,808	1,804	2,113	290	89	228	33	426	27	844	43	16	8	6
Douglas	712	340	410	133	41	66	6	90	4	93	...	...	...	...
Dunn	6,268	3,177	3,220	437	147	227	51	842	17	1,336	...	44	3	51
Eau Claire	7,394	3,356	3,373	797	242	457	54	935	34	971	2	29	1	21
Fond du Lac	31,477	20,112	14,796	1,734	1,291	2,572	317	7,373	125	136	7	193	627	98
Grant	28,565	19,380	9,414	385	2,531	1,251	189	3,585	83	543	547	118	71	13
Green	18,532	10,643	5,079	273	598	942	50	892	29	1,017	4	1,247	1	13
Green Lake	9,086	4,535	4,097	990	587	412	62	2,634	3	27	...	...	...	...
Iowa	15,366	12,562	9,178	346	3,897	1,239	86	1,447	21	1,647	243	31	18	3
Jackson	5,764	2,886	1,923	291	151	137	92	350	29	944	12	6	1	...
Jefferson	21,747	13,407	12,293	369	934	1,067	183	5,445	41	394	309	144	19	13
Juneau	9,361	5,339	3,011	326	395	1,104	91	513	11	379	3	11	1	55
Kenosha	9,066	5,936	4,081	133	650	913	100	2,002	39	22	11	30	44	71
Kewaunee	4,844	4,205	5,456	159	47	312	16	1,611	23	97	2,011	27	48	44
La Crosse	11,695	6,779	8,602	580	570	468	109	2,831	52	2,646	439	271	94	56
La Fayette	16,935	11,846	6,724	186	2,221	2,345	111	729	17	993	...	...	...	...
Manitowoc	16,888	15,109	16,496	518	323	1,133	52	9,355	93	1,420	3,880	163	51	38
Marathon	3,139	2,333	2,746	216	49	102	26	2,239	19	73	3	8	...	...
Marquette	5,135	3,342	2,928	151	258	527	196	1,661	1	51	...	...	...	...
Milwaukee	47,697	37,153	42,232	984	1,973	4,804	502	25,019	355	636	1,524	447	864	130
Monroe	12,512	6,722	4,038	355	510	641	87	1,601	35	573	40	43	25	2
Oconto	4,591	2,677	3,730	1,645	111	422	88	797	23	321	72	3	79	60
Outagamie	11,741	8,060	6,689	796	171	792	65	3,362	61	37	7	64	785	66
Ozaukee	8,726	9,214	6,836	110	48	476	16	4,429	82	98	11	90	34	16
Pepin	3,351	1,612	1,305	209	91	118	39	200	27	444	...	...	...	...
Pierce	2,460	8,618	2,465	310	102	422	34	449	16	1,052	...	...	...	...
Polk	2,249	931	1,173	191	46	102	19	172	27	463	...	...	...	...
Portage	7,213	4,337	2,421	401	217	359	99	1,223	39	795	11	5	5	47
Racine	16,949	11,836	10,791	270	1,676	1,039	239	3,859	82	1,098	703	67	49	1,294
Richland	13,954	6,547	1,777	188	322	431	46	481	25	237	124	11	4	3
Rock	30,712	15,209	9,312	755	1,362	2,870	490	1,142	73	1,428	5	50	6	53
Sauk	17,308	9,795	6,552	386	765	946	103	3,433	65	92	8	601	34	9
Shawano	1,686	1,133	111	37	24	24	5	1,096	...	146	...	...	...	...
Sheboygan	19,192	14,957	12,557	323	303	943	38	3,497	119	224	58	98	1,663	71
St. Croix	7,451	4,136	5,694	812	150	1,302	67	284	6	240	...	...	...	...
Trempealeau	6,339	3,700	4,393	209	185	286	141	776	22	2,632	41	16	3	8
Vernon	13,805	7,232	5,040	184	189	306	37	661	30	3,138	231	35	3	39
Walworth	20,822	11,214	5,150	391	921	1,729	148	1,173	81	579	1	40	15	38
Washington	18,268	12,504	10,031	27	110	882	35	6,213	124	40	396	79	58	3
Waukesha	18,398	13,304	9,906	332	2,065	1,593	397	4,385	37	496	54	96	46	276
Waupaca	11,071	6,235	4,522	506	260	617	60	1,243	39	1,223	8	53	2	557
Waushara	4,792	2,352	2,677	364	308	492	42	816	11	320	...	...	...	...
Winnebago	25,209	14,657	12,070	1,559	1,531	1,599	146	5,361	53	762	26	300	23	733
Wood	2,585	1,567	1,374	656	42	171	34	299	3	106	...	...	...	...

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY FOR THE YEAR 1876.				VALUATION OF UNTAXED PROPERTY, FROM ASSESSORS' RETURNS FOR 1875 AND 1876.					
COUNTIES.	Value of personal property.	Value of real estate.	Total.	Co., town, city and village property.	School, college and academy property.	Church and cemetery property.	Railroad property.	U. S., state and all other property.	Total.
Adams.....	\$ 179,771	\$ 624,168	\$ 803,939	\$ 6,147	\$ 9,900	\$ 4,713		\$ 400	\$ 21,158
Ashland.....	42,666	889,523	932,189	2,340	4,923	1,000	\$1,220,000		1,228,263
Barron.....	146,374	1,043,984	1,190,358			125			125
Bayfield.....	21,705	538,167	559,872	6,300	1,400	2,685			10,385
Brown.....	422,287	2,156,053	2,578,340	43,325	102,655	83,369	94,025	2,780	326,638
Buffalo.....	433,501	890,038	1,323,539	15,300	27,787	29,760	150	900	75,897
Burnett.....	32,419	442,765	475,184		1,500	3,000			4,500
Calumet.....	373,946	2,107,211	2,481,157	1,100		13,220	78		14,398
Chippewa.....	966,024	4,359,245	5,325,269		5,160	55,014			60,174
Clark.....	281,813	2,355,972	2,637,785		3,350	1,300	175,895	1,340	184,873
Columbia.....	1,875,049	7,063,892	8,938,941	29,785	116,605	91,142	64,095	10,421	312,038
Crawford.....	827,043	1,457,536	2,284,579		11,000	4,100	110,000	100	125,200
Dane.....	4,610,769	14,682,179	19,092,947	7,900		359,390	59,800	252,987	699,357
Dodge.....	2,446,798	11,014,318	13,461,111	45,800	80,630	121,075	24,400	14,400	296,305
Dorot.....	136,107	669,650	795,757			7,029		290	7,319
Douglas.....	19,384	410,227	429,611	17,163		2,351			22,004
Dunn.....	1,052,300	1,875,145	2,927,445		3,200	8,200	421,604		833,153
Eau Claire.....	1,354,142	4,204,333	5,558,475	79,130	16,933	56,320	637,155	60,000	479,540
Fond du Lac.....	2,438,759	11,648,762	14,087,521	49,320	60,500	259,900	95,450	16,780	479,540
Grant.....	2,602,795	7,039,301	9,642,096	52,655	197,495	106,405	2,000	32,245	384,320
Green.....	1,966,599	8,390,829	10,357,428	26,650	86,875	78,995		500	170,920
Green Lake.....	749,736	8,485,819	9,235,555			23,840	61,500	2,720	86,070
Iowa.....	1,235,676	4,348,452	5,584,128	15,280	36,774	56,026	75,000	600	183,630
Jackson.....	472,124	1,040,417	1,512,541	800		15,075	237,915		402,800
Jefferson.....	1,753,985	7,896,833	9,650,818	12,600	86,300	172,300	120,000	21,800	380,000
Juneau.....	690,125	1,607,245	2,297,370			12,280	51,800	6,275	70,355
Kenosha.....	1,320,357	4,484,186	5,804,543	18,300	46,365	48,560	800	10,500	123,435
Kewaunee.....	548,873	2,560,841	3,109,714	10,750	17,720	18,321		2,525	49,316
La Crosse.....	1,338,371	4,015,568	5,353,939	31,000	3,500	110,643	102,600	15,300	264,043
La Fayette.....	1,198,502	4,775,417	5,973,919		55,930	71,610		74,800	202,340
Lincoln.....	13,654	1,532,542	1,546,196		9,640			400	10,040
Manitowoc.....	1,141,420	5,290,599	6,432,019	22,210	21,248	54,874	146,901	3,595	110,300
Marathon.....	335,078	1,744,901	2,079,979	15,700	27,202	16,825	50,653		99,380
Marquette.....	336,668	1,360,197	1,696,865	5,680	8,736	12,080			26,496
Milwaukee.....	15,345,281	46,777,283	62,122,564	1,318,606	771,265	1,212,390	1,271,600	682,800	5,257,743
Munroe.....	658,191	1,994,971	2,653,162	5,905	13,200	93,158	17,585	2,340	114,830
Oconto.....	453,741	3,411,557	3,865,298			38,100	78,720		116,820
Outagamie.....	623,744	3,348,267	3,972,011	10,400	90,290	73,375	347,515	3,000	544,180
Ozaukee.....	381,784	2,203,668	2,585,452	5,260	18,415	34,920	136,000	3,470	196,590
Pepin.....	235,343	595,316	830,659	25	8,247	4,180	22,026	9,835	44,244
Pierce.....	738,082	2,435,319	3,173,401	13,650	73,675	25,115		1,000	114,470
Polk.....	237,567	1,121,599	1,359,166		10,940	5,472		5,733	22,140
Portage.....	694,079	1,592,018	2,286,097	8,000	35,916	42,470	70,400	900	147,696
Racine.....	2,418,248	8,071,811	10,489,059	23,700	24,625	236,000	230,975	120,950	843,250
Richland.....	612,171	1,908,386	2,520,557	525		37,915			38,440
Rock.....	4,452,048	15,993,410	20,445,458	28,000	50,000	242,650	751,950	34,150	1,107,700
St. Croix.....	6,676,688	8,116,443	14,793,131	11,400		41,370	68,720	5,850	217,340
Sauk.....	1,364,772	4,030,813	5,405,585	9,000		87,670	22,300	1,150	118,020
Shawano.....	721,267	685,917	1,407,184	2,000	7,211	5,714			14,925
Sheboygan.....	1,908,803	7,096,170	9,004,973	10,725	4,125	123,695	53,830		194,775
Taylor.....	59,812	816,421	876,233		2,500		336,400	41,600	390,500
Trempealeau.....	840,373	1,404,988	2,245,361	370	2,000	26,300	8,200	775	33,275
Vernon.....	924,853	2,288,120	3,212,973	1,500		2,325		1,300	3,825
Walworth.....	3,187,722	10,559,518	13,747,241	70,200	150,200	129,310	180,000	140,000	670,710
Washington.....	1,062,347	4,927,634	5,989,981	7,500		120,670		60,038	188,318
Waukesha.....	3,165,504	11,892,119	15,057,623	700	500	215,780		300	220,180
Waupaca.....	480,637	1,826,908	2,307,545	250	34,840	34,410	2,300	2,325	74,225
Waushara.....	849,509	1,341,029	2,190,538	21,350	21,080	22,624		1,200	65,254
Winnebago.....	3,081,808	8,810,290	11,892,098	6,380	29,495	36,860	84,780	1,550	159,065
Wood.....	251,669	598,920	850,589	1,500		27,600	2,720	7,740	85,960
Total.....		52,744,177.873	53,517,780,351	62,474,164.840	2,735,817	4,774,828	7,487,627	1,662,988	18,524,196

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN IN 1876.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.						
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley	Rye.	Hops.	Tobacco.
Adams	5,146	11,456	5,353	83	8,488	660	5 1/2
Ashland	5	20	84				2
Barron	4,070 1/2	639 1/2	3,477 1/2	759 1/2	203 1/2	27	1 1/2
Bayfield		20	15				
Brown	16,364	13,928	5,732	5,019	5,254	17 1/2	
Buffalo	48,507 1/2	9,218 1/2	12,573 1/2	2,751	870	9 1/2	
Burnett	1,179	216 1/2	667	58	264		
Calumet	32,800 1/2	4,682	9,856	4,048 1/2	231	39	9
Chippewa	10,445	2,734	2,032	1,356	135	10 1/2	
Clark	2,327	1,596	2,408	208	95	3	
Columbia	64,372	40,274	24,071	7,694	7,648	593 1/2	2 1/2
Crawford	19,054	19,173	10,584	3,912	1,566	18	15
Dane	86,258	94,072	67,120	25,399	7,410	317 1/2	2,459 1/2
Dodge	128,708	29,401 1/2	35,592 1/2	11,463	2,134 1/2	186	8
Dor	4,771	352	3,397	696	768		
Douglas		6	50				
Dunn	2,798	9,871	12,323	1,560	1,156	68	1 1/2
Eau Claire	35	11,765	7,163	1,242	933	11	1 1/2
Fond du Lac	512	18,208 1/2	20,763	8,554	754 1/2	44	2
Grant	29,643	98,709	62,054	2,639	3,296	113 1/2	29
Green	4,400	68,168	34,191	6,66 1/2	3,793 1/2	28	44
Green Lake	37,064	13,608	8,013	1,170	3,455	312	22
Iowa	21,876	48,980	34,439	2,609 1/2	1,894	179 1/2	1
Jackson	19,953	10,711 1/2	12,189	613	713	71 1/2	10,145
Jefferson	33,569	28,379	16,843	8,773	7,611	840	160
Jensen	11,598 1/2	11,646 1/2	14,272 1/2	445	3,137	1,169	6
Kenosha	4,782	15,883	14,174	1,649	611	6	3,434
Kewaunee	17,702	1,156	7,632	2,164	4,520	2	7
La Crosse	28,883	10,581	249	3,045	3,177	349 1/2	2 1/2
La Fayette	4,889	61,549	104	1,272	1,735	18	2 1/2
Lincoln		712	20				
Manitowoc	4,538 1/2	854 1/2	21,437 1/2	4,299	6,233	3	1
Marathon	4,594	355	5,020	670	116		2
Marquette	9,517	15,181	4,873	93	10,503	139	7
Milwaukee	11,774	5,104 1/2	10,313 1/2	3,068	3,074 1/2	65	22
Monroe	31,684	12,608	12,864	1,769	1,277	390	
Ontario	2,490	744	3,412	257	724	3	
Outagamie	2,776	4,761	2,447 1/2	940 1/2	614	11 1/2	
Ozaukee	2,704 1/2	4,964 1/2	9,473	4,118 1/2	2,480 1/2	15	11 1/2
Pepin	30 1/2	984	4,475	618 1/2	563	25 1/2	
Pierce	41,187	8,904	8,358	2,851	258	8	10
Polk	9,283	4,104	1,842	440	928		3
Portage	15,701 1/2	1,076	9,066 1/2	1,284 1/2	7,665 1/2	584 1/2	1 1/2
Racine	7,864 1/2	404 1/2	13,241 1/2	2,228 1/2	2,213	31 1/2	4 1/2
Richland	13,228 1/2	140 1/2	11,068 1/2	569 1/2	1,770 1/2	499 1/2	2 1/2
Rock	12,384 1/2	2,041 1/2	60,103	19,424	15,038 1/2	41 1/2	2,105 1/2
St Croix	77,610	5,390	17,541	2,092	173		4
Sauk	97,701	33,876 1/2	24,489 1/2	2,197 1/2	6,144 1/2	3,118 1/2	
Sawauo	6,485	1,904	4,406 1/2	205	1,180 1/2		
Sheboygan	45,959	9,244	16,704	7,519	4,338	49	13
Taylor	60 1/2	38	54 1/2	2	3	1 1/2	
Trempealeau	53,056	12,106	15,084	2,381 1/2	560	42	
Vernon	43,177	22,499	28,055	5,542	639	197	9
Walworth	20,588	45,456	28,225	8,684 1/2	4,873 1/2	107 1/2	11 1/2
Washington	63,691	11,613	14,104	6,614	6,002	29	113
Waukesha	34,140	26,318	18,990	6,527	7,859	239	5
Waupaca	13,516	9,524	7,448	1,080	4,863	295	8
Wausau	12,573	16,726 1/2	6,847	638 1/2	15,416	840	9
Winnebago	49,999	15,404	13,813	1,427	982	110	3
Wood	637	958	1,028	39 1/2	872 1/2	14	
Total	1,445,650 1/2	1,025,801 1/2	854,881 1/2	183,080 1/2	173,314 1/2	11,184 1/2	4,842
							82,008 1/2

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN IN 1876.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.						Clover Seed, Bushels.
	Cultivated Grasses.	Potatoes.	Roots.	Apples.	Cultivated Cranberries.	Timber.	
Adams.....	3,161	771	6	58	4%	25,040	553
Ashland.....	241	266	75	.....	.....	1,152,000	.....
Barron.....	1,843%	341%	55%	28%	.....	24,175	.....
Bayfield.....	100	30	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	5,769%	909%	25%	219	%	12,739	.....
Burnett.....	89	120%	17%	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Calumet.....	13,361	1,017	37	552%	.....	57,463	1,733
Chippewa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	2,348	425	.....	78	.....	126,000	.....
Columbia.....	32,325	1,918%	104	1,55%	86	51,879	1,689
Crawford.....	1,925	2,493	618	2,460	.....	.....	50
Dane.....	53,319	3,585	80	4,830%	30	111,463	2,969%
Dodge.....	29,553	3,780%	89	16,254	%	49,369%	2,489%
Door.....	257	20	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	100	100	10	.....	.....	500,000	.....
Dunn.....	10,032	989	219	61%	.....	5,414	8
Eau Claire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	41,609	2,701%	61%	2,935%	.....	44,986	1,500
Grant.....	37,792	3,038	.....	2,766	.....	126,116	3,848
Green.....	28,833	1,159	16	5,980%	.....	20,313%	1,037
Green Lake.....	13,920	921	5	1,467	45	22,393	566
Iowa.....	15,566	1,650%	46	1,987%	.....	51,026	1,515
Jackson.....	5,316	510	41	100	520	53,880	107
Jefferson.....	17,407	2,209	94	2,233	.....	33,774	5,269
Juneau.....	6,708	1,738	52%	339	2,757%	.....	781
Kenosha.....	29,856	1,060	18%	2,170	.....	19,896	1,324
Kewaunee.....	5,665	1,487	10	44	.....	37,573	1,174
La Crosse.....	11,390	781	99	239	2	29,763	30
La Fayette.....	22,719	1,633	26	994	.....	24,037	1,007
Lincoln.....	316	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	32,256%	2,251	108	689	.....	257,341	774%
Marathon.....	5,455	667	126	46	.....	.....	.....
Marquette.....	3,387	3,926	60	1,856	151	20,526	1,073
Milwaukee.....	20,557	3,030%	137%	1,934%	1	16,211	113
Monroe.....	14,317	1,520	99	406	4,412	33,756	1,666
Oconto.....	6,170	836	71	.....	20	.....	.....
Outagamie.....	11,681	51	18	.....	.....	19,433	97
Ozaukee.....	8,528	1,566%	100	1,266%	1	22,077	1,349
Pepin.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	12,974	724	.....	77	.....	182,671	121
Polk.....	2,642	591	178	11	.....	.....	2
Portage.....	10,142%	2,016%	128%	60%	580	52,150	343
Racine.....	21,515%	1,548%	46%	16,004	%	28,718%	840
Richland.....	18,924%	1,153%	10%	479	.....	65,394	2,160%
Rock.....	57,132%	2,980	122%	3,676	.....	57,587%	5,416
St. Croix.....	14,293	1,176	10	457	.....	5,806	80
Sauk.....	25,223%	3,20%	104%	1,054%	.....	86,055%	1,248%
Shawano.....	4,111	64%	.....	.....	3,101	80,535	16
Sheboygan.....	40,123	2,723	133	1,730	.....	68,057	10,738
Taylor.....	173	99	34	2	2	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	18,738	878%	41%	279%	1%	12,149	270
Vernon.....	20,197	1,241	140	749	.....	91,194	1,134
Walworth.....	45,093	2,183%	55%	4,056%	%	50,221	2,796
Washington.....	6,513	46,821	9,430	50,095	137	50,080	16,080
Waukesha.....	38,629	3,924	383	4,932	30	45,590	1,522
Waupaca.....	18,540	1,695	98	205	185	82,985	610
Waushara.....	9,770	1,342	35	836%	1,053	66,510	117
Winnebago.....	23,433	1,630	45	1,561	194	25,737	720
Wood.....	245	169	.....	.....	400	93,242	.....
Total.....	889,018%	123,420%	13,624%	139,891%	17,664%	4,090,226%	76,945%

ABSTRACT OF LAWS.

WISCONSIN.

ELECTORS AND GENERAL ELECTIONS.

SEC. 12. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election :

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe. Every person convicted of bribery shall be excluded from the right of suffrage unless restored to civil rights ; and no person who shall have made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election at which he shall offer to vote, shall be permitted to vote at such election.

SEC. 13. No elector shall vote except in the town, ward, village or election district in which he actually resides.

SEC. 14. The general election prescribed in the Constitution shall be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November in each year, at which time there shall be chosen such Representatives in Congress, Electors of President and Vice President, State officers, and county officers as are by law to be elected in such year.

SEC. 15. All elections shall be held in each town at the place where the last town-meeting was held, or at such other place as shall have been ordered at such last meeting, or as shall have been ordered by the Supervisors when they establish more than one election poll, except that the first election after the organization of a new town shall be held at the place directed in the act or proceeding by which it was organized ; and all elections in villages constituting separate election districts and in the wards of cities, shall be held at the place to be ordered by the Trustees of such village, or the Common Council of such city, at least ten days before such election, unless a different provision is made in the act incorporating such village or city.

SEC. 16. Whenever it shall become impossible or inconvenient to hold an election at the place designated therefor. the Board of Inspectors, after having assembled at or as near as practicable to such place, and before receiving any votes may adjourn to the nearest convenient place for holding the election, and at such adjourned place shall forthwith proceed with the election. Upon adjourning any election as hereinbefore provided, the Board of Inspectors shall cause proclamation thereof to be made, and shall station a Constable or some other proper person at the place where the adjournment was made, to notify all electors arriving at such place of adjournment, and the place to which it was made.

SEC. 20. A registry of electors shall annually be made :

1. In each ward or election district of every city which, at the last previous census, had a population of three thousand or more.
2. In each ward or election district of every incorporated village in which, by law, separate elections are held; which village at the last preceding census, had a population of fifteen hundred or more.
3. In every town containing a village which, at said census, had a population of fifteen hundred or more, in which village separate general elections are not by law required to be held.
4. In all towns any part of which shall have been embraced in any part of any city or village in which a registration by this chapter is required.

Such registration shall be made in the manner provided by this chapter. The persons authorized by law to act as Inspectors of Election in each of such towns, wards or election districts shall constitute the Board of Registry therefor.

SEC. 21. The said Inspectors shall have their first meeting on Tuesday, four weeks preceding each general election, at the place where said election is to be held; and in election districts at which there were polled at the previous general election three hundred votes or less, they shall sit for one day, and in districts at which there were more than three hundred votes polled, they shall have power to sit two days if necessary, for the purpose of making such list. They shall meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and hold their meetings open until 8 o'clock in the evening of each day during which they shall so sit. The Clerks appointed by law to act as Clerks of Election shall act as Clerks of the Board of Registry on the day of election only. The proceedings shall be open, and all electors of the district shall be entitled to be heard in relation to corrections or additions to said registry. They shall have the same powers to preserve order which Inspectors of Election have on election days, and in towns vacancies in the Board shall be filled in the same manner that vacancies are filled at elections.

SEC. 22. The said Inspectors at their first meeting, and before doing any business, shall severally take and subscribe the oath of Inspectors at a general election, and said Inspectors shall at their first meeting make a registry of all the electors of their respective districts, placing thereon the full names, alphabetically arranged according to surnames, in one column, and in another the residence by number and name of street or other location, if known. If any elector's residence is at any hotel or public boarding-house the name of the hotel or boarding-house shall be stated in the registry. They shall put thereon the names of all persons residing in their election district appearing on the poll-list kept at the last preceding general election, and are authorized to take therefor such poll-list from the office where kept, omitting such as have died or removed from the district, and adding the names of all other persons known to them to be electors in such district. In case of the formation of a new election district since the last preceding general election, the said Board therein may make such registry from the best means at their command, and may, if necessary, procure therefor certified copies of the last poll-list. They shall complete said registry as far as practicable at their first meeting, and shall make four copies thereof, and certify the original and each copy to be a true list of the electors in their district so far as the same are known to them. One of said copies shall be immediately posted in a conspicuous place in the room in which their meeting was held, and be accessible to any elector for examination or making copies thereof, and one copy shall be retained by each Inspector for revision and correction at the second meeting. They shall within two days after said first meeting file the original registry made by them, and said poll-list in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk, and may, in their discretion, cause ten printed copies of said registry to be made and posted in ten of the most public places of said election district, or may publish the same in a newspaper at an expense not exceeding one cent for each name.

SEC. 23. The Inspectors shall hold their second meeting at the same place designated for holding elections on the Tuesday two weeks preceding the election. They shall meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. In election districts having less than three hundred voters, as shown by the

preliminary registry, the Board shall complete the registry on the same day ; but if there are more than that number of voters, they shall sit two days. They shall remain in session until 8 o'clock in the evening. They shall revise and correct the registry first by erasing the name of any person who shall be proved to their satisfaction by the oaths of two electors of the district to be not entitled to vote therein at the next ensuing election, unless such person shall appear and if challenged, shall answer the questions and take the oath hereinafter provided ; secondly, by entering thereon the names of every elector entitled to vote in the district at the next election who shall appear before the Board and require it, and state his place of residence, giving street and number, if numbered, or location, as hereinbefore provided, if challenged answer the questions, and take the oaths provided in case of challenge at an election ; but if any person shall refuse to answer all such questions or to take such oath, his name shall not be registered. Any person who is not twenty-one years of age before the date when the registry is required to be corrected, but will be if he lives until the day of election, shall have his name put on the registry if he be otherwise qualified to be an elector. Any elector who did not vote at the previous general election shall be entitled to be registered either at the preliminary or the final registration of electors by appearing before the Board of Registration of his election district and establishing his right to be registered, or, instead of a personal appearance, he may make his application to be registered to the Board in writing. Such application shall state the name and period of continuous residence in the election district and place of residence therein, giving the number and street of the applicant, and, in case the person making the application is of foreign birth, he shall state when he came to the United States and to the State of Wisconsin, and the time and place of declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and that he is entitled to vote at the election. Upon receiving such application, the Board of Registration shall register the name of such applicant, if it appears to the Board that the applicant is, by his statement, entitled to vote. Such statement shall be made under oath, and shall be preserved by the Board and be filed in the office of the village or city clerk, as the case may be. All city and village clerks shall keep blanks for making the application for registration, as provided by this section. The form shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State. Every person named in this section shall be subject to the same punishment for any false statement or other offense in respect thereto as is provided in case of such false statement or other offense by an elector offering to vote at an election. After such registry shall have been fully completed on the days above mentioned, no name shall be added thereto by any person or upon any pretext. Within three days after the second meeting the said Board shall cause four copies of the registry to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct registry of the electors of their district, one of which shall be kept by each Inspector for use on election day, and one shall forthwith be filed in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk. All registries shall at all times be open to public inspection at the office where deposited without charge.

SEC. 24. On election day the Inspectors shall designate two of their number at the opening of the polls, who shall check the names of every elector voting in such district whose name is on the registry. No vote shall be received at any general election in any ward or election district defined in Section 20, if the name of the person offering to vote be not on said registry made at the second meeting as aforesaid, except as hereinafter provided ; but in case any one shall, after the last day for completing such registry, and before such election, become a qualified voter of the district, he shall have the same right to vote therein at such election as if his name had been duly registered, provided he shall, at the time he offers to vote, deliver to the Inspectors his affidavit, in which he shall state the facts, showing that he has, since the completion of such registry, become a qualified elector of such district, and the facts showing that he was not such elector on the day such registry was completed, and shall also deliver to such Inspectors the affidavits of two freeholders, electors in such election district, corroborating all the material statements in his affidavit. In case any person who was a voter at the last previous general election shall not be registered, such person shall be entitled to vote on making affidavit that he was entitled to vote at the previous election, and that he has not become disqualified by reason of removal

from the election district or otherwise, since that election, which affidavit shall also be corroborated by the affidavits of two freeholders, as is provided for other non-registered voters. No one freeholder shall be competent to make at any one election corroborating affidavits for more than three voters. All of said affidavits shall be sworn to before some officer authorized by the laws of this State to take depositions. The Inspectors shall keep a list of the names and residence of the electors voting whose names are not on said completed registry, and attach said list to the registry and return it, together with all such affidavits, to the proper town, city or village clerk. No compensation shall be paid or received for taking or certifying any such affidavits. On the day following the election, one of said poll-lists and one copy of the registry so kept and checked shall be attached together and filed in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk, and the other of said poll-lists and copy of the registry so kept and checked shall be returned to the County Clerk with the returns of the election. Such Inspectors shall give notice by advertisement in a newspaper printed in the city, village or town where such registration was made, of the registry, and shall include in such notice all additions to and omissions from the preliminary list, and shall also state where the election is to be held. In case there be no newspaper printed in such city, village or town, such notice shall be given by posting copies thereof in three or more public places in each ward or election district in such city, village or town. For publication of such notice in any such newspaper the publisher thereof shall be entitled to the same compensation per folio as is prescribed for publishing other legal notices.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

SEC. 413. The formation of any school district shall be by written order of the Town Board, describing the territory embraced in the same, to be filed with the Town Clerk within twenty days after the making thereof. The Supervisors shall deliver to a taxable inhabitant of the district their notice thereof in writing, describing its boundaries, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and shall therein direct such inhabitant to notify every qualified voter of the district, either personally or by leaving a written notice at his place of residence, of the time and place of such meeting, at least five days before the time appointed therefor, and said inhabitant shall notify the voters of such district accordingly, and indorse thereon a return containing the names of all persons thus notified, and said notice and return shall be recorded as a part of the record of the first meeting in such district.

SEC. 414. In case such notice shall not be given, or the inhabitants of a district shall neglect or refuse to assemble and form a district meeting when so notified, or in case any school district having been formed or organized shall afterward be disorganized, so that no competent authority shall exist therein to call a special district meeting, in the manner hereinafter provided, notice shall be given by the Town Board, and served in the manner prescribed in the preceding section. Whenever a district meeting shall be called as prescribed in this and the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the electors of the district to assemble at the time and place so directed.

SEC. 415. Whenever it shall be necessary to form a district from two or more adjoining towns, the Town Boards of such towns shall meet together and form such districts by their written order, describing the territory embraced in such district, signed by at least two of the Supervisors of each town; and shall file one such order with the Town Clerk of each town, and deliver the notice of formation to a taxable inhabitant of such district, and cause the same to be served and returned in the time and manner hereinbefore prescribed; and any such district may be altered only by the joint action of the Town Boards of such towns in the same manner that other districts are altered.

SEC. 416. Every school district shall be deemed duly organized when any two of the officers elected at the first legal meeting thereof shall have consented to serve in the offices to which they have been respectively elected, by a written acceptance thereof filed with the clerk of the first meeting, and recorded in the minutes thereof; and every school district shall be considered

as duly organized after it shall have exercised the franchises and privileges of a district for the term of two years.

SEC. 425. The annual meeting of all school districts in which graded schools of two or more departments are taught, shall be held on the second Monday of July, and of all other school districts on the last Monday of September, in each year. The hour of such meeting shall be seven o'clock in the afternoon, unless otherwise provided by a vote of the district, duly recorded at the last previous annual meeting; but at any annual meeting a majority of the electors present may determine that the annual meeting of such district shall be held on the last Monday of August instead of the last Monday of September. Said determination to take effect when a copy of the proceedings of said annual meeting in reference to such change shall have been filed with the Town Clerk in which the schoolhouse of such district is situated, and to remain in force until rescinded by a like vote of the electors of such district.

SEC. 426. The Clerk shall give at least six days' previous notice of every annual district meeting, by posting notices thereof in four or more public places in the district, one of which shall be affixed to the outer door of the schoolhouse, if there be one in the district, and he shall give like notices for every adjourned district meeting when such meeting shall have been adjourned for more than one month; but no annual meeting shall be deemed illegal for want of due notice, unless it shall appear that the omission to give such notice was willful and fraudulent.

SEC. 427. Special district meetings may be called by the Clerk, or, in his absence, by the Directors or Treasurer, on written request of five legal voters of the district, in the manner prescribed for calling an annual meeting; and the electors, when lawfully assembled at a special meeting, shall have power to transact the same business as at the first and each annual meeting, except the election of officers. The business to be transacted at any special meeting shall be particularly specified in the notices calling the same, and said notices shall be posted six full days prior to the meeting. No tax or loan or debt shall be voted at a special meeting, unless three-fourths of the legal voters shall have been notified, either personally or by a written notice left at their places of residence, stating the time and place and objects of the meeting, and specifying the amount proposed to be voted, at least six days before the time appointed therefor.

SEC. 428. Every person shall be entitled to vote in any school district meeting who is qualified to vote at a general election for State and county officers, and who is a resident of such school district.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF DISTRICT TAXES.

SEC. 469. All school district taxes, unless otherwise specially provided by law, shall be assessed on the same kinds of property as taxes for town and county purposes; and all personal property which, on account of its location or the residence of its owner, is taxable in the town, shall, if such locality or residence be in the school district, be likewise taxable for school district purposes.

BORROWING MONEY.

SEC. 474. Whenever, upon any unusual exigency, any school district shall, before the annual meeting, vote a special tax to be collected with the next levy, the district may, by vote, authorize the District Board to borrow for a period not exceeding one year a sum not exceeding the amount of such tax, and by such vote set apart such tax when collected to repay such loan, and thereupon the District Board may borrow such money of any person and on such terms and execute and deliver to the lender such obligation therefor, and such security for the repayment, including a mortgage or pledge of any real or personal property of the district, subject to the directions contained in the vote of the district as may be agreed upon and not prohibited by law.

SEC. 498. Every District Clerk who shall willfully neglect to make the annual report for his district as required by law shall be liable to pay the whole amount of money lost by such

district in consequence of his neglect, which shall be recovered in an action in the name of and for the use of the district.

SEC. 499. Every Town Clerk who shall neglect or refuse to make and deliver to the County Superintendent his annual report, as required in this chapter within the time limited therefor, shall be liable on his official bond to pay the town the amount which such town or any school district therein, shall lose by such neglect or refusal, with interest thereon; and every County Superintendent who shall neglect or refuse to make the report required of him by this chapter to the State Superintendent shall be liable to pay to each town the amount which such town or any school district therein shall lose by such neglect or refusal, with interest thereon, to be recovered in either case in an action prosecuted by the Town Treasurer in the name of the town.

SEC. 503. Every member of a district board in any school district in this State in which a list of text-books has been adopted according to law, who shall, within three years from the date of such adoption, or thereafter, without the consent of the State Superintendent, order a change of text-books in such district, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 513. Every woman of twenty-one years of age and upward may be elected or appointed as director, treasurer or clerk of a school district, director or secretary of a town board under the township system; member of a board of education in cities, or county superintendent.

SEC. 560. In reckoning school months, twenty days shall constitute a month and one hundred days five months.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

SEC. 1035. The terms "real property," "real estate" and "land," when used in this title, shall include not only the land itself, but all buildings, fixtures, improvements, rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

SEC. 1036. The term "personal property," as used in this title, shall be construed to mean and include toll-bridges, saw-logs, timber and lumber, either upon land or afloat, steamboats, ships and other vessels, whether at home or abroad; buildings upon leased lands, if such buildings have not been included in the assessment of the land on which they are erected; ferry-boats, including the franchise for running the same; all debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, note, contract, bond, mortgage or other security, or whether such debts are due or to become due; and all goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, moneys and effects of any nature or description having any real or marketable value and not included in the term "real property," as above defined.

SEC. 1037. The improvements on all lands situated in this State, which shall have been entered under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and which shall be actually occupied and improved by the person so entering the same, or his heirs, shall be subject to taxation, and such improvements shall be assessed as personal property. All taxes levied thereon shall be collected out of the personal property of the occupant of such lands, and in no other manner.

SEC. 1038. The property in this section described is exempt from taxation, to wit:

1. That owned exclusively by the United States or by this State, but no lands contracted to be sold by the State shall be exempt.
2. That owned exclusively by any county, city, village, town or school district; but lands purchased by counties at tax sales shall be exempt only in the cases provided in Section Eleven Hundred and Ninety-one.
3. Personal property owned by any religious, scientific, literary or benevolent association, used exclusively for the purposes of such association, and the real property, if not leased, or not otherwise used for pecuniary profit, necessary for the location and convenience of the buildings of such association, and embracing the same not exceeding

ten acres ; and the lands reserved for grounds of a chartered college or university, not exceeding forty acres ; and parsonages, whether of local churches or districts, and whether occupied by the pastor permanently or rented for his benefit. The occasional leasing of such buildings for schools, public lectures or concerts, or the leasing of such parsonages, shall not render them liable to taxation.

4. Personal property owned and used exclusively by the State or any county agricultural society, and the lands owned and used by any such society exclusively for fair grounds.
5. Fire engines and other implements used for extinguishing fires, owned or used by any organized fire company, and the buildings and necessary grounds connected therewith, owned by such company, and used exclusively for its proper purposes.
6. The property of Indians who are not citizens, except lands held by them by purchase.
7. Lands used exclusively as public burial-grounds, and tombs and monuments to the dead therein.
8. Pensions receivable from the United States.
9. Stock in any corporation in this State which is required to pay taxes upon its property in the same manner as individuals.
10. So much of the debts due or to become due to any person as shall equal the amount of bona-fide and unconditional debts by him owing.
11. Wearing apparel, family portraits and libraries, kitchen furniture and growing crops.
12. Provisions and fuel provided by the head of a family to sustain its members for six months ; but no person paying board shall be deemed a member of a family.
13. All the personal property of all insurance companies that now are or shall be organized or doing business in this State.
14. The track, right of way, depot grounds, buildings, machine-shops, rolling-stock and other property necessarily used in operating any railroad in this State belonging to any railroad company, including pontoon, pile and pontoon railroads, and shall henceforth remain exempt from taxation for any purpose, except that the same shall be subject to special assessments for local improvements in cities and villages and all lands owned or claimed by such railroad company not adjoining the track of such company, shall be subject to all taxes. The provision of this subdivision shall not apply to any railroad that now is or shall be operated by horse-power, whether now or hereafter constructed in any village or city.
15. The property, except real estate, of all companies which are or shall be engaged in the business of telegraphing in this State.
16. The real estate of the Home of the Friendless in the city of Milwaukee, not exceeding one lot in amount, is exempted, so long as the same shall continue to be used as such home.
17. All property of any corporation or association formed under the laws of this State for the encouragement of industry by agricultural and industrial fairs and exhibitions, which shall be necessary for fair grounds, while used exclusively for such fairs and exhibitions, provided the quantity of land so exempt shall not exceed forty acres.
18. Such tree-belts as are or may be planted and maintained in compliance with chapter sixty-six of one of these statutes.

SEC. 1191. Real property, upon which the county holds any certificates of tax sale, shall continue liable to taxation and to sale for unpaid taxes, and the county shall be the exclusive purchaser at the sale ; but when a tax deed shall be issued to the county, and it shall hold tax certificates of sale unredeemed on the same property for two successive years subsequent to the date of the sale on which such deed shall issue, including certificates of sale made prior to the passage of these statutes, such property shall thereafter be exempt from taxation until the same is sold by the county. The County Clerk shall annually, before the first day of June, furnish to the Assessors of each town a list of the lands in such town exempt under this section. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to apply to lands owned by minors, married women, widowed women, idiots or insane persons.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

SEC. 1089. The Town Treasurer of each town, on the receipt of the tax-roll for the current year, shall forthwith post notices in three or four public places in such towns, that the tax-roll for such town is in his hands for collection, and that the taxes charged therein are subject to payment at his office at any time prior to the first day of January in such year; and after the said first day of January he shall proceed to collect the taxes charged in such roll and remaining unpaid, and for that purpose shall call at least once on the person taxed, or at any place of his usual residence, if within the town, and demand payment of the taxes charged to him on such roll.

SEC. 1090. On all taxes paid or tendered at the office of such Treasurer prior to said first day of January, he shall remit all of the 5-per-cent collection fees, except so much thereof as he is authorized by law to have for his fees upon taxes so paid.

SEC. 1091. Town orders shall be receivable for taxes in the town where issued, and shall be allowed the Town Treasurer on settlement of town taxes; and county orders and jurors' certificates shall be receivable for taxes in the county where issued, and shall be allowed such Treasurer on settlement of county taxes with the County Treasurer, but no Town Treasurer shall receive town orders in payment for taxes to a larger amount than the town taxes included in his assessment-roll exclusive of all taxes for school purposes, nor county orders and jurors' certificates to a greater amount than the county tax included therein.

SEC. 1097. In case any person shall refuse or neglect to pay the tax imposed upon him, the Town Treasurer shall levy the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to such person, wherever the same may be found within his town; and if a sufficient amount of such property cannot be found in such town, the Town Treasurer may levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels belonging to such person, wherever the same may be found in the county or in any adjoining counties.

SEC. 1098. The Town Treasurer shall give public notice of the time and place of such sale, at least six days previous thereto, by advertisement, containing a description of the property to be sold, to be posted up in three public places in the town where the sale is to be made. The sale shall be at public auction, in the daytime, and the property sold shall be present; such property may be released by the payment of the taxes and charges for which the same is liable, to be sold; if the purchase-money on such sale shall not be paid at such time as the Treasurer may require, he may again, in his discretion, expose such property for sale, or sue, in his name of office, the purchaser for the purchase-money, and recover the same with costs and 10-per-centum damages.

SEC. 1099. If the property so levied upon shall be sold for more than the amount of tax and costs, the surplus shall be returned to the owner thereof; and if it cannot be sold for want of bidders, the Treasurer shall return a statement of the fact, and return the property to the person from whose possession he took the same; and the tax, if unsatisfied, shall be collected in the same manner as if no levy had been made.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

SEC. 1223. The Supervisors of the several towns shall have the care and supervision of the highways and bridges therein, and it shall be their duty:

1. To give directions for repairing the highways and bridges within their respective towns and cause to be removed all obstructions therefrom.
2. To cause such of the roads used as highways as have been laid out but not sufficient described, and such as have been lawfully laid out and used as such up to the present time, but not fully and sufficiently recorded, to be ascertained, described & entered of record in the Town Clerk's office.

3. To cause bridges which are or may be erected over streams intersecting highways to be kept in repair.
4. To divide their respective towns into so many road districts as they shall judge convenient, and specify every such division in writing under their hands, to be recorded in the office of the Town Clerk; but no such division shall be made within ten days next preceding the annual town meeting.
5. To assign to each of the said road districts such of the inhabitants liable to pay taxes on highways as they think proper, having regard to the nearness of residence as much as practicable.
6. To require the Overseers of Highways from time to time, and as often as they shall deem necessary, to perform any of the duties required of them by law.
7. To assess the highway taxes in their respective towns in each year, as provided by law.
8. To lay out and establish upon actual surveys, as hereinafter provided, such new roads in their respective towns as they may deem necessary and proper; to discontinue such roads as shall appear to them to have become unnecessary, and to widen or alter such roads when they shall deem necessary for public convenience, and perform all other duties respecting highways and bridges directed by this chapter.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

SEC. 1548. The Town Boards, Village Boards and Common Councils of the respective towns, villages and cities may grant license to such persons as they may deem proper, to keep groceries, saloons or other places, within their respective towns, villages or cities, for the sale in quantities less than one gallon of strong, spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquors, to be drank on the premises; and in like manner may grant licenses for the sale in any quantity of such liquors not to be drank on the premises. The sum to be paid for such license for the sale of such liquor to be drank on the premises shall not be less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars; and for the sale of such liquors not to be drank on the premises shall be not less than ten nor more than forty dollars.

SEC. 1549. Every applicant for such license shall, before delivery thereof, file with such town, village or city clerk a bond to the State in the sum of five hundred dollars, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the authorities granting the license, who shall each justify in double its amount over and above their debts and liabilities and exemptions, and be freeholders and residents of the county, conditioned that the applicant, during the continuance of his license will keep and maintain an orderly and well-regulated house; that he will permit no gambling with cards, dice or any device or implement for that purpose, within his premises or any out-house, yard or shed appertaining thereto; that he will not sell or give away any intoxicating liquor to any minor, having good reason to believe him to be such, unless upon the written order of the parents or guardian of such minor, or to persons intoxicated or bordering upon intoxication, or to habitual drunkards; and that he will pay all damages that may be recovered by any person, and that he will observe and obey all orders of such Supervisors, Trustees or Aldermen, or any of them, made pursuant to law. In case of the breach of the condition of any such bond, an action may be brought thereon in the name of the State of Wisconsin, and judgment shall be entered against the principals and sureties therein named for the full penalty thereof; and execution may issue thereupon by order of the court therefor, to satisfy any judgment that may have been recovered against the principal named in said bond, by reason of any breach in the conditions thereof, or for any penalties of forfeitures incurred under this chapter. If more than one judgment shall have been recovered, the court, in its discretion, may apply the proceeds of said bond toward the satisfaction of said several judgments, in whole or in part, in such manner as it may see fit.

SEC. 1550. If any person shall vend, sell, deal or traffic in or for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away, any spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquors or drinks in any

quantity whatever without first having obtained license therefor, according to the provisions of this chapter, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not less than ten nor more than forty dollars, besides the costs of suit, or, in lieu of such fine, by imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county not to exceed sixty days nor less than twenty days; and, in case of punishment by fine as above provided, such person shall, unless the fine and costs be paid forthwith, be committed to the county jail of the proper county until such fine and costs are paid, or until discharged by due course of law; and, in case of a second or any subsequent conviction of the same person during any one year, the punishment may be by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 1551. Upon complaint made to any Justice of the Peace by any person that he knows or has good reason to believe that an offense against this chapter, or any violation thereof, has been committed, he shall examine the complainant on oath, and he shall reduce such complaint to writing and cause the same to be subscribed by the person complaining. And if it shall appear to such Justice that there is reasonable cause to believe that such offense has been committed, he shall immediately issue his warrant, reciting therein the substance of such complaint and requiring the officer to whom such warrant shall be directed forthwith to arrest the accused and bring him before such Justice, to be dealt with according to law; and the same warrant may require the officer to summon such persons as shall be therein named to appear at the trial to give evidence.

SEC. 1552. The District Attorney of the proper county shall, on notice given to him by the Justice of the Peace before whom any such complaint shall be made, attend the trial before such Justice and conduct the same on behalf of the State.

SEC. 1553. Every supervisor, trustee, alderman and justice of the peace, police officer, marshal, deputy marshal and constable of any town, village or city who shall know or be credibly informed that any offense has been committed against the provisions of this chapter shall make complaint against the person so offending within their respective towns, villages or cities to a proper Justice of the Peace therein, and for every neglect or refusal so to do every such officer shall forfeit twenty-five dollars, and the Treasurer of such town, village or city shall prosecute therefor.

SEC. 1557. Any keeper of any saloon, shop or place of any name whatsoever for the sale of strong, spirituous or malt liquors to be drunk on the premises in any quantity less than one gallon, who shall sell, vend or in any way deal or traffic in or for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away any spirituous, ardent or malt liquors or drinks in any quantity whatsoever to or with a minor, having good reason to believe him to be such, or to a person intoxicated or bordering on a state of intoxication, or to any other prohibited person before mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; nor shall any person sell or in any way deal or traffic in, or, for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away, any spirituous, ardent, intoxicating or malt liquors or drinks in any quantity whatsoever within one mile of either of the hospitals for the insane; and any person who shall so sell or give away any such liquors or drinks shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

SEC. 1675. All notes in writing made and signed by any person or for any corporation, and all certificates of the deposit of money issued by any person or corporation, whereby he or it shall promise to pay to any person or order, or unto the bearer, any sum of money, as therein mentioned, shall be due and payable as therein expressed, and shall have the same effect and shall be negotiable in like manner as inland bills of exchange, according to the custom of merchants. But no order drawn upon or accepted by the Treasurer of any county, town, city, village or school district, whether drawn by any officer thereof or any other person, and no obligation nor instrument made by such corporation or any officer thereof, unless expressly authorized by law

to be made negotiable, shall be, or shall be deemed to be, negotiable according to the customs of merchants, in whatever form they may be drawn or made.

SEC. 1680. On all bills of exchange payable at sight, or at future day certain, within this State, and all negotiable promissory notes, orders and drafts payable at a future day certain, within this State, in which there is not an express stipulation to the contrary, grace should be allowed in like manner as it is allowed by the custom of merchants on foreign bills of exchange payable at the expiration of a certain period after date or sight. The provisions of this section shall not extend to any bill of exchange, note or draft payable on demand.

SEC. 1684. All notes, drafts, bills of exchange or other negotiable paper maturing on Sunday or upon any legal holiday shall be due and payable on the next preceding secular day.

HOURS OF LABOR.

SEC. 1728. In all manufactories, work-shops and other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, the time of labor of children under eighteen years of age and of women employed therein, shall not exceed eight hours in one day; and any employer, stockholder, director, officer, overseer, clerk or foreman who shall compel any woman or any child to labor exceeding eight hours in any one day, or who shall permit any child under fourteen years of age to labor more than ten hours in any one day in any such place, if he shall have control over such child sufficient to prevent it, or who shall employ at manual labor any child under twelve years of age in any factory or work-shop where more than three persons are employed, or who shall employ any child of twelve and under fourteen years of age in any such factory or work-shop for more than seven months in any one year, shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each such offense.

SEC. 1729. In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, and all engagements or contracts for labor in such cases shall be so construed; but this shall not apply to any contract for labor by the week, month or year.

FORM OF CONVEYANCES.

SEC. 2207. A deed of quitclaim and release of the form in common use or of the form hereinafter provided, shall be sufficient to pass all the estate which the grantor could lawfully convey by deed of bargain and sale.

SEC. 2208. Conveyances of land may be in substantially the following form:

WARRANTY DEED.

A B, grantor of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby conveys and warrants to C D, grantee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County.

(Here describe the premises.)

Witness the hand and seal of said grantor this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In the presence of {

QUITCLAIM DEED.

A B, grantor, of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby quitclaims to C D, grantee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County,

(Here describe the premises.)

Witness the hand and seal of said grantor this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of {

_____ [SEAL.]

_____ [SEAL.]

Such deeds, when executed and acknowledged as required by law, shall, when of the first of the above forms, have the effect of a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns of the premises therein named, together with all the appurtenances, rights and privileges thereto belonging, with a covenant from the grantor, his heirs and personal representatives, that he is lawfully seized of the premises; has good right to convey the same; that he guarantees the grantee, his heirs and assigns in the quiet possession thereof; that the same are free from all incumbrances, and that the grantor, his heirs and personal representatives will forever warrant and defend the title and possession thereof in the grantee, his heirs and assigns against all lawful claims whatsoever. Any exceptions to such covenants may be briefly inserted in such deed, following the description of the land; and when in the second of the above forms, shall have the effect of a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns, of all the right, title, interest and estate of the grantor, either in possession or expectancy, in and to the premises therein described, and all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

MORTGAGES.

SEC. 2209. A mortgage may be substantially in the following form:

A B, mortgagor, of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby mortgages to C D, mortgagee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County.

(Here describe the premises.)

This mortgage is given to secure the following indebtedness:

(Here state amount or amounts and form of indebtedness, whether on note, bond or otherwise, time or times when due, rate of interest, by and to whom payable, etc.)

The mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes and assessments on said premises, and the sum of _____ dollars attorney's fees in case of foreclosure thereof.

Witness the hand and seal of said mortgagor this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of

_____ }

_____ [SEAL.]

when executed and acknowledged according to law shall have the effect of a conveyance of the land therein described, together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging in pledge to the mortgagee, his heirs, assigns and legal representatives for the payment of the indebtedness therein set forth, with covenant from the mortgagor that all taxes and assessments levied and assessed upon the land described during the continuance of the mortgage shall be paid previous to the day appointed by law for the sale of lands for taxes, as fully as the forms of mortgage now and heretofore in common use in this State, and may be foreclosed in the same manner and with the same effect, upon any default being made in any of the conditions thereof as to payment of either principal, interest or taxes.

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

SEC. 2210. An assignment of a mortgage substantially in the following form:

For value received I, A B, of _____, Wisconsin, hereby assign to C D, of _____, Wisconsin, the within mortgage (or a certain mortgage executed to _____ by E F and wife, of _____ County, Wisconsin, the _____ day of _____, 18—, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of _____ County, Wisconsin, in Vol. _____ of mortgages, on page _____), together with the _____ and indebtedness therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of

_____ }

A B. [SEAL.]

shall be sufficient to vest in the assignee for all purposes all the rights of the mortgagee under the mortgage, and the amount of the indebtedness due thereon at the date of assignment. Such assignment, when indorsed upon the original mortgage, shall not require an acknowledgment in order to entitle the same to be recorded.

TITLE TO REAL PROPERTY BY DESCENT.

SEC. 2270. When any person shall die, seized of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any right thereto, or entitled to any interest therein in fee simple, or for the life of another, not having lawfully devised the same, they shall descend subject to his debts, except as provided in the next section, in the manner following:

1. In equal shares to his children, and to the lawful issue of any deceased child, by right of representation; and if there be no child of the intestate living at his death, his estate shall descend to all his other lineal descendants; and if all the said descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, they shall share the estate equally, otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation.
2. If he shall leave no lawful issue, to his widow; if he shall leave no such issue or widow, to his parents, if living; and if either shall not be living, the survivor shall inherit his said estate. If a woman shall die, leaving no issue, her estate shall descend to her husband, if she shall have one at the time of her decease, and if she shall leave, surviving her, neither issue nor husband, to her parents, if living; and if either shall not be living, the survivor shall inherit her said estate.
3. If he shall leave no lawful issue, nor widow, nor father, nor mother, his estate shall descend in equal shares to his brothers and sisters, and to the children of any deceased brother or sister, by right of representation.
4. If the intestate shall leave no lawful issue, widow, father, mother, brother nor sister, his estate shall descend to his next of kin in equal degree, except that when there are two or more collateral kindred in equal degree, but claiming through different ancestors, those who claim through the nearest ancestor shall be preferred to those claiming through an ancestor more remote; provided, however,
5. If any person die leaving several children, or leaving one child, and the issue of one or more other children, and any such surviving child shall die under age, and not having been married, all the estate that came to the deceased child, by inheritance from such deceased parent, shall descend in equal shares to the other children of the same parent, and to the issue of any such other children who shall have died, by right of representation.
6. If, at the death of such child, who shall die under age, and not having been married, all the other children of his said parent shall also be dead, and any of them shall have left issue, the estate that came to said child by inheritance from his said parent, shall descend to all the issue of the other children of the same parent; and if all the said issue are in the same degree of kindred to said child, they shall share the said estate equally; otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation.
7. If the intestate shall have no widow nor kindred, his estate shall escheat to the State, and be added to the capital of the school fund.

SEC. 2271. When the owner of any homestead shall die, not having lawfully devised the same, such homestead shall descend free of all judgments and claims against such deceased owner or his estate, except mortgages lawfully executed thereon, and laborers' and mechanics' liens, in the manner following:

1. If he shall have no lawful issue, to his widow.
2. If he shall leave a widow and issue, to his widow during her widowhood, and, upon her marriage or death, to his heirs, according to the next preceding section.
3. If he shall leave issue and no widow, to such issue, according to the preceding section.
4. If he shall leave no issue or widow, such homestead shall descend under the next preceding section, subject to lawful liens thereon.

OF WILLS.

SEC. 2277. Every person of full age, and any married woman of the age of eighteen years and upward, being of sound mind, seized in his or her own right of any lands, or of any right thereto, or entitled to any interest therein, descendible to his or her heirs, may devise and dispose of the same by last will and testament in writing; and all such estate not disposed of by will, shall descend as the estate of an intestate, being chargeable, in both cases, with the payment of all his debts or her debts, except as provided in the next preceding chapter, and in section twenty-two hundred and eighty.

SEC. 2278. Every devise of land in any will shall be construed to convey all the estate of the devisor therein, which he could lawfully devise, unless it shall clearly appear by the will that the devisor intended to convey a less estate.

SEC. 2279. Any estate, right or interest in lands acquired by the testator, after the making of his will, shall pass thereby in like manner as if possessed at the time of making the will, if such shall manifestly appear, by the will, to have been the intention of the testator.

SEC. 2280. When any homestead shall have been disposed of by the last will and testament of the owner thereof, the devisee shall take the same, free of all judgments and claims against the testator or his estate, except mortgages lawfully executed thereon, and laborers' and mechanics' liens.

SEC. 2281. Every person of full age, and every married woman of the age of eighteen years and upward, being of sound mind, may, by last will and testament in writing, bequeath and dispose of all his or her personal estate remaining at his or her decease, and all his or her rights thereto and interest therein, subject to the payment of debts; and all such estate not disposed of by the will shall be administered as intestate estate.

SEC. 2284. All beneficial devises, legacies and gifts whatsoever, made or given in any will to a subscribing witness thereto, shall be wholly void, unless there be two other competent subscribing witnesses to the same; but a mere charge on the lands of the devisor for the payment of debts, shall not prevent his creditors from being competent witnesses to his will.

SEC. 2285. But if such witness, to whom any beneficial devise may have been made or given, would have been entitled to any share of the estate of the testator, in case the will was not established, then so much of the share that would have descended or been distributed to such witness as will not exceed the devise or bequest made to him in the will, shall be saved to him, and he may recover the same of the devisees or legatees named in the will, in proportion to and out of the parts devised or bequeathed to them.

SEC. 2286. When any child shall be born, after the making of his parent's will, and no provision shall be made therein for him, such child shall have the same share in the estate of the testator as if he had died intestate; and the share of such child shall be assigned to him, as provided by law, in case of intestate estates, unless it shall be apparent from the will that it was the intention of the testator that no provision should be made for such child.

SEC. 2290. No will, or any part thereof, shall be revoked, unless by burning, tearing, canceling or obliterating the same, with the intention of revoking it, by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, or by some other will or codicil in writing, executed as prescribed in this chapter, or by some other writing, signed, attested and subscribed in the manner provided in this chapter, for the execution of a will; excepting, only, that nothing contained in this section shall prevent the revocation implied by law, from subsequent changes in the condition or circumstances of the testator. The power to make a will implies the power to revoke the same.

OF THE ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

SEC. 4021. Any inhabitant of this State may petition the County Court, in the county of his residence, for leave to adopt a child not his own by birth; but no such petition made by a married person shall be granted, unless the husband or wife of the petitioner shall join therein;

nor shall any such petition be granted, unless the child, if of the age of fourteen years, or more, shall consent thereto in writing, in the presence of the court.

SEC. 4022. No such adoption shall be made, without the written consent of the living parents of such child, unless the court shall find that one of the parents has abandoned the child, or gone to parts unknown, when such consent may be given by the parent, if any, having the care of the child. In case where neither of the parents is living, or if living, have abandoned the child, such consent may be given by the guardian of such child, if any; if such child has no guardian, such consent may be given by any of the next of kin of such child, residing in this State, or, in the discretion of the court, by some suitable person to be appointed by the court.

2. In case of a child not born in lawful wedlock, such consent may be given by the mother, if she is living, and has not abandoned such child.

SEC. 4023. If upon such petition and consent, as herein provided, the County Court shall be satisfied of the identity and the relations of the persons, and that the petitioners are of sufficient ability to bring up, and furnish suitable nurture and education for the child, having reference to the degree and condition of its parents, and that it is proper that such adoption shall take effect, such court shall make an order, reciting said facts that, from and after the date thereof, such child shall be deemed, to all legal intents and purposes, the child of the petitioners; and by such order the name of such child may be changed to that of the parents by adoption.

SEC. 4024. A child so adopted, shall be deemed for the purposes of inheritance and succession by such child, custody of the person and right of obedience by such parents by adoption, and all other legal consequences and incidents of the natural relation of parents and children, the same to all intents and purposes as if such child had been born in lawful wedlock of such parents by adoption, excepting that such child shall not be capable of taking property expressly limited to the heirs of the body of such parents.

The natural parents of such child shall be deprived, by such order of adoption, of all legal rights whatsoever, respecting such child, and such child shall be freed from all legal obligations of maintenance and obedience to such natural parents.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is 7 per cent. A higher rate of interest, not exceeding 10 per cent, may be contracted for, but the same must be clearly expressed in writing. If a higher rate than 10 per cent is collected or paid, the party so paying may, by himself or his legal representative, recover treble the amount so paid above the 10 per cent, if the action is brought within one year, and all bills, notes, or other contracts whatsoever, whereby a higher rate than 10 per cent is secured, shall be liable for the principal sum, but no interest shall be recovered.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

The Circuit Courts have general jurisdiction over all civil and criminal actions within their respective circuits, subject to a re-examination by the Supreme Court.

The County Courts shall have jurisdiction over the probate matters in their respective counties, and shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction in the counties of Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Winnebago in all cases of appeals from Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and all cases commenced in Justices' Courts therein, there shall be an answer put in, showing that the title of lands will come in question.

And such Courts shall have concurrent and equal jurisdiction in all civil actions and proceedings with the Circuit Courts of said counties to the following extent respectively:

The County Court of Brown, when the value of the property in controversy, after deducting all payments and set-offs, shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

The County Court of Dodge County, when such value shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

The County Court of Fond du Lac, when such value shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

The County Court of Milwaukee, when such value does not exceed five million dollars.

The County of Winnebago, when such value does not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

They shall have jurisdiction of all actions for foreclosure where the value does not exceed the above amounts, and of all actions for divorce or for affirmation or annulment of marriage contract.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil matters where two hundred dollars or less are involved.

The criminal jurisdiction of Justices extends to all cases where the fine is one hundred dollars, or the imprisonment six months.

JURORS.

All persons who are citizens of the United States, and qualified electors of the State shall be liable to be drawn as jurors, except as provided as follows:

The following persons shall be exempt from serving as jurors:

All officers of the United States, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Superintendent and Treasurer; all Judges, Clerks of Courts of Record; all county officers, Constables, attorneys and counselors at law, ministers of the Gospel of any religious society, practicing physicians, surgeons, dentists, and the President, professors and instructors of the University and their assistants, and of the several colleges and incorporated academies; all teachers of the State Normal Schools, one teacher in each common school, the officers and employes of the several State institutions, one miller in each grist-mill, one ferryman at each licensed ferry, one dispensing druggist in each prescription drug-store, all telegraph operators and superintendents, conductors, engineers, firemen, collectors and station-agents of any railroad or canal, while in actual employment as such; all officers of fire departments, and all active members of fire companies organized according to law; all persons more than sixty years of age, and all persons of unsound mind or subject to any bodily infirmity amounting to disability; all persons who have been convicted of any infamous crime, and all persons who have served at any regular term of the Circuit Court as a grand or petit juror within one year, except he shall be summoned on a special venire or as a talesman.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Capital punishment has been abolished in this State.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of five dollars is paid for each wolf scalp.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever either of the articles, as commodities hereafter mentioned, shall be sold by the bushel, and no special agreement as to measure or weight thereof shall be made by the parties, the measure shall be ascertained by weight, and shall be computed as follows:

Sixty pounds for a bushel of wheat, clover seed, potatoes or beans.

Fifty pounds for a bushel of green apples; fifty-six pounds for a bushel of rutabagas, flaxseed, rye or Indian corn shelled, and seventy pounds of Indian corn unshelled; fifty pounds for a bushel of rape seed, buckwheat, beets, carrots or onions; forty-eight pounds for a bushel of barley; forty-five pounds for a bushel of timothy seed; forty-four pounds for a bushel of parsnips; forty-two pounds for a bushel of common flat turnips; thirty-two pounds for a bushel of oats; and twenty-eight pounds for a bushel of dried apples or dried peaches.

No person shall sell, buy or receive in store any grain at any weight or measure per bushel other than the standard weight or measure per bushel fixed by law; and, for any violation, the offender shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

DAMAGES FOR TRESPASS.

Any person who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly destroy, remove, throw down or injure any fence, hedge or wall inclosing any orchard, pasture, meadow, garden, or any field whatever on land belonging to or lawfully occupied by another, or open and leave open, throw down, injure, remove or destroy any gate or bars in such fence, hedge or wall, or cut down, root up, sever, injure, destroy or carry away when severed, any fruit, shade, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, root, plant, fruit, flower, grain or other vegetable production, or dig up, sever or carry away any mineral, earth or stone, or tear down, mutilate, deface or injure any building, sign-board, fence or railing, or sever and carry away any part thereof, standing or being upon the land of another or held in trust, or who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly cut down, root up, injure, destroy or remove or carry away any fruit, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, fruit, flower, vase or statue, arbor, or any ornamental structure, standing or being in any street or public ground in any city or village, in any private inclosure or highway, or destroy, remove, mutilate or injure any milestone or board, or any guide-post or board erected in any highway or public way, or on any turnpike, plank-road or railroad, or deface or obliterate any device or inscription thereon, or cut down, break down, remove, mutilate or injure any monument erected or tree marked for the purpose of designating the boundaries of any town or tract of land or subdivision thereof, or deface or obliterate any figures, letters, device or inscription thereon, made for such purpose, or break, remove, destroy or injure any post, guard, railing or lamp-post or lamp thereon, erected or being on any bridge, street, sidewalk, alley, court, passage, park, public ground, highway, turnpike, plank or rail road, or extinguish or break any lamp on any such lamp-post, or tear, deface, mutilate or injure any book, map, pamphlet, chart, picture or other property belonging to any public library, or take and carry away the same with intent to convert to his own use, or shall injure or destroy any personal property of another, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Any person who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly kill, maim, mutilate, disfigure or injure any horse, mule, cattle, sheep or other domestic animal of another, or administer poison to such animal, or expose any poison, with intent that the same may be taken or swallowed by such animal; and any person who shall overdrive, overwork, overload, maim, wound, torture, torment, cruelly beat or kill any such animal belonging to himself or another, or being the owner or having the care or charge thereof, shall fail to provide necessary food, water or shelter for any such animal, or who shall turn out and abandon, without proper care and protection, or cruelly work any such animal when old, diseased, disabled or unfit for work, or shall carry or confine any live animal, fowl or bird, in a cruel or inhuman manner, or who shall cause, procure or abet any cruelty above mentioned, or the fighting or baiting of bulls, dogs or cocks, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

ESTRAYS.

No stray, except horses and mules, shall be taken up by any person not a resident of the town in which it is found; nor unless it is found upon land owned or occupied by him. Every finder for a stray must notify the owner, if he is known, within seven days, and request him to pay all reasonable charges and take the stray away. If the owner is not known, he must file a notice with the Town Clerk within ten days, who shall transmit a copy thereof to the County Clerk.

If the stray is not worth five dollars, the finder shall post a copy of such notice in two public places in such town; if it exceed five dollars in value, he shall publish such notice four

successive weeks either in some newspaper published in the county or in an adjoining county, if one be published nearer his residence than any published in his county; but if no newspaper is published within twenty miles of his residence, then he must post such notice in three public places in his county. Such notice shall describe the stray by giving its marks, natural or artificial, as near as possible, the name and residence of the finder, specifying the section and town, and the time when such stray was taken up. For neglect to post up or publish as required, the finder shall be liable to double the amount of damages sustained by the owner. For neglect to post or publish for one year, the finder shall be liable for its full value, to be recovered in the name of the town, and the amount recovered to be added to the school fund of such town.

The finder shall, within one month, cause the stray to be appraised by a Justice of the Peace and a certificate of such appraisal signed by such Justice filed in the Town Clerk's office. The finder shall pay the Justice fifty cents for such certificate, and ten cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled to make the same.

The owner may have the same restored to him any time within one year after such notice is filed in the town Clerk's office, by proving that the stray belongs to him, and paying all lawful charges incurred in relation to the same. If the owner and finder cannot agree as to the charges, either party, on notice to the other, may apply to a Justice of such town to settle the same, who, for that purpose, may examine witnesses upon oath, and the amount found due, with the costs, shall be a lien upon such stray. If no owner applies for the return of such stray, as provided, and the same is not worth more than ten dollars, it shall become the absolute property of such finder; but if the appraisal shall exceed ten dollars, it shall be sold at public auction by the Sheriff or any Constable of the county, on the request of the finder, and he shall be entitled to one-half the proceeds, and the other half shall be paid to the Treasurer of the town within ten days. If the finder shall neglect or refuse to cause such sale, he shall pay to the town the value of such stray, to be recovered by the town.

If any person, without the consent of the owner, shall take away such stray, without first paying the lawful charges, he shall be liable to the finder for the value of such stray. If the finder shall neglect to do any act prescribed above, he shall be precluded from acquiring any right in such stray, and from receiving any charges or expenses relative thereto.

FENCES.

The Overseers of Highways in their respective towns, the Aldermen of cities in their respective wards, and the Trustees of villages in their respective villages, shall be Fence Viewers, and in towns having less than three road districts, the Supervisors shall be Fence Viewers.

All fences four and a half feet high, and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards or stone walls, or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the Fence Viewers, within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences. Every partition of a fence, or line upon which a fence is to be built, made by the owners of the adjoining lands, in writing, sealed and witnessed by two witnesses, or by Fence Viewers in writing, under their hands, after being recorded in the Town Clerk's office, shall oblige such owners and their heirs, as long as they remain owners, and after parting with the ownership, until a new partition is made. A division of a partition fence, or line upon which a partition fence between adjoining lands shall be built, may be made by Fence Viewers in the following cases:

1. When any owner of uninclosed lands shall desire to inclose the same, he may have the line between his land and the adjoining land of any other person divided, and the portion upon which the respective owners shall erect their share of the partition fence assigned, whether such adjoining land be inclosed or not.

2. When any lands belonging to different persons in severalty, shall have been occupied in common, or without a partition fence between them, and one of the occupants shall be desirous

to occupy his part in severalty, and the others shall refuse or neglect, on demand, to divide with him the line where the fence ought to be built, or to build a sufficient fence on his part of the line, when divided, the occupant desiring it may have the same divided, and the share of each assigned.

3. When any controversy shall arise about the right of the respective occupants in partition fences, or their obligations to maintain the same, either party may have the line divided, and the share of each assigned.

In either case, application may be made to two or more Fence Viewers of the town where the lands lie, who shall give reasonable notice in writing to each party, and they shall in writing under their hands, divide the partition fence or line, and assign to each owner or occupant his share thereof, and in the second and third cases direct within what time each party shall build or repair his share of the fence, having regard to the season of the year, and shall file such decision in the Town Clerk's office. If either party shall neglect or refuse to build or repair within the time so assigned, his part of the fence, the other may, after having completed his own part, build or repair such part, and recover double the expense thereof.

Where the whole or a greater share than belongs to him has been built by one of the occupants, before complaint to the Fence Viewers, the other shall be obliged to pay for his share of such fence.

Where uninclosed land is afterward inclosed, the owner shall pay for one-half the partition fence upon the line between him and any other owner or occupant.

If any person shall determine not to keep inclosed any part of his land adjoining any partition fence, and shall give six months' notice of such determination to all adjoining occupants, he shall not be required to maintain any part of such fence during the time his lands shall lie open.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The common law right to distrain for rent is abolished.

The atonement of a tenant to a stranger shall be absolutely void, and shall not in anywise effect the possession of his landlord, unless it be made

1. With the consent of the landlord; or
2. Pursuant to, or in consequence of, a judgment or order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or

3. To a purchaser upon a judicial sale, who shall have acquired title to the lands by a conveyance thereof, after the period for redemption, if any, has expired. A tenancy, a will or sufferance may be determined by the landlord, giving one month's notice to quit, or the tenant giving one month's notice of his intention to quit, or if the terms of payment are for less than a month, notice equal to the time between payments, or for non-payment of rent, fourteen days' notice to quit. Such notice shall be served by delivering the same to such tenant, or to some person of proper age residing on the premises, or if no such person can be found, by affixing the same in a conspicuous part of the premises, where it may be conveniently read, and, at the expiration of the time required after the service of such notice, the landlord may re-enter, or maintain an action for the recovery of the possession thereof, or proceed in the manner prescribed by law to remove such tenant without further or other notice to quit. If, after giving notice of determination to quit, the tenant neglects or refuses to deliver up the premises, he shall be liable to double the rent agreed upon, to be collected the same as single rent.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Every Town Clerk shall, on application of any person residing in his town, record a description of the marks or brands with which such person may be desirous of marking his horses, cattle, sheep or hogs; but the same description shall not be recorded or used by more than one resident of the same town. If any person shall mark any of his horses, cattle, sheep

or hogs, with the same mark or brand previously recorded by any resident of the same town, and while the same mark or brand shall be used by such resident, he shall forfeit for every such offense \$5; if any person shall willfully mark or brand any of the horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, of any other person with his mark or brand, he shall forfeit for every such offense \$10; and, if any person shall willfully destroy or alter any mark or brand upon any of the horses, cattle, sheep or hogs of another, he shall forfeit \$10, and pay to the party injured double damages.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

A County Surveyor is elected every two years.

The surveyor may appoint and remove deputies at will, on filing a certificate thereof with the County Clerk. He shall be responsible on his bond for the faithful performance by every deputy of his duties.

It shall be the duty of the County Surveyor:

(1.) To execute, himself or by his deputy, any survey which may be required of him by order of court, or upon application of any individual or corporation.

(2.) To make a record of the plat and field notes of each survey made by him or his deputies, in record books kept therefor, and to so arrange or index the same as to be easy of reference, and to file and preserve in his office the original field notes and calculations thereof.

(3.) To safely keep all books, records, plats, files, papers and property belonging to his office; afford opportunity to examine the same to any person desiring, and deliver the same to his successor in office.

(4.) To furnish a copy of any record, plat or paper in his office, to any person on demand and payment of his legal fees therefor.

(5.) To administer to every chainman and marker assisting in any survey, before commencing their duties as such, an oath or affirmation faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of chainman or marker, as the case may be; and the surveyor and his deputies are empowered to administer the same.

(6.) To perform such other duties as may be required by law.

The surveyor and his deputies may demand and receive the following fees, except it be otherwise agreed upon with the parties employing them, to wit:

For each day's service, \$3.

For each mile traveled in going from his office to the place of rendering service and returning, 10 cents.

For plat and certificate, except town plats, 50 cents.

For recording a survey, 50 cents.

For each chainman and marker necessarily employed, \$1.50 per day, unless they be furnished by the person for whom the survey is made.

For making a copy, 10 cents a folio, and 25 cents for his certificate.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Every town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they shall stand in need thereof, excepting as follows:

The father, mother and children, being of sufficient ability, of any poor person, who is blind, old, lame, impotent or decrepit, so as to be unable to maintain himself, shall, at their own charge, relieve and maintain such poor person in such manner as shall be approved by the Supervisors of the town where such person may be, and, upon the failure of any such relative so to do, the Supervisors shall apply to the County Judge for an order to compel such relief.

Legal settlement may be acquired by one year's residence in a town of this State.

MARRIED WOMEN.

In Wisconsin, the marriage of a *femme sole*, executrix or administratrix, extinguishes her authority; and of a female ward, terminates the guardianship as to custody of person, but not as to estate. The husband holds his deceased wife's lands for life, unless she left, by a former husband, issue to whom the estate might descend. Provisions exist by which powers may be given to married women, and regulating their execution of them. If husband and wife are impleaded, and the husband neglects to defend the rights of the wife, she applying before judgment, may defend without him; and, if he lose her land, by default, she may bring an action for ejectment after his death. The real estate of females married before, and the real and personal property of those after February 21, 1850, remain their separate property. And any married woman may receive, but not from her husband, and hold any property as if unmarried. She may insure the life of her husband, son, or any other person, for her own exclusive benefit. The property of the wife remains to her separate use, not liable for her husband's debts, and not subject to his disposal. She may convey her separate property. If her husband desert her, or neglect her, she may become a sole trader; and she may insure his life for her benefit. Her husband is not liable for her debts contracted before marriage; the individual earnings of the wife are her separate property, and she may sue, and be sued alone, in regard to the same. She may make and hold deposits in savings-banks. She may, by a separate conveyance, release her dower in any lands which her husband has conveyed.

If a woman has authority, she can transact all her husband's business for him; and while they live together, the wife can buy all family things necessary for the support of the family, and for which he is liable.

The husband is responsible for necessities supplied to his wife, if he does not supply them himself; and he continues so liable, if he turns her out of his house, or otherwise separates himself from her without good cause. But he is not so liable, if she deserts him (unless on extreme provocation), or if he turns her away for good cause. If she leaves him, because he treats her so ill, that she has good right to go from him, this is the same thing as turning her away, and she carries with her his credit for all necessities supplied to her; but what the misconduct must be, to give this right, is uncertain. In America the law must be, and undoubtedly is, that the wife is not obliged to stay and endure cruelty and indecency.

If a man lives with a woman as his wife, and represents her to be so, he is responsible, the same as if she were his wife, even if it is known that she is not his wife.

ACTIONS.

All distinctions have been abolished, and there is now but one form, which must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest, except in case of executors, administrators and trustees, and which is begun by the service of a summons on the defendant, to be answered within twenty days.

ARREST.

Defendant may be arrested: 1. In an action to recover damages not on contract, where the defendant is a non-resident, or is about to remove from the State, or where the action is for injury to the person or character, or for injury to, or wrong taking, detaining or converting property, or in an action to recover damages for property taken under false pretenses.

2. In an action for a fine or penalty or for money received or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer or attorney, solicitor, or counsel or officer of a corporation as such, or factor agent or broker, or for misconduct or neglect in official or professional employment.

3. In an action to recover property unjustly detained where it is so concealed that the Sheriff cannot find the same.

4. Where the defendant was guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detaining or disposing of which the action is brought.

An affidavit must be made on the part of the plaintiff, stating the cause of action and one of the above causes.

ATTACHMENT

is allowed on an affidavit that the defendant is indebted to plaintiff, and stating the amount and that it is due on contract; and,

1. That defendant has absconded, or is about to abscond, or is concealed to the injury of his creditors.

2. That defendant has assigned, disposed or concealed his property or is about to do so with intent to defraud creditors.

3. That the defendant has removed, or is about to remove, his property from the State with intent to defraud creditors.

4. That the debt was fraudulently contracted.

5. That he is a non-resident.

6. Or a foreign corporation.

7. That he has fraudulently conveyed or disposed of his property with intent to defraud creditors.

The amount sued for must exceed \$50.

GARNISHMENT

is allowed on an affidavit on behalf of the creditor, that he believes that any third person (naming him) has property effects, or credits of defendant, or is indebted to him, also in execution, on a similar affidavit.

JUDGMENT

is a lien on real estate in the county where rendered from the date of docketing, and in other counties from the time of filing a transcript, and the lien continues for ten years. It bears interest at 7 per cent, or as high as 10 per cent if stipulated for in the contract.

STAY LAWS.

In Justices' Courts, on giving bond with surety within five days after judgment was rendered, stay of execution is allowed, as follows:

On sums not exceeding \$10, exclusive of costs, one month; between \$10 and \$30, two months; between \$30 and \$50, three months; over \$50, four months.

EXEMPTIONS.

A homestead not exceeding forty acres, used for agriculture and a residence, and not included in a town plat or a city or village; or, instead, one-quarter of an acre in a recorded town plat, city or village. Also, 1, Family Bible; 2, Family pictures and school-books; 3, Private library; 4, Seat or pew in church; 5, Right of burial; 6, Wearing-apparel, beds, bedsteads and bedding, kept and used in the family, stoves and appurtenances, put up and used, cooking utensils and household furniture to the value of \$200, one gun, rifle or fire-arm to the value of \$50; 7, Two cows, ten swine, one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, or, in lieu thereof, a span of horses or mules, ten sheep and the wool therefrom, necessary food for exempt stock for one year, provided or growing or both, one wagon, cart or dray, one sleigh, one plow, one drag and other farm utensils, including tackle for the teams to the value of \$50; 8, Provisions and fuel for the family for one year; 9, Tools and implements or stock-in-trade of a

mechanic or miner, used and kept, not exceeding \$200 in value, library and implements of a professional man to the value of \$200; 10, Money arising from insurance of exempt property destroyed by fire; 11, Inventions for debts against the inventor; 12, Sewing-machines; 13, Sword, plate, books or articles presented by Congress or Legislature of a State; 14, Printing-material and presses to the value of \$1,500; 15, Earnings of a married person necessary for family support for sixty days previous to issuing process.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS.

Real actions, *twenty years*; persons under disabilities, five years after removal of the same. Judgments of Courts of Record of the State of Wisconsin and sealed instruments when the cause accrues within the State, *twenty years*. Judgments of other Courts of Record and sealed instruments accruing without the State, *ten years*. Other contracts, statute liabilities other than penalties and forfeitures, trespass on real property, trover detinue and replevin, *six years*. Actions against Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, for acts done in their official capacity, except for escapes, *three years*. Statutory penalties and forfeitures, libel, slander, assault, battery and false imprisonment, *two years*. Actions against Sheriffs, etc., for escapes, *one year*. Persons under disabilities, except infants, may bring action after the disability ceases, provided the period is not extended more than *five years*, and infants *one year* after coming of age. Actions by representatives of deceased persons, *one year* from death; against the same, *one year* from granting letters testamentary or of administration. New promise must be in writing.

COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$—Means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States currency.

£—Means *pounds*, English money.

@—Stands for *at* or *to*; lb for pounds, and bbl. for barrels; ₧ for *per*, or *by the*. Thus: Butter sells at 20@30c ₧ lb, and Flour at \$8@12 ₧ bbl. % for per cent., and # for numbers.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short* is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling *short* to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long* is to contrive to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of publishing books by subscription having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations not authorized by the publisher, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the

basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that the law as written is, that they cannot be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but, if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They cannot collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They cannot extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CONDENSED.

PREAMBLE.

We, the People of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom; in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born free and independent, and have, among other rights, those of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. Governments are instituted to secure these rights.

SEC. 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes.

SEC. 3. Liberty of speech and of the press shall not be abridged.

SEC. 4. The right of the people to peaceably assemble to consult for the common good shall never be abridged.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

SEC. 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 7. In criminal prosecutions, the rights of the accused shall be protected.

SEC. 8. Criminal offenses shall be prosecuted on presentment of a grand jury. No one shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor be compelled to be a witness against himself. Every one shall have the right of giving bail except in capital offenses; and the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion.

SEC. 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy for all injuries or wrongs.

SEC. 10. Treason consists in levying war against the State, or giving aid and comfort to its enemies. Two witnesses are necessary to convict a person of the crime.

SEC. 11. The people are to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures.

SEC. 12. Bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or laws impairing obligation of contracts, shall never be passed.

SEC. 13. No property shall be taken for public use without compensation.

SEC. 14. All laws in the State are allodial. Feudal tenures are prohibited.

SEC. 15. The rights of property are the same in resident aliens and citizens.

SEC. 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

SEC. 17. Wholesome exemption laws shall be passed.

SEC. 18. Liberty of conscience and rights of worship shall never be abridged. The public money shall never be applied to sectarian uses.

SEC. 19. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office.

SEC. 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

SEC. 22. A free government can only be maintained by adhering to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue.

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundary of the State, beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, runs with the boundary line of Michigan, through Lake Michigan and Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee River; up that stream and the Brule River to Lake Brule; along the southern shore of that lake to the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head of Montreal River; down the main channel of that stream to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of said lake to the mouth of St. Louis River; up the channel of that stream to the first rapids; thence due south to the main branch of the St. Croix; down that river and the Mississippi to the northwest corner of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of that State to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The propositions in the enabling act of Congress are accepted and confirmed.

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. The qualified electors are all male persons twenty-one years of age or upward, who are (1.) white citizens of the United States; (2.) who are white persons of foreign birth that have declared their intentions, according to law, to become citizens; (3) who are persons of Indian blood and citizens of the United States; and (4.) civilized Indians not members of any tribe.

SEC. 2. Persons under guardianship, such as are non compos mentis or insane, and those convicted of treason and felony and not pardoned, are not qualified electors.

SEC. 3. All votes shall be by ballot, except for township officers when otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence on business for the State or United States.

SEC. 5. No person in the army or navy shall become a resident of the State in consequence of being stationed therein.

SEC. 6. Persons convicted of bribery, larceny or any infamous crime, or those who bet on elections, may be excluded by law from the right of suffrage.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The Legislative power is vested in a Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 2. Members of the Assembly shall never number less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred; of the Senate, not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth of the members of the Assembly.

SEC. 3. Census shall be taken, every ten years, of the inhabitants of the State, beginning with 1855, when a new apportionment of members of the Senate and Assembly shall be made; also, after each United States census.

SEC. 4. Members of the Assembly shall be chosen on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November of each year.

SEC. 5. Members of the Senate shall be elected for two years, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Assembly.

SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature, unless a resident of the State one year, and a qualified elector.

SEC. 7. Each House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members. A majority shall be necessary to form a quorum.

SEC. 8. Each House shall make its own rules.

SEC. 9. Each House shall choose its own officers.

SEC. 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings.

SEC. 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of government once a year.

SEC. 12. No member shall be eligible to any other civil office in the State, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 13. No member shall be eligible to any office of the United States, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 14. Writs of election, to fill vacancies in either House, shall be issued by the Governor.

SEC. 15. Except treason, felony and breach of the peace, members are privileged from arrest in all cases; nor subject to any civil process during a session.

SEC. 16. Members are not liable for words spoken in debate.

SEC. 17. The style of all laws shall be, "The people of the State of Wisconsin represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:"

SEC. 18. Private or local bills shall not embrace more than one subject.

SEC. 19. Bills may originate in either House, and a bill passed by one House may be amended by the other.

SEC. 20. Yeas and nays, at the request of one-sixth of the members present, shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 21. [Each member shall receive, as an annual compensation, three hundred and fifty dollars and ten cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government]. As amended in 1867.

SEC. 22. Boards of Supervisors may be vested with powers of a local, legislative and administrative character, such as shall be conferred by the Legislature.

SEC. 23. One system only, of town and county government, shall be established by the Legislature.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

SEC. 25. Stationery, for State use and State printing, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder.

SEC. 26. Extra compensation to any public officer shall not be granted after service is rendered, nor shall his compensation be increased or diminished during his term of office.

SEC. 27. The Legislature shall direct, by law, in what manner and in what Courts suits against the State may be brought.

SEC. 28. Public officers shall all take an oath of office.

SEC. 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia, and may provide for organizing the same.

SEC. 30. Members of the Legislature shall vote *viva voce* in all elections made by them.

SEC. 31. [Special legislation is prohibited (1) for changing the names of persons, or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another; (2) for laying out, opening or altering highways, except in certain cases; (3) for authorizing persons to keep ferries; (4) for authorizing the sale of the property of minors; (5) for locating a county seat; (6) for assessment of taxes; (7) for granting corporate powers, except to cities; (8) for apportioning any part of the school fund; and (9) for incorporating any town or village, or to award the charter thereof]. Added by amendment, in 1871.

SEC. 32. [General laws shall be passed for the transaction of any business prohibited by Section 21 of this Article.] Added by amendment, in 1871.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term.

SEC. 2. Governor and Lieutenant Governor must be citizens of the United States, and qualified electors of the State.

SEC. 3. Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall be (1) commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State; (2) he has power to convene the Legislature in extra session; (3) he shall communicate to the Legislature all necessary information; (4) he shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the State; and (5) shall expedite all legislative measures, and see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 5. [The Governor's salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum.] As amended in 1869.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons.

SEC. 7. The executive duties shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor when, from any cause, the executive office is vacated by the Governor.

SEC. 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate. The Secretary of State shall act as Governor when both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are incapacitated from any causes to fill the executive office.

SEC. 9. [The Lieutenant Governor shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.] As amended in 1869.

SEC. 10. All legislative bills shall be presented to the Governor for his signature before they become laws. Bills returned by the Governor without his signature may become laws by agreement of two-thirds of the members present in each house.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION 1. A Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature, who shall severally hold their offices for two years.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department. He shall be ex officio Auditor.

SEC. 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds and District Attorneys shall be elected every two years.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The Senate shall form the Court of Impeachment. Judgment shall not extend further than removal from office; but the person impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 2. The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate, and in Justices of the Peace. Municipal courts, also, may be authorized.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only. Trial by jury is not allowed in any case. The Court shall have a general superintending control over inferior courts, and power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs.

SEC. 4. [The Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice, and four Associate Justices, each for the term of ten years.] As amended in 1877.

SEC. 5. The State shall be divided into five Judicial Circuits.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of the circuits.

SEC. 7. There shall be a Judge chosen for each Circuit, who shall reside therein; his term of office shall be six years.

SEC. 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal, not excepted in this Constitution, and not prohibited hereafter by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts. They shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry their orders and judgments into effect.

SEC. 9. Vacancies in the office of Supreme or Circuit Judge shall be filled by the Governor. Election for Judges shall not be at any general election, nor within thirty days before or after said election.

SEC. 10. Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars, and shall hold no other office, except a judicial one, during the term for which they are respectively elected. Each Judge shall be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years. He shall also be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SEC. 11. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, in each county of this State organized for judicial purposes.

SEC. 12. There shall be a Clerk of the Circuit Court chosen in each county, whose term of office shall be two years. The Supreme Court shall appoint its own Clerk.

SEC. 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to both Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 14. A Judge of Probate shall be elected in each county, who shall hold his office for two years.

SEC. 15. Justices of the Peace shall be elected in the several towns, villages and cities of the State, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, whose term of office shall be two years. Their civil and criminal jurisdiction shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Laws shall be passed for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation. These may be established in and for any township.

SEC. 17. The style of all writs and process shall be "The State of Wisconsin." Criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by authority of the State; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 18. A tax shall be imposed by the Legislature on all civil suits, which shall constitute a fund, to be applied toward the payment of the salary of Judges.

SEC. 19. Testimony in equity causes shall be taken the same as in cases at law. The office of Master in Chancery is prohibited.

SEC. 20. Any suitor may prosecute or defend his case in his own proper person, or by attorney or agent.

SEC. 21. Statute laws and such judicial decisions as are deemed expedient, shall be published. No general law shall be in force until published.

SEC. 22. The Legislature at its first session shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners to revise the rules of practice in the several Courts of Record in the State.

SEC. 23. The Legislature may confer judicial powers on one or more persons in each organized county of the State. Powers granted to such Commissioners shall not exceed that of a Judge of a Circuit Court at chambers.

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

SECTION 1. Taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature may prescribe.

SEC. 2. [No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. Claims made against the State must be filed within six years after having accrued.] As amended in 1877.

SEC. 3. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

SEC. 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 5. A tax shall be levied each year sufficient to defray estimated expenses.

SEC. 6. Debts not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars may be contracted by the State, which shall be paid within five years thereafter.

SEC. 7. The Legislature may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in time of war.

SEC. 8. All fiscal laws in the Legislature shall be voted on by yeas and nays.

SEC. 9. State scrip shall not be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

SEC. 10. No debt for internal improvements shall be contracted by the State.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on Wisconsin.

SEC. 2. The title to all property which has accrued to the Territory of Wisconsin shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

SEC. 3. The ultimate property in and to all lands of the State is possessed by the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct. The annual compensation of the State Superintendent shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. The school fund to support and maintain common schools, academies and normal schools, and to purchase apparatus and libraries therefor, shall be created out of (1) the proceeds of lands from the United States; (2) out of forfeitures and escheats; (3) out of moneys paid as exemptions from military duty; (4) out of fines collected for breach of penal laws; (5) out of any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified; (6) out of the proceeds of the sale of five hundred thousand acres of land granted by Congress September 14, 1841; and (7) out of the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned.)

SEC. 3. District schools shall be established by law which shall be free to all children between the ages of four and twenty years. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

SEC. 4. Each town and city shall raise for common schools therein by taxation a sum equal to one-half the amount received from the school fund of the State.

SEC. 5. Provisions shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities for the support of common schools therein; but no appropriation shall be made when there is a failure to raise the proper tax, or when a school shall not have been maintained at least three months of the year.

SEC. 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University. The proceeds of all lands granted for the support of a university by the United States shall constitute "the University fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to sell school and university lands and for the investments of the proceeds thereof.

SEC. 8. School and university lands shall be appraised and sold according to law. The Commissioners shall execute deeds to purchasers, and shall invest the proceeds of the sales of such lands in such manner as the Legislature shall provide.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws.

SEC. 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, except by jury trial.

SEC. 3. Cities and incorporated villages shall be organized, and their powers restricted by law so as to prevent abuses. [No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall become indebted to exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein.] As amended in 1874.

SEC. 4. Banks shall not be created except as provided in this article.

SEC. 5. The question of "bank" or "no bank" may be submitted to the voters of the State; and if a majority of all the votes cast shall be in favor of banks, the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or pass a general banking law.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in either house of the Legislature, and referred to the next Legislature and published for three months previous. If agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then the amendment or amendments shall submit them to the vote of the people; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, they shall become a part of the Constitution.

SEC. 2. If a convention to revise or change the Constitution shall be deemed necessary by the Legislature, they shall recommend to the electors of the State to vote at the next general election for or against the same. If the vote shall be for the calling of such convention, then the Legislature, at its next session, shall provide for the same.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The political year for Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year. General elections shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.

SEC. 2. A duelist shall not be qualified as an elector in this State.

SEC. 3. United States officers (except Postmasters), public defaulters, or persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall not be eligible to office in this State.

SEC. 4. A great seal for the State shall be provided, and all official acts of the Governor (except his approbation of the laws), shall be authenticated thereby.

SEC. 5. Residents on Indian lands may vote, if duly qualified, at the polls nearest their residence.

SEC. 6. Elective officers of the Legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a Chief Clerk, and a Sergeant-at-Arms, to be elected by each House.

SEC. 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided, without submitting the question to the vote of the people of the county.

SEC. 8. [The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws, for locating or changing any county seat.] See amendment adopted in 1871, as Sec. 31 (Subdivision 5) of Art. IV.

SEC. 9. Officers not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected as the Legislature shall direct.

SEC. 10. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. All rights under the Territorial government are continued under the State government. Territorial processes are valid after the State is admitted into the Union.

SEC. 2. Existing laws of the Territory of Wisconsin not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain in force until they expire by limitation or are altered or repealed.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Wisconsin shall inure to the use of the State.

SEC. 4. Territorial recognizances, bonds and public property shall pass to and be vested in the State. Criminal prosecutions, offenses committed against the laws, and all actions at law and suits in equity in the Territory of Wisconsin shall be contained in and prosecuted by the State.

SEC. 5. Officers holding under authority of the United States or of the Territory of Wisconsin shall continue in office until superseded by State authority.

SEC. 6. The first session of the State Legislature shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 7. Existing county and town officers shall hold their offices until the Legislature of the State shall provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices.

SEC. 8. A copy of this Constitution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States to be laid before Congress at its present session.

SEC. 9. This Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection on the second Monday in March next. If ratified, an election shall be held for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, members of the State Legislature and members of Congress, on the second Monday of May next.

SEC. 10. [Omitted. See Section 1, Chapter 3, Acts of Extra Session of 1878.]

SEC. 11. The several elections provided for in this Article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Territory of Wisconsin.

SEC. 12. [Omitted. See Section 1, Chapter 3, Acts of Extra Session of 1878.]

SEC. 13. The common law in force in the Territory of Wisconsin shall continue in force in the State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

SEC. 14. The Senators first elected in the even-numbered Senate districts, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other State officers first elected under this Constitution, shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of June next, and hold their offices for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd-numbered districts and the

members of the Assembly first elected shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of June next, and continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SEC. 15. The oath of office may be administered by any Judge or Justice of the Peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1848.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown County.

THOMAS McHUGH,

Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONDENSED.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the States, and electors shall have qualifications for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives must be twenty-five years of age, and must have been seven years citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the State in which they shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to population, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including apprentices and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and every ten years thereafter in such manner as Congress shall by law direct. States shall have one Representative only for each thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, New Hampshire shall choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five, and Georgia, three.

Vacancies in the representation from any State shall be filled by elections, ordered by the executive authority of the State.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Senators shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes immediately after assembling, in consequence of the first election. The first class shall vacate their seats at the expiration of the second year; the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and vacancies happening by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State may be filled by temporary appointments of the Executive until the next meeting of the Legislature.

All Senators shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been nine years citizens of the United States, and shall be inhabitants of the State for which they shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President,

The Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to conviction.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall be limited to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office under the United States; but the party convicted shall be liable to trial and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The Legislature of each State shall prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, but Congress may make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.

Congress shall assemble annually, on the first Monday in December, unless a different day be appointed.

SEC. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel attendance of absent members, under penalties.

Each House may determine its own rules of proceeding, punish its members, and, by a two-thirds vote, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal, which shall be published at their discretion, and one-fifth of those present may require the yeas and nays to be entered on the journal.

Neither House shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other, nor to any other place than that in which they are sitting.

SEC. 6. The compensation of Senators and Representatives shall be fixed by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of their respective Houses, except for treason, felony and breach of the peace, and shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but may be amended by the Senate.

Every bill passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return

it, with his objections, to that House in which it originated, who shall enter the objections on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after reconsideration, two-thirds shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the yeas and nays shall be taken, and entered upon the journal of each House, respectively. Any bill not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall be a law, as if he had signed it, unless Congress, by adjournment, shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote requiring the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives (except a question of adjournment), shall be approved by the President before taking effect; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by a two-thirds vote of each House, as in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the public credit;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States—the several States to appoint the officers and to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases, over the seat of Government, and over all forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. Foreign immigration or the importation of slaves into the States shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed not exceeding ten dollars for each person so imported.

The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless required by the public safety in cases of rebellion or invasion.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be made.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

In regulating commerce or revenue, no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury unless appropriated by law; and accounts of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office under them shall accept any present, emolument, office or title from any foreign State, without the consent of Congress.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except for the execution of its inspection laws; and all such duties shall be for the use of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in imminent and immediate danger.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President. He shall hold office for four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, shall be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint in the manner directed by the Legislature, a number of electors equal to the whole number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding any office under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

[The third clause of this section has been superseded and amended by the 12th Amendment.]

Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

A natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, only shall be eligible to the office of President; and he must have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

If the President be removed from office, die, resign, or become unable to discharge the duties of his office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice President, and Congress may provide by law for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President elected.*

The President shall receive a compensation for his services, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected† and within that period he shall not receive any other emolument from the United States or from any of them.

Before entering upon office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

* By act of March 1, 1792, Congress provided for this contingency, designating the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, or if there be none the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to succeed to the chief Executive office in the event of a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice President.

† The President's salary was fixed February 18, 1793, at \$25,000, and was increased March 3, 1873, to \$50,000.

SEC. 2. The President shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when in actual service of the United States; he may require the written opinion of the principal officers of the several executive departments upon subjects relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and shall nominate to the Senate ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointment is not otherwise provided for; but Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President may fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

He shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend measures to their consideration; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall receive a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, treaties, cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, subject to exceptions and regulations made by Congress.

All crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury, and in the State where the crime was committed; but Congress shall fix the place of trial for crimes not committed within any State.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Each State shall give full faith and credit to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State, and Congress may prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Fugitives from justice in any State found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted to the Union, but no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of Congress.

Congress shall have power to dispose of and to regulate and govern the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice any claims of the United States, or any particular State.

Every State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government, and shall be protected against invasion; and on an application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on application of two-thirds of the Legislatures of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All existing debts and engagements shall be valid against the United States under this Constitution.

This Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Senators and Representatives, members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

[Other signatures omitted.]

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for any infamous crime unless on an indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, when the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; distinct ballots shall be made for President and Vice President, and distinct lists made of such ballots and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government, addressed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if no person have such majority, then from those having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But, in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. If, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, the House of Representatives shall not choose a President before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of death or disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, or subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without

due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the States according to population, counting the whole number of persons in each State, including Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants of a State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall hold any office under the United States or under any State, who having previously, as an officer of the United States or any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, including pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTIES AND CITIES

WITH GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

Note.—The Republican or Democratic majority in each county is given as between Smith and Mallory. Green-back majority is only given when the vote for Allis exceeds the others, and is taken from the highest vote.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR 1877				PRESIDENT 1876		
	Smith.	Mallory	Allis.	Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Maj.
Adams.....	580	233	116	R. 347	981	442	R. 539
Ashland.....	86	163	.....	D. 77	109	189	D. 80
Barron.....	459	209	63	R. 256	644	257	R. 387
Bayfield...	40	34	2	R. 6	86	74	R. 12
Brown.....	1387	1740	1015	D. 353	2755	3647	D. 892
Buffalo.....	1075	810	76	R. 265	1186	1162	R. 24
Burnett.....	.....	24	.....	R. 812	285	28	R. 257
Calumet.....	460	1130	389	D. 680	1012	2145	D. 1133
Chippewa.....	685	693	589	D. 18	1596	1774	D. 178
Clark.....	449	153	816	G. 367	1255	680	R. 595
Columbia.....	2048	1697	118	R. 451	3522	2493	R. 1039
Crawford.....	806	1008	140	D. 202	1855	1604	D. 249
Dane.....	3613	3903	614	D. 290	5435	5726	D. 291
Dodge.....	2333	4267	381	D. 1934	3236	6361	D. 3125
Door.....	477	126	283	R. 351	1055	596	R. 499
Douglas.....	21	28	.....	D. 7	42	67	D. 25
Dunn.....	1174	407	412	R. 767	2033	894	R. 1139
Eau Claire.....	1208	805	597	R. 403	2266	1785	R. 481
Fond du Lac.....	3086	3414	1249	D. 328	4845	5660	D. 815
Grant.....	2620	1938	1037	R. 682	4723	3198	R. 1525
Green.....	1823	849	580	R. 974	2601	1735	R. 866
Green Lake.....	879	896	215	D. 17	1739	1514	R. 225
Iowa.....	1461	1175	1021	R. 286	2651	2348	R. 303
Jackson.....	802	391	521	R. 411	1507	718	R. 784
Jefferson.....	1917	2418	296	D. 201	2874	4134	D. 1260
Juneau.....	1045	883	463	R. 162	1714	1458	R. 256
Kenosha.....	938	907	51	R. 31	1610	1432	R. 178
Kewaunee.....	247	558	20	D. 311	561	1654	D. 1093
La Crosse.....	1968	1115	524	R. 853	2644	2481	R. 163
La Fayette.....	1409	1300	269	R. 109	2424	2299	R. 125
Lincoln.....	27	15	169	G. 142	71	174	D. 103
Manitowoc.....	1865	1961	58	D. 586	2700	3908	D. 1208
Marathon.....	301	755	746	D. 454	668	1796	D. 1128
Marquette.....	447	730	76	D. 283	697	1112	D. 415
Milwaukee.....	5843	6388	1228	D. 545	9981	12026	D. 2045
Monroe.....	1102	1096	1019	R. 6	2568	2030	R. 528
Oconto.....	1059	764	157	R. 295	1813	1174	R. 639
Outagamie.....	777	2005	902	D. 1228	1869	3608	D. 1749
Ozaukee.....	437	1679	17	D. 1142	583	5484	D. 1897
Pepin.....	521	171	123	R. 350	836	394	R. 447
Pierce.....	1523	545	408	R. 978	2135	985	R. 1152
Polk.....	916	363	80	R. 553	1019	362	R. 650
Portage.....	1080	917	728	R. 163	1855	1794	R. 61
Racine.....	2304	1906	112	R. 398	3560	2880	R. 680

GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTES—1877-1876—Continued.

COUNTIES—Continued.	GOVERNOR. 1877.				PRESIDENT. 1876.		
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Maj.
Richland	1201	729	705	R. 472	2038	1591	R. 447
Rock	3375	1620	781	R. 1755	5755	2814	R. 2893
St. Croix.....	1558	1489	93	R. 70	1775	1736	R. 39
Sauk.....	1826	922	574	R. 904	3395	2201	R. 1194
Shawano.....	269	605	92	D. 336	582	873	D. 291
Sheboygan.....	1598	1737	750	D. 139	3224	3633	D. 409
Taylor.....	195	254	53	D. 59	240	246	D. 6
Trempealeau.....	2483	731	176	R. 1452	2360	790	R. 1570
Vernon.....	1678	416	846	R. 1262	2764	1117	R. 1647
Walworth.....	2904	1374	160	R. 1530	4212	1970	R. 2242
Washington.....	994	2187	187	D. 1993	1321	3047	D. 1726
Waukesha.....	2484	2388	276	R. 96	3129	3335	D. 206
Waupaca.....	1473	990	772	R. 483	2642	1592	R. 1050
Waushara.....	1282	257	377	R. 1025	2080	548	R. 1532
Winnebago.....	2068	2238	1887	D. 170	6092	4426	R. 666
Wood.....	247	196	601	G. 354	658	745	D. 87
CITIES.							
Appleton.....	281	522	201	D. 291	549	911	D. 362
Beaver Dam.....	320	361	6	D. 41	357	465	D. 108
Beloit.....	377	109	240	R. 268	745	627	R. 118
Berlin.....	219	197	36	R. 22	456	312	R. 144
Buffalo.....	25	17	.....	R. 8	14	31	D. 17
Centralia.....	16	5	97	G. 81	64	93	D. 29
Chilton.....	81	128	33	D. 97	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa Falls.....	229	294	143	D. 65	475	572	D. 97
Columbus.....	210	123	3	R. 87	254	212	R. 42
Eau Claire.....	620	459	250	R. 161	1205	1013	R. 189
Fond du Lac.....	862	884	520	D. 22	1382	1542	D. 160
Fort Howard.....	150	85	195	G. 45	669	288	R. 81
Grand Rapids.....	50	42	110	G. 60	121	191	D. 70
Green Bay.....	432	333	181	R. 99	696	647	R. 49
Hudson.....	226	207	3	R. 19	250	224	R. 26
Janesville.....	771	605	31	R. 166	1036	848	R. 188
Kenosha.....	281	314	42	D. 33	514	544	D. 30
La Crosse.....	712	671	351	R. 41	1085	1549	D. 464
Madison.....	740	1057	13	D. 317	834	1252	D. 418
Manitowoc.....	349	284	17	R. 61	660	512	R. 148
Menasha.....	146	311	67	D. 165	291	344	D. 53
Milwaukee.....	4816	5027	1050	D. 211	8218	9625	D. 1407
Mineral Point.....	260	249	21	R. 11	348	324	R. 24
Neenah.....	115	146	376	G. 230	511	385	R. 126
New London.....	84	125	118	D. 41	206	208	D. 2
Oconomowoc.....	172	167	24	R. 5	222	238	D. 16
Oconto.....	270	311	6	D. 41	399	506	D. 107
Oshkosh.....	724	954	375	D. 230	1496	1910	D. 414
Plymouth.....	69	127	28	D. 58	.....	.....	.....
Portage.....	245	405	7	D. 160	366	532	D. 166
Prairie du Chien.....	155	267	3	D. 112	215	377	D. 162
Prescott.....	87	61	10	R. 26	143	108	R. 35
Racine.....	1052	921	82	R. 131	1672	1324	R. 348
Ripon.....	270	239	33	R. 31	397	333	R. 64
Shawano.....	55	73	13	D. 18	87	83	R. 4
Sheboygan.....	248	440	68	D. 192	575	873	D. 298
Stevens Point.....	252	270	145	D. 18	423	563	D. 140
Watertown.....	232	687	164	D. 445	372	1295	D. 923
Waupaca.....	210	49	20	R. 161	280	52	R. 228
Wausau.....	76	170	300	G. 130	210	595	D. 385

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

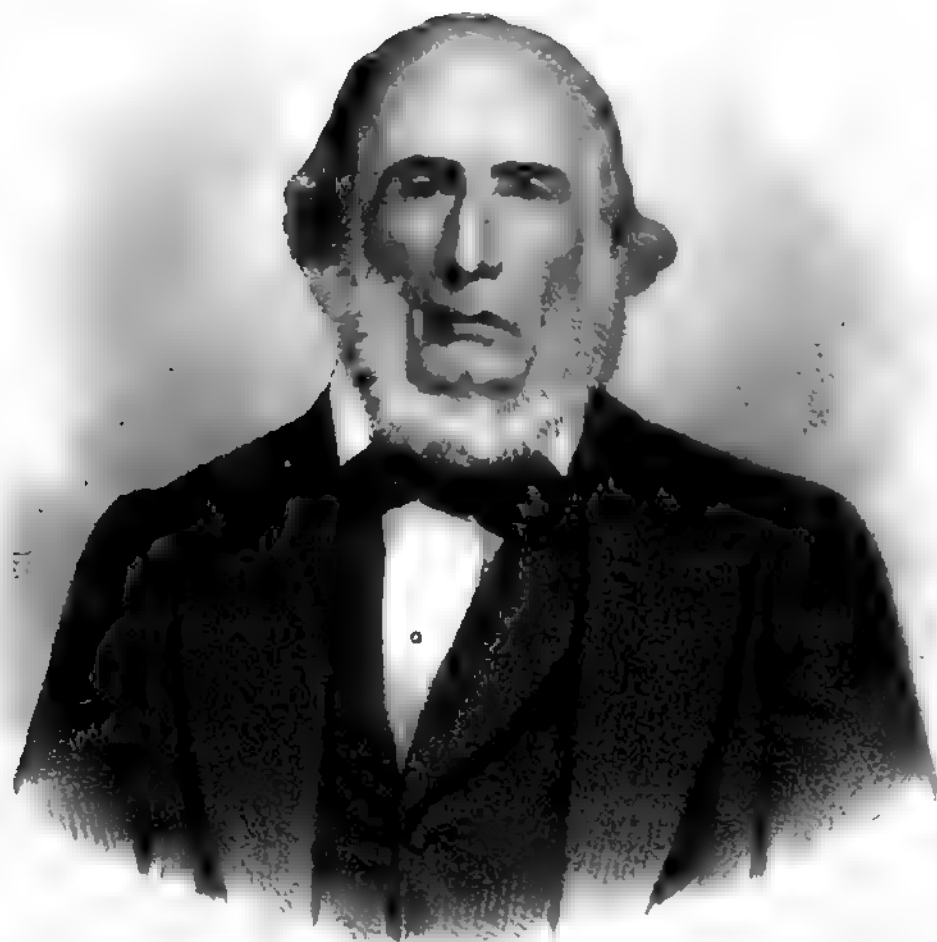
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION	Miles R. R.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION	Miles R. R.
		1870. 1875.	1875.			1870. 1875.	1875.
<i>States.</i>				<i>States.</i>			
Alabama ..	50,722	996,992	1,671	Pennsylvania ..	46,000	2,521,791	5,113
Arkansas ..	52,198	444,471	25	Rhode Island ..	1,306	217,533	136
California ..	158,381	560,447	1,013	South Carolina ..	29,335	703,806	1,201
Connecticut ..	4,674	537,454	820	Tennessee ..	45,604	1,258,520	1,520
Delaware ..	2,120	125,015	227	Texas ..	237,504	618,579	865
Florida ..	59,268	187,748	486	Vermont ..	10,212	330,551	675
Georgia ..	59,004	1,154,109	2,108	Virginia ..	40,904	1,225,163	1,490
Illinois ..	55,410	2,539,891	5,904	West Virginia ..	24,000	442,014	1,485
Indiana ..	33,809	1,680,037	3,524	Wisconsin ..	53,924	1,054,670	1,725
Iowa ..	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,644				
Kansas ..	81,318	354,399	828,349	<i>Total States</i>	1,950,171	38,113,253	59,587
Kentucky ..	37,690	1,321,011	1,123				
Louisiana ..	41,346	726,915	857,039	<i>Territories.</i>			
Maine ..	31,776	626,915	871	Arizona ..	113,916	9,658	391
Maryland ..	11,184	780,894	820	Colorado ..	104,500	38,864	
Massachusetts ..	7,900	1,457,351	1,651,912	Dakota ..	147,480	14,181	
Michigan ..	56,431	1,184,159	1,334,031	District of Columbia ..	80	131,709	
Minnesota ..	83,541	436,706	599,429	Idaho ..	90,932	14,500	
Mississippi ..	47,156	827,922	990	Montana ..	143,770	20,592	
Missouri ..	64,350	1,731,295	2,580	New Mexico ..	121,201	91,873	
Nebraska ..	75,015	123,893	246,280	Utah ..	80,056	86,786	375
Nevada ..	112,090	42,491	52,540	Washington ..	69,944	23,956	
New Hampshire ..	9,350	318,300	790	Wyoming ..	93,107	9,118	498
New Jersey ..	8,320	906,096	1,365	<i>Total Territories.</i>	985,082	442,730	1,265
New York ..	47,000	4,982,754	4,705,208				
North Carolina ..	50,704	1,071,361	1,190	<i>Aggregate of U. S.</i>	2,935,253	38,555,983	60,857
Ohio ..	39,964	2,665,260	3,740				
Oregon ..	95,244	80,923	109				

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD; POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population	Date of Census	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China ..	446,500,000	1871	3,741,646	119.3	Peking ..	1,648,800
British Empire ..	328,617,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London ..	3,251,800
Russia ..	81,825,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Peter-burg ..	667,000
United States with Alaska ..	38,025,800	1870	3,603,884	7.78	Washington ..	109,199
France ..	36,409,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris ..	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary ..	35,993,400	1869	219,348	164.4	Vienna ..	853,000
Japan ..	34,785,300	1871	119,399	292.6	Yokohama ..	1,574,800
Great Britain and Ireland ..	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London ..	3,251,800
German Empire ..	29,906,092	1871	180,207	167	Berlin ..	825,400
Italy ..	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome ..	244,484
Spain ..	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid ..	332,000
Brazil ..	10,000,000		1,254,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro ..	430,000
Turkey ..	10,163,000		674,621	24.4	Constantinople ..	1,075,000
Mexico ..	9,174,000	1869	761,626		Mexico ..	210,300
Sweden and Norway ..	5,921,500	1870	294,871	20.	Stockholm ..	146,900
Persia ..	5,000,000	1870	635,904	7.8	Tehran ..	120,000
Belgium ..	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels ..	344,500
Bavaria ..	4,831,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich ..	163,500
Portugal ..	3,995,200	1868	84,194	115.8	Lisbon ..	224,063
Holland ..	3,686,400	1870	132,680	280.9	Amsterdam ..	80,100
New Grenada ..	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Port-au-Prince ..	35,000
Chile ..	2,000,000	1869	132,416	15.1	Santiago ..	115,400
Switzerland ..	2,664,100	1870	15,912	166.9	Bern ..	30,000
Peru ..	2,500,000	1871	471,828	5.3	Lima ..	160,100
Bolivia ..	2,000,000		497,421	4.	Cochabamba ..	25,000
Argentine Republic ..	1,812,000	1869	87,848	21	Buenos Ayres ..	177,800
Wurtemberg ..	1,818,500	1871	7,734	234.4	Stuttgart ..	91,600
Denmark ..	1,784,500	1870	14,753	130.9	Copenhagen ..	112,042
Venezuela ..	1,500,000		368,438	4.2	Caracas ..	47,000
Spain ..	1,361,400	1871	5,912	247	Barcelona ..	36,600
Greece ..	1,457,500	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens ..	44,400
Guatemala ..	1,180,000	1871	40,479	28.9	Guatemala ..	10,000
Ecuador ..	1,300,000		218,829	5.9	Quito ..	10,000
Paraguay ..	1,000,000	1871	23,787	12.6	Asuncion ..	48,000
Uruguay ..	824,158		2,069	257	Montevideo ..	30,000
Liberia ..	718,000	1871	6,876	77.9	Monrovia ..	4,000
San Salvador ..	600,000	1871	7,375	81.8	San Salvador ..	15,000
Haiti ..	572,000		10,305	56.	Port-au-Prince ..	10,000
Nicaragua ..	350,000	1871	58,111	6.	Managua ..	10,000
Uruguay ..	340,000	1871	66,712	6.5	Montevideo ..	10,000
Honduras ..	250,000	1871	17,002	14	Comayagua ..	10,000
San Domingo ..	130,000		1,827	76	Santiago ..	10,000
Cuba ..	105,000		7,707	13.7	Havana ..	20,000
Hawaii ..	12,000		7,643	40	Honolulu ..	10,000



R. H. Champions,

(DECEASED)

NEW DIGGINGS.



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HISTORY OF THE LEAD REGION.

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY AND SETTLEMENT OF THE LEAD REGION, WITH A GENERAL INTRODUCTION AND MENTION OF THE DRIFTLESS AREA.

AMONG THE ROCKS.

The narration, for which we are indebted to Plato, of part of the experiences of Solon the Athenian law-giver in Egypt, was for many centuries considered fabulous in its relation of the disappearance of the vast Island of Atlantis beneath the ocean. We respect the noble character of the Athenian sage too much to suspect him of misrepresentation, but the Egyptian hierarch, with whom we are less acquainted, might be supposed capable of disseminating travelers' stories, in regard to which, moreover, the priesthood were possibly themselves deceived. Modern thinkers are inclined to believe that the supposed fable carries with it some elements of truth. It is not easy to follow the almost shadowy story of a lost land with such precision as to establish its identity with this continent, but the position assigned to Atlantis by the Egyptians favors the idea, to which modern investigation is inclined, that our own America must have been known to the ancients way back in remote antiquity, and that its submersion beneath the waves had been recorded in curiously preserved traditions; but we cannot pretend to determine what era in the upbuilding of this continent may have been indicated by that semi-apocryphal story.

Geology tells us of upheavals from the depths of the sea, to which we are able to trace an island now known to science as the Island of Wisconsin, which appeared at about the same time with several other islands, comprising parts of the Appalachian Ranges, and of New York, as well as probably other parts of the land now being covered with a population of millions, governed and to be governed by the United States of America.

The cooling and contraction of the globe is credited with having diminished its diameter by about 180 miles, and a diminution so great might easily account for the fatal depression of Atlantis; but that shrinkage occurred at a time when human life was not possible. The popular reader will not so readily perceive how the inevitable continuance of the same process would account at a later date for the resurrection of the land which we now inhabit. The chief geologist of Wisconsin, Mr. T. C. Chamberlin, tells with a simple eloquence, which science advanced as his cannot always command, the story of the rocks upon which the greatness of this nation is securely builded; and, in trying to embody the main facts of the earth's revelation in this history, we shall endeavor to follow in the footsteps of the eminent Professor, though with the modesty and diffidence of a learner, venturing to deal with presentations which have tasked the powers of masters whose dictum is accepted by the world of learning.

The first cooling, whose catastrophe may have been attended by the submergence of Atlantis, if we may imagine a race of Salamanders rejoicing in extremes of temperature, was a comparatively general reduction of warmth and bulk, in which the earth's surface was sufficiently ductile or elastic to participate without fracture; but later, when the superficial coating of our molten globe had become more rigid, nature was constrained to work by other methods; the granite rocks, incapable of contraction, otherwise, in such a degree as would meet the changing conditions of the body which they enfolded, and subjected to pressures, compared with which, the vastest

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applications of mechanic force by human agency, sink into insignificance, bent under the ocean until the outer shell touched the shrunken kernel; and then the semi-rigid envelope, heated in every particle by the compression, changed and wrinkled its mighty form, projecting its peaks above the surface of the ocean as a series of granitic islands, whose shores sloped more or less declivitously toward the depths of the sea. There are folds in the strata, observable to-day, which indicate the long-continued application of a power capable of creasing and bending adamant just as irresistibly as the hand of man may crumple paper.

Could we suppose an Alexander Selkirk possible on our inhospitable Island of Wisconsin, he would look abroad upon a limitless but comparatively shallow sea, in which, possibly, was yet no sign of life, vegetal or animal, and his island home would necessarily present to him a bleak and desolate rock, without shrub, grass, soil or insect, if we may assume that the uplifted crystalline mass had not commenced its process of disintegration.

The phenomena of building anew the Western Hemisphere can be studied in Wisconsin as advantageously as on any part of this continent, and the writing on the wall of rock is so clear and precise that the wayfarer, even though a fool, may not err if he will patiently unravel the legend which the globe offers for our acceptance. Strong winds, dashing waves, evaporation and precipitation, with some chemical conditions of the atmosphere that helped to disintegrate the exposed surface of rock more rapidly than would be possible now, acting upon stone similarly compacted, gave back to the ocean a vast aggregate of detritus worn from peak and precipice by those unceasing forces, to form the vast deposit of sandstone now known as the Potsdam, which ranges according to the convolutions of the sub-oceanic surface upon which it lodged, in thickness from a few feet to more than one thousand feet. The superimposed layers have each their own revelation to make clear; some of them in fossils which the human eye can readily decipher; others in forms so minute that the microscope is needed to unlock its mysterious message from a world possibly pre-Adamite.

Suppose the State cut through to the level of Lake Michigan, east from the Mississippi River in Grant County, we find the formations which prevail throughout Wisconsin, and far beyond its borders, always attesting the regularity with which Dame Nature prosecutes her designs. The Lower Magnesian limestone gives us the first record of life found in this region, hitherto, after the disintegrated gneiss or granite had in some degree solidified beneath the waters as sandstone, and the thickness of that stratum is remarkably even throughout our imagined cutting; the limestone following the form of the underlying rock, and having suffered but little from abrasion, protected as it must have been by its coverlet and base of supplies, the sea. Elsewhere this formation is much less regular in depth, as it follows the contour line preceding its deposit, and lies irregularly. Grant River has cut down into this bed of limestone at about 350 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, but the banks of the Father of Waters reveal the same formation at an elevation of about 200 feet. Our supposititious section runs east and west through the county of Grant about seven miles north of Lancaster, crossing the head-waters of Platte River.

Next above the Lower Magnesian limestone, we find St. Peters sandstone, so called from one of its best exposures, which has evidently suffered from abrasion in many parts of its surface, and is found cropping out on the Mississippi banks as well as on the sides of Grant River, though still far below the Platte. Trenton limestone, moderately rich in fossils, attests an era in which life had risen to more various formations, beautiful as though some cunning and skilled artist, with an unbounded wealth of resource, had fashioned and imbedded them to minister in after ages to the æsthetic sense in man. The head-waters of the Platte cut through and into this formation, which reaches an elevation little more than 300 feet on the Mississippi at our imagined line, but is found at an altitude of nearly 500 feet on Grant River, our base line being always the level of Lake Michigan. Galena limestone follows next in order, and the name is significant at once as to its place of first identification, and as to the valued mineral with which it was charged. The stratum has been abraded in many localities until it fails even to put in an appearance; as for instance, at our imagined line bisecting the bank of the Mississippi, but east of that point the stratum asserts itself, cut through with greater or less pertinacity by streams

that have long since found a grander channel. That deposit caps the ranges in the vicinity of Grant River, and further east along the head-waters of the Platte, rising east of that point to an elevation of about 700 feet on the eastern boundary line of the county.

The fact that this region did not suffer from glacial denudation and was not enriched by morainic drift, gives to our line of bisection special value in ascertaining readily the surface contour of the land before that era of refrigeration, allowing always for erosion by the atmosphere and rains and rivers. For that reason, we will follow another imagined bisection of the county due north and south, near the eastern boundary. North of the center of the line, the Potsdam sandstone rises above the level of Michigan Lake, and gradually ascends to an elevation of about four hundred feet, not far from the northern limit of the county, descending thence by denudation to about three hundred feet at the boundary. Although this sandstone is not rich in fossils, it would be folly to assume that life was not plentiful on this planet while this vast stratum was being deposited; the more sensible conclusion is that the stratum was not well adapted to the preservation of the forms of life which passed into its keeping. The Laurentian rocks, upper and lower, which constituted the first Island of Wisconsin, were sedimentary, and their formation must have preceded the sandstone mentioned by a term which human investigation has never yet defined; yet the Laurentian rocks hold within their embrace many evidences which are satisfactory to men of scientific attainments, that vitality of a low order preceded their deposition, and some fossils have been found in America and in Europe, which, it is claimed, set that question forever at rest. Some careful investigators doubt the organic character of the alleged fossils, and we are not prepared to decide, where doctors disagree; but, inasmuch as our supposed section of Grant County does not reveal the systems of rocks named from their great developments in the valley of the St. Lawrence, we will proceed with our brief disquisition on the strata actually found in that region, which we endeavor to describe. Wisconsin River has cut its course through the Potsdam sandstone, and numerous streams of less dimensions have left their marks in unmistakable characters, hewn out of the same body, which is entirely denuded of all such overlying strata as may elsewhere be found. The same order of succession as has been noted in the line east and west—Lower Magnesian limestone, St. Peters sandstone, Trenton limestone and Galena limestone in the same relative position—is still observable, but superimposed upon these we find preserved in the Platte Mounds, at an elevation not less than seven hundred feet above the level of Lake Michigan, the formation known as Cincinnati or Hudson River shale, capped by a remnant of Niagara limestone. Blue River has its course bottomed on St. Peters sandstone, while Trenton and Galena limestones form the superincumbent layers, and this regularity in the movements of natural forces enables the student to apply himself, with much economy of resource, to unfold the wealth of mineral possessions, which, in our own time and in the near future, will become the heritage of the human family.

From the writings and tracings of Prof. Chamberlin, we are permitted to supplement our scanty delineation of the State, as represented in the geological features of this region, by adding a general though brief description of the State as a whole, and of the upheaval and formations that have contributed the material bases of our national wealth.

We have delineated the shallow sea that ebbed and flowed, obeying the impulses of the moon, where the State of Wisconsin now reposes in beauty and excellence, the loved home of a thrifty and prosperous people, but we will return to that point in our narrative, the better to present the picture of that upheaval to the popular mind. The sediment to which we are indebted for the Laurentian rock, is estimated to have been much more rapid in deposition than similar processes to-day, and a thickness of 30,000 feet is claimed by scientists as only a small remainder of a more vast formation, contributing its quota to the crust of the earth. Beneath the sea, this sediment accumulated in horizontal strata under circumstances that favored metamorphic action, the results of which are still visible. The time came when heat and lateral pressure, such as we have already mentioned, re-arranged the folds of the earth's mantle and began to prepare a dwelling-place for man. That nucleus of a nation may be called, for our own convenience, the Island of Wisconsin. The character as well as the position and form of that rock,

was probably changed in the act of upheaval, so mighty were the forces therein engaged. The sediment had been changed into crystalline rocks, widely dissimilar from the later sandstone, although compacted of the same elements. Thus we stand, as it were, in the presence of the Archæan or ancient rocks, otherwise known as the Azoic. The wonderful changes through which this metamorphic rock passed in attaining the eminence of an island in those seas, might well be supposed capable of obliterating all signs of vital organization, but, in other rocks which seem to be identified with this formation, it is asserted, with some authority, that fossils have certainly been found, and our investigations have hitherto been too narrow and restricted to entitle us to say with authority that there are no fossils in the Laurentian formation here. It is not possible to define accurately the extent of that island won from the domain of Neptune, but it is assumed to have filled a large area in the northern central part of our State, stretching beyond into the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This was the primeval base upon which was to be erected an empire of the people, sacred to liberty and right. Other islands, at remote distances, were perhaps upheaved at the same instant with our own, to be banded together in one vast continent, for the noblest ends possible on earth, when the Laurentian era should have taken its place away back in the remotest antiquity with which life has been identified. We have no data whereby we can determine the altitude of these islands, upon which the rain descended and the floods came, beating with tempestuous violence; but, apart from the strata forced into positions almost approaching the perpendicular, and from which the cap or connecting fold has been abraded, we have the deep and wide-spread deposits of the Huronian period to tell us of the mountainous elevations from which that sandy detritus must have been torn away by wind-storms, rain, the beat of countless waves, and the never-ceasing disintegrating power of the chemic constituents of the atmosphere. We have, thus, our island lifting its head toward heaven, and the elements tearing down the inaccessible mountain peaks, to bridge the chasms and convert that island, with others widely scattered, into the broad expanse of prairie, mountain, valley, cataract, lake and river, which is to-day the world's wonder. Science may yet enable us to read this exquisite story of the earth as the home prepared for man, with fuller appreciation. It is not easy to imagine that, on an island thus builded, there could have been any form of vegetable life at the outset; but, in the sea around its base, if we may judge from the carbonaceous matter incorporated with the deposits, there must have been an abundant marine flora, and, in the limestone accretions we find evidence of higher organizations. Life was in the waters surrounding our island, and the Great Artificer of the Universe was, through His laws, compelling the least of His animate creatures to prepare the way for their superiors in the army of being. Perhaps this statement of the case may savor of dogmatism, but we argue the presence of life in the waters from the limestone deposits left in testimony, as well as from the fact that the Laurentian rocks, which antedated this era by unnumbered centuries, are not certainly and entirely barren of fossils. The shales, sandstones and limestones of this period of deposition, aggregated many thousand feet in depth; and, in due time, these also were upheaved and metamorphosed in that process, as the Laurentian had been, into crystalline and semi-crystalline rocks, known to us by various names and innumerable uses in the civilization by which we are surrounded. The Huronian rocks are compacted of quartzites, crystalline limestones, slates, schists, diorites, quartz-porphyrries and other forms of metamorphic sediment. Graphite is the resultant from carbonaceous deposits, and magnetite, hematite and specular ores tell of the forms of life by which such means of wealth are brought within our ken; the last-named deposits are so great as to give the name of the iron-bearing series to this upheaval. These several strata, contorted and folded by pressure and heat, added largely to the circumference of the island, from whose shores and heights they had been gathered, and the ceaseless activities of nature paused not one instant in preparing new formations. The nearest approach to a mountain in our State, is the upturned edge of the Huronian upheaval, which stretches for sixty miles, crossing Ashland County, bearing within its rampart a belt of magnetic schist through nearly the whole length of Penoque Range. The Menominee iron-bearing series, which extends into the northern part of Oconto County, is another important topographical and mineralogical feature in the Huronian formation. Barron

County owes its deposits of pipestone to the same source, and they cover a large area. The Baraboo quartzite ranges in Sauk and Columbia, with detached outliers northeasterly through other counties, are conspicuous contributions from that formation, which has its most southerly exposure near Lake Mills, in the county of Jefferson.

Before the Huronian strata were upraised, it is assumed that the crust of the earth was fissured in the Lake Superior region, and that a vast outflow of molten rock spread itself by successive eruptions at various intervals over an area more than 300 miles long by 100 miles wide, forming a series of trappean beds. Sometimes there were intervals between these molten streams, during which the ocean ransacked from the superimposed rock, the materials for beds of sand, gravel and clay, which are now present as sandstone, conglomerate and shale; and, as though tenacious of the credit that belonged to its handiwork, the waves of the perturbed sea have left their ripple-marks in the stone to tell us that the forces of the central fire were not allowed to assert themselves unchallenged by the ocean. When eruptions ceased entirely in that region, the sedimentary process went on accumulating until the series achieved a thickness which is stated in miles. The rocks which have been named as thrown up from within the earth's crust have undergone changes so great that their igneous character is almost obliterated; the mineral ingredients have been metamorphosed by chemical action, so that we find iron chlorite and feldspar associated with quartz, prenite, calcite, laumontite, analcite, datolite, magnetite, native copper, silver, and occasionally other minerals, the rock being known as a melaphyr. Usually we find the upper portion of each bed composed of cells about the size of an almond filled with the minerals that have been indicated, so that the rock is amygdaloidal. After the beds were deposited, the native copper was placed in the receptacles, where it is found to-day, by chemical action after changes in the rock had been initiated by similar means, and the silver found in that series is due to the same agency. Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas and Polk Counties, in the northern section of the State, are remarkable for the presence of copper and silver bearing rocks, the metals being most plentiful in the amygdaloids and some conglomerates, but being found in the melaphyrs, sandstones and shales also. The Huronian rocks carried the copper-bearing series with them in their upheaval, and they are found with the same folds and flexures. The Keweenaw Point range extends from the part of Michigan to which its name is due southwesterly through Ashland, Burnett and Polk Counties, in this State, the beds dipping toward Lake Superior northwesterly; but, in a parallel range, which is found in Bayfield and Douglas Counties, the beds dip at a less angle in the opposite direction. There was a "lost interval" after the upheaval of the Archæan rocks, the Laurentide hills of the early French explorers, the Laurentian of our time, which even now, after ages of erosion, can be traced on the north side of the St. Lawrence, from Labrador to Lake Superior, and still to the north a distance yet undetermined. The hills of this formation are seen 4,000 feet in height, and where the Saguenay makes its course toward the St. Lawrence there are cliffs that lift their heads fully 1,500 feet sheer from the water's edge. South of the range through which the Saguenay runs, the Adirondack Hills stand an isolated mass 6,000 feet in altitude, a sentinel rock of the Laurentian system, rivaled by the newer formation—the White Mountains. The Lower Laurentian has no exposure in our State, but it is found in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and, rarely, in Massachusetts and Maryland. Beyond the Atlantic the same rocks are identified in Norway, Sweden, the Hebrides and Bohemia, bearing with slight differences the same alleged but debatable fossils, the *Eozoon Canadense*, *Bavaricum*, etc., of a type still said to be extant. The Loughroynd groups of rocks in Shropshire and in Wales, with their equivalents in the Wicklow Mountains in Ireland, are probably Huronian rather than Laurentian. The exact equivalency of our Laurentian system with that of Canada and the provinces is not determined, but strong likelihoods point in that direction with increasing force. The "lost interval" indicates no idleness in nature, but a failure on the part of the geologist to follow her operations. We have elsewhere glanced at the wondrous activities that laid down the vast beds now known as Potsdam sandstone, and then upheaved them to their present and to still greater elevations. We can trace the formation here lying on the foot of an eminence which is gradually succumbing to

"the tooth and razure of oblivion," except as its remains are preserved as particles of quartz in the new stratum. Again we see some harder projection of the old rock detached from the main island, which yet lifted its head in solemn self-assertion, and breasted the angry billows, impatient of their endeavor to reduce its elevations to the common level; and yet again we meet some great bowlders, typical of the empire foretold in Scripture, compacted of brass and of clay; there the harder components remain, dismounted from their eminences by the erosion of feet of clay in the softer material upon which they depended, and the sands of the sea shore reverently surrounded them with their legions of defenders, to retain them where they are found in our era, still distinguishable as mementoes of the age of giant rocks, which built for man a temple not made with hands.

Life was an ever-present element in this formation, but the earlier sandstones are not rich in well-defined fossils, although they give us lithographic illustrations and actual casts of the shells in which living beings built themselves in from the elements. Limestones and shales, interstratifying the sandstone, mark where some sheltered spot temporarily favored the establishment of a cemetery, upon which the sands once more advanced, burying the dead out of the sight of generations that had never dreamed of the mysteries of existence. The red sandstone of Lake Superior is due to the action of the sea upon the iron and copper-bearing series of rocks of whose qualities we have spoken; away from that region we find a broad, irregular belt reaching almost around the Archæan island, a rude crescent of light-colored sandstone, won by the waves and winds and rains from porphyries, quartzites and granite, either of which would, in our more conservative age, be able to hold its own against oxygen for centuries unless frost came in to help the demolition.

There was no great upheaval after the Potsdam sandstone had been deposited, hence it lies horizontally upon the abraded bed of the underlying crystalline stratum, neither crumpled nor metamorphosed by heat and pressure, only slightly arched toward the center of the State. The weight of superincumbent beds, and the cementing action of waters carrying lime and iron in solution, which have percolated through this formation, have largely increased its density; but the ripple marks, cross-laminations, worm burrows, and other indications of action and life on a sandy beach are clearly traceable, and its thickness varies from the fine line which defined its limit on the shore of the island down into the depths where it formed an aggregate of perhaps a thousand feet. All the later formations take their place above the Potsdam sandstone, which may be reached by boring in any part of the State, beyond the bounds of the Archæan core. This is a fact of vital importance, because a water-bearing rock can be calculated upon with absolute certainty, and the layers of limestone and shale which interstratify the mass are of great value in arresting the flow of water and turning it surfaceward. The formation of limestone, never arrested while life endures, comes now once more within our region of observation, and the deposit ranges from fifty to two hundred and fifty feet in thickness. The horizontality of the sandstone was not perfect, and the irregularities of the foundation were filled by the limestone as it settled down and solidified under oceanic pressure. There were places where the substratum showed a rise and fall of nearly one hundred feet within quite a limited area, but the limestone itself is remarkable for an appearance aptly described as follows: The limestone and the interstratified beds mentioned earlier were magnesian or dolomitic, containing carbonate of magnesia in great quantity. There were quantities of silica in the deposit which sometimes are found as nodules of chert, and in other instances as quartz crystals; this beautiful form of matter lines cavities which never saw the light until man quarried in the rock, and yet the exquisite loveliness of each crystal is perfected according to its law, as though the handiwork therein concealed had been one of the most costly adornments of a palace. Some metals appear in the mass, but they are of little value, and evidences of life herein are very scanty. Sea weeds, mollusks and a few other forms of being are scattered sparsely, save at intervals, where circumstances favored a more liberal contribution to our knowledge of the organisms that obtained in the earlier seas. Erosion has removed a large proportion of this rock, so that it is now jagged and irregular in the last degree, but, originally, it must have been a broad and regular *band, contributing its quota toward increasing the island to the dimensions of a continent.*

We cannot tell why the deposit of magnesian limestone ceased, but the sandstone known as St. Peters comes next in order of succession, probably after an interval. This is a fine silicious sand, much desiderated in the manufacture of glass; but it is deposited in small quantities, sometimes not enough to cover the inequalities of the limestone. The greatest thickness of St. Peters sandstone yet discovered does not exceed two hundred and twelve feet, and the average is less than one hundred. It is not a firm stone, having been imperfectly cemented, so that it disintegrates readily. Some organic remains have recently been found in this deposit, but they are few and far between, just sufficient to attest the presence of marine life and the agency of the ocean in triturating these fine grains of quartz. This belt, probably much reduced from its original dimensions, fringes the lower magnesian bed on the south, and covers but a small area. The absence of fossils may be accounted for in two ways: First, in the cutting and crushing action of the sandy particles, and next in their porosity—a quality to which we are indebted for the supply of many of our finest artesian wells, and from which numberless other such living fountains may be procured, as the flow of water is practically inexhaustible.

Trenton limestone deposits follow, indicating some changes in oceanic conditions, local or general, and, at the same time, a great deal of clay-like matter was being placed in position to be converted into shale, shells, corals and other organic debris, or their signs manual in the rock give positive evidence as to the origin of this limestone in the myriad lives that were capable of converting the particles held in solution by the seas into the osseous environments of their own being. The limestone now deposited was very pure, not largely magnesian; but, when the clay predominated, a bed of shale, greater or less in extent, resulted. Sometimes these beds were so highly charged with carbonaceous matter that they burn readily, and no small portion of our petroleum comes from such formations. In the lead region, this deposit has sometimes been found rich in metals, but of course that condition is the outcome of chemical action and infiltration—not a characteristic found in the pure limestone stratum. The fossils in the Trenton limestone are abundant, and the stone, being susceptible of a very high polish, is valuable in an economic sense, as well as deeply interesting to the scientist on account of its archæological revelations, as all the animal sub-kingdoms, except the vertebrates, are therein represented. This rock borders the St. Peters sandstone, and its greatest thickness hitherto observed is about one hundred and twenty feet.

The next formation is the highly magnesian Galena limestone, buff or light gray in color, attaining a maximum thickness of about two hundred and fifty feet, and having a sub-crystalline structure. In the northeastern part of the State, the presence of shaly matter changes the color to a bluish or greenish gray; but, in the southerly deposits, the bed is not affected in that way. The presence of galena, or sulphide of lead, in this layer, in the southwestern part of the State more especially, has given its name and commercial value to this limestone. Zinc ore is abundant, as well as lead, in the region indicated, and in other districts the same metals can be traced, but not in paying quantities. In other sections of the country, the production of lead is a necessary part of the process of mining for the precious metals, and, for that reason, pure lead mining is comparatively at a discount for a time; but, whenever the best product of lead is demanded, the mines in our State and in Illinois will not fail to be largely called upon. Our Island of Wisconsin, growing from its Archæan core by concentric additions, is already much larger than the area of the State within which it took its rise, and still the aggregation continues.

Cincinnati or Hudson River shale followed the deposition of Galena limestone, a thickness of 200 feet having resulted; but the clayey bed has not become hardened to such an extent as to resist weathering wherever an exposure has occurred, and, in consequence, that layer is, in many localities, conspicuous by its absence. Some parts of the sediment have hardened well, becoming shale or limestone, according to the preponderance of the elements deposited. Many of the vertical cliffs of Green Bay are beautifully colored shales of this foundation, their hues being almost as varied, though less brilliant than those of the rainbow. The eastern side of the Green Bay—Rock River Valley—shows how easily and completely this formation can be

eroded, the less yielding Niagara limestone, which overlies the shale, being left as a kind of pent-house roof over the rapidly receding bed beneath. This phenomenon has procured for the principal feature in the cliff the name of the Ledge. The mounds in Southwestern Wisconsin owe their prominence to the rapid erosion of the shale, by which, at one time, they were surrounded. Corals and other fossils are numerous in this composite formation, and a little intelligent attention to the conditions of life under which they were deposited might have saved much time, labor and capital, uselessly expended in the search for coal. This formation, which marks the close of the Lower Silurian age, underlies the mounds in the lead region, forming only a narrow belt on the eastern margin of the valley above mentioned. Other conditions of life were now to write their history on the rocks.

Clinton iron ore, sometimes known as "seed ore," elsewhere known as "shot ore," is found deposited on the beds of shale at detached spots, probably at points that were once protected basins. It is a peculiar lenticular deposit, which might well give rise to all the variations of nomenclature which invite our attention. In this State, the prominence of this mineral aggregation at one point has led to its being denominated "Iron Ridge ore." The beds are quarried as easily as limestone, the soft ore being arranged in horizontal layers, which, at the point just indicated, have a thickness of twenty-five feet. Like deposits, in much smaller quantities, are found at Depere, and at Hartford and at Depere smelting works are in operation, besides which, this ore is shipped to markets more and less remote, to be sold for reduction. The greatest era of limestone formation in the history of our island followed this deposit of iron ore, and we may well devote some attention to the vast aggregate of about eight hundred feet, which was deposited in the beds of Niagara limestone. The old processes were repeated in all essentials, but the operation was long continued, and the conditions were favorable to marine life in that shallow sea, dotted with large islands, having a temperature almost, if not entirely, tropical. The Rocky Mountains and the Alleghanies protected this plateau from the intrusion of cold currents, if there were any such, which might have been fatal, prematurely, to the tiny artificers which were giving their lives and substance to build up this continent, as other and greater beings have since given their lives and substance—a more intelligent and volitional sacrifice—to build up and maintain its inestimable liberties. Reefs, not unlike the coral formations that prevail in the Pacific Ocean, appeared toward the close of this era of deposition, and there is no reason to doubt that the same agencies that are now at work in the Polynesian group, converting islands into continents, were then employed in the more than fairy transformation to which we are beholden for a home on this favored spot of earth—the haven for the afflicted peoples of all lands—which, ere this century comes to an end, will probably carry a Caucasian population of 300,000,000 souls.

Among the animal life of the time, we find unquestionable records of corals; mollusks, that have been called the oyster of those seas; stone lilies, or crinoids, having the appearance of a plant converted into stone, and still animal; trilobites, in great number and never-ending variety; and gigantic cephalopods, which seem to have been monarchs in that domain. The reef-rocks were very irregular, and near them were extensive beds of sandstone, largely calcareous, beyond which is found a pure, compact dolomite, formed from a deposition of fine calcareous mud. The Niagara limestone lies in a broad belt, adjacent to Lake Michigan. It is all more or less magnesian, contains much pure dolomite, but is varied in composition, some beds being coarse and heavy, other layers being even-bedded and close-grained, while yet others are impure, cherty and irregular. There is a thin-bedded, slaty limestone on Mud Creek, near Milwaukee, which is commonly, and perhaps rightly, attributed to this formation; but the fossils found therein are few and equivocal, as, indeed, are all the evidences that might be expected to determine its period of deposit. A similar formation, somewhat more rich in fossils, is found near Waubesa, in Ozaukee County, and the greater weight of evidence thus procured favors the era of the great limestone deposit; but the area covered is small, and the two beds are of little practical value. The Silurian age in Wisconsin was now ended. The island was large, almost continental in proportions. Sandstone, limestone and shale contributed each their

concentric belt, and the sea retired, save when, at rare intervals, it was stirred to its depths with a vain desire to reassert its old dominion.

The Devonian age marked one of those oscillations when there was an invasion of the eastern margin of the island by the sea, and the Hamilton cement rock was the chief result of that advance, its hydraulic properties being due to a happy admixture of magnesian limestone with silicious and aluminous materials. There was now a new dawn of life, the vertebrate animals appeared by their lowest type, the fish, but even that was a great ascension in the scale of being from protozoans, radiates, mollusks and articulates. The early types of life did not disappear but the process which Darwin has named "the survival of the fittest" was affording its advantages to the better forms of the lower orders. We cannot estimate the extent to which erosion operated on the deposit, but beyond doubt it was considerable. An area, not large, on the lake shore, north of Milwaukee, with a landward stretch of about six miles, marks the size of the bed which has been found, and the cement rock which is highest in repute is found on Milwaukee River, near the city. Thus endeth the record of the ocean on our island, although there may have been subsequent visits, too brief for Neptune to leave his monograph.

The imagination of the reader may conjure up the progressive changes of our island from the crystalline heart as leaf after leaf was added to the structure by the myriads of lives that built themselves into the simple yet wonderful development, until the insular state was lost, and many islands had become a mighty continent, inviting other and better forms of life than those that we have seen in the limestone and other deposits; but, while the several belts are being called to their position, we must not lose sight of that unceasing erosion which bears so large a part in the phenomena of deposit. The continent was lifted to its place, and aerial denudation began, or rather continued, the work long since initiated, of bringing the softer formations from their several altitudes to clothe the valleys with a mantle soon to become vernal under some law of progression which it is not permitted to us to comprehend. The Carboniferous age, marked elsewhere by carboniferous phenomena, the Mesozoic era and the earlier Tertiary period is beyond the point indicated a blank in Wisconsin. The time for the deposition of vegetal matter, which has given us rich coal measures elsewhere, was not so improved in Wisconsin.

The Glacial period has not left its record in all parts of Wisconsin, but the story is widely told by the drift and by many other signs just as certain. The country was invaded by masses of ice in broad sheets that acted like a mighty planing instrument upon the surface, over which it glided with a slow motion, which even to this day is a puzzle to the scientist. Men eminent as Tyndall and Forbes have bent their mighty intellects to solve the mystery in the Alps, where the glacier is perpetually advancing, by night as well as by day, in winter as surely though more slowly than in summer, and still we cannot determine certainly how the frozen, semi-elastic mass moves in its course, accommodating itself to all the sinuosities in the channel, varying its momentum in different parts of the stream, with a regularity that admits of accurate forecast, and still progressing even on great declivities with a speed hardly exceeding twenty inches in twenty-four hours.

Our ice-stream came down from the north, having but small declivities to favor its progression, sometimes even forcing its way over heights that might have been supposed effectual barriers, bringing in its lower surface, and sometimes—perhaps though rarely—on its upper face also, masses of rock and gravel to us from their normal resting-places as the inexorable force moved on, and ultimately scattered or deposited *en masse* miles away from the points of departure. The polished and grooved strata upon which the ice-plane has plowed its *striae* may be found by careful search in all parts of the globe that have been subjected to glaciation, and, consulting such marks, we find that one prodigious tongue of ice scooped its way through the bed of Lake Michigan, a smaller tongue meanwhile traversing the valley of Green Bay and Rock River, and through what is now the region of Lake Superior another mass of ice moved to the southwest upon Minnesota. These channels, affording outlets for the ice, appear to have diverted the invading force from the southwestern portion of Wisconsin, where a considerable region is found quite free from morainic drift and from the *striae* that attend the movements of glaciers.

When a time of greater warmth asserted its power, the extremities of the glaciers were melted, sometimes more rapidly than the mass moved forward, and thus the drift remained wherever the process of liquefaction dropped it, unless some later march of the ice stream, under the favoring winds of winter, once more pushed its vanguard to the point from which it had been driven, heaping up the drift that had been scattered through its channel in a great moraine at its terminus. The retreats and advances of this stream of ice have, in many parts of this continent, quite changed its normal aspect, and nowhere can we find more striking manifestations of the power that was thus exerted than in Wisconsin. The remarkable chain of hills known as the Kettle Range is entirely a drift formation, and the curious winding line thus presented to eyes in search of novel scenery suggests a battlement defending the furthest line marked by the glacier. At a secondary stage of advancement, when the temperature permanently changed and the frozen mass must needs return to its former condition of fluidity, there was a torrent in some regions, and there were lakes in others according to the configuration of the surface, and a depression of the land toward the north ascribed to this era is considered as one of the determining causes of the former extension of the great lakes where the ice-plow had found grooves best suited to its operations. The red clay that borders Lakes Michigan and Superior, and that may be found as far up as Fond du Lac, in the Green Bay Valley, marks a time when these waters covered a much wider area than they now fill, but whether the diminution still continues this deponent saith not. The wealth of lakes and tiny lakelets, for which Wisconsin is famous, is probably due to the waters of the glaciers filling the strange undulations which the morainic drift had caused, sometimes damming a narrow valley, as at Devil's Lake, at others presenting only shallow depressions.

The Kettle Range has been made the subject of a special disquisition by Prof. Chamberlin, the *brochure* being published in Paris during his attendance at the Geological Convention in that city in 1878, which the *Exposition Universelle* was the great event in the scientific as well as in the fashionable world. The conclusions reached by the chief geologist embody the main facts known as to the Kettle moraine so completely and, withal, so skillfully woven into his narrative, that we feel bound to summarize that production. The moraine known as the Potash Kettle Range, since abbreviated in name, resembles the Kames, Eskers, Asar and Raer, of Scotland, Ireland, Sweden and Norway, respectively, and is also similar in formation to more recent deposits in Switzerland. It is an extensive belt of drift hills and ridges, peculiar and distinctive, traversing the quaternary deposits, and disposed in vast loops about the great lakes, challenging the attention of mankind to the mode of their deposit. The belt is certainly not less, and is presumably much more, than two thousand miles in length, with a breadth varying from one mile to thirty miles in different parts of its extent. Seldom more than three hundred feet in height, it occasionally may be found exceeding four hundred feet above its base, but is generally much less; so that it is the continuity of the formation, rather than any other feature, as a rule, that commands attention; still, there are points where the range is conspicuous for its abruptness and irregularity.

Dr. Lapham, in his "Antiquities of Wisconsin," briefly described the belt as seen by him in the eastern part of the State, prior to 1855, calling attention to the peculiar depressions which first suggested the name of the Potash Kettle, as descriptive; and attributed the feature in question to the solvent, erosive action of under-drainage, forming "sinks." Col. Whittlesey, several years later, published through the same medium, the Smithsonian Institution, his observations on "Moraine Cavities" in Wisconsin, Ohio and Minnesota, attributing their presence to the building-in of ice-masses with the debris when the range was formed, the ice naturally leaving a depression when subsequently thawed. There were other suggestions not material to this issue in the same paper, which need not be further noticed. Dr. Andrews described the Kettle Range, in Eastern Wisconsin, with which he associated contiguous gravel deposits, claiming for the formation a length of two hundred miles, and a breadth of twenty miles, terminating in the boulder clay of Illinois, but he ascribed its formation to a vast and violent current of water sweeping down from the north. Other and minor observations and speculations on this

interesting subject left the matter practically at the point indicated until 1873, when the geological survey, since completed, was commenced by order of the Legislature of Wisconsin. The gentlemen surveying in Ohio under circumstances similar to our own, gave attention to the range in that State, but they were much divided in opinion as to its origin, some inclining to the view that it was a moraine, while others favored ideas of grounding ice and the escaping waters of the great lake passing over the water-shed where the range is located.

Dr. Lapham, chief of the geological corps in this State in 1873, returning to the question with interest unabated, and with much better facilities for investigation, assigned the Kettle Range as a subject for study to Prof. Chamberlin, suggesting that the ridge might have marked an ancient shore line. The line of investigation pursued by Mr. Chamberlin, now Chief Geologist, soon convinced him that the shore-line theory was as untenable as the Andrews idea of violent currents of water from the north. The investigation was not entirely confined to this State, although, of course, this was the main field of observation. Forked tongues of ice had left their limits so clearly marked by drift deposits, about twenty miles north of the State line, that our friend was placed at once on the track, which he has since pursued and verified. In the year 1875, at the session of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, the main results arrived at in this inquiry were presented with maps and drawings, showing the determination of general drift movements, and that the range is a moraine formed by glaciers occupying the troughs of Lake Michigan and Green Bay, skirted on the west by a like deposit. The suggestion then thrown out has been verified by Prof. Irving, together with later conjectures as to the extension in Northern Wisconsin. The conclusions reached in this way threw light upon two questions: determining how the range had been deposited, and, also, why a certain large area in this State, and in Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, is driftless. Profs. Winchell, Irving and Chamberlin are agreed that the area in question is driftless, because the ice streams were deflected by the easier exit offered through the valleys of the great lakes and through Green Bay. The several eminent authorities quoted, arrived at the same conclusion on the facts observed, without previous concert, prior to publication; consequently, we may well consider the solution as a demonstration.

Outwardly, the formation presents an irregular, intricate series of hills and ridges, rapidly but often gracefully undulating, having well-rounded domes, conical peaks, winding ridges, sometimes geniculated, short, sharp spurs, mounds, knolls and hummocks in a variety of combinations. and corresponding with depressions just as remarkable, or even still more striking. These depressions have given their name to the range; many are circular in outline, hence the title "potash kettles;" but the major part are not nearly so symmetrical. Some of the cavities resemble a bell inverted; others are shallow saucers; and others are rudely trough-like, oblong, oval, elliptical, or even winding; but to describe their various configurations would demand a volume. Their depths vary from mere indentations to sixty feet, or even more in the symmetrical forms, while the irregular sinks show a depth often exceeding one hundred feet. Occasionally the sides of the kettles are about as steep as the material will lie, an angle of from thirty to thirty-five degrees with the horizon, but usually the slope is much less declivitous. The kettles seldom exceed five hundred feet in diameter, but it is not easy to define their limits. Numerous small lakes dot the course of the range, having neither inlet nor outlet, and suggesting the process by which, under favoring circumstances as to drainage, the depressions may have been formed. In the base of some kettles there are yet ponds of water, arrested in their escape, and waiting the slow process of evaporation; and some of the lakes range from two to three miles in diameter, the increase proceeding by degrees hardly perceptible. Many of the hills in what is called the "Knobby Drift," resemble inverted kettles; and trough-like, winding hollows are offset by sharp serpentine ridges, giving to this range a distinctive character, notwithstanding its lack of altitude; but the features indicated are subordinate to the characteristics of the main range, being most abundant on its more abrupt face, though to be found on every side, and in all varieties of situation, sometimes even on areas level by comparison, adjacent to the main range, and again in the valleys, the ridges being free; or on the ridges, the valleys showing no trace of like action; or distributed indifferently over each.

The range is composite, being made up of rudely parallel ridges, that unite at some points, interlock at others, and appear to have advanced and retreated in the mazes of their morainic dance, until suddenly stricken with fixity in their most eccentric combinations. The ridge within the ridge is sometimes clearly traceable between component ridges, and the depressions resultant from such divergences, are often the areas filled by the larger lakes on the range. Some ridges cross the trend of the main range, and transverse spurs may be called common. The component ridges are frequently broken and irregular in height and breadth as in all else, just as we might have predicted would be the case, could we have seen the terminal moraines of certain Alpine glaciers understandingly, and then have been called upon to forecast the operation of similar forces, on a scale immensely greater, in this country, with variations for the widely differing contour. Most of the Swiss glaciers of our time terminate in narrow valleys with steep, sloping sides, hence their *débris* takes the form of lateral ridges, like a torrent-washed valley deposit. Some of them, in their recently advanced state, are found in more open valleys, with a gentle inclination, and, in such cases, terminal moraines have been formed from the ground moraines of the glacier, differing only from our Quaternary formations, in the presence of medial and lateral morainic matter, which, in the very nature of things, cannot be found in our more open country. The Rhone glacier has left three ridges, which, except that they are diminutive, might be studied as models of the topographical eccentricities which we have endeavored to describe. The two outer ridges are now covered with grass and shrubs, but the inner and later ridge is still bare, graduating into the ground moraine of the retreating glacier, which by some new advance may yet heap all their scattered material to magnify the last ridge of the trio, or to establish a quartette. The glaciers of the Grindelwald have left similar moraines in part, presenting a perfect analogy with our range; such as may also be found near the Glacier du Bois, the Argentine, and the Findelen; though less strikingly in the case last named. Terminal moraines alone must be relied on for analogies with our ranges. The formations have been pretty thoroughly interrogated as to their materials, as well as for their arrangement, to assist in determining their origin. The Kettle Range, in its typical development, consists mainly of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, gravel being most conspicuously exposed. The belt at many points exhibits two formations, perfectly distinguishable; that which is uppermost, but not constituting the heights of the range, being sand or gravel, which covers the lower stratum like a sheet, over large and diverse areas, and, in many cases, suggests a much greater quantity in the superficial coating than is actually present. The coating of gravel tends to level and mask the irregularities of the main formation, but the aspects presented by the mass are still billowy and undulatory, a margin often being found on the flank of a ridge stretching away into a sand-flat, or gravel plain. Gravel is a large constituent in the Kettle Range, and wherever the forms are most symmetrical, the presence of gravel in increasing proportions may be assumed. Some minor knolls and hills are almost entirely composed of sand and gravel, including boulders occasionally. The core of the range is, however, a confused commingling of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, the latter sometimes many feet in diameter, and grading down to the very finest rock flour; sometimes without an angle abraded, and again thoroughly rounded by the rolling and planing process they have undergone. The cobble-stones are found spherically rounded, unlike beach gravel, which has been subjected to a sliding motion, and is thereby flattened.

There is no stratification in the heart of the range, but immediately thereupon stratification commences, partly simultaneous with the first deposition, and the rest by subsequent modification. The local overlying beds are stratified, but often inclined, rather than horizontal, and frequently discordant, undulatory or irregular, but the main point of the glacier theory is to establish non-stratification at the heart. The source whence the material was obtained to form the range in this State, cannot be doubted. Coarse rock is present in large quantities, so that identification is easy, and the distances that have been traversed can be estimated with measurable certainty, from the marks of abrasion. Many details establish the main proposition, but a single case must be relied on for illustration, premising merely that the instance cited is in perfect accord with the mass from which it is selected. The rock formations below the range, in

many of its windings, offers material aid in determining the limits of the superimposed mass. The Green Bay loop of the range, itself morainic, surrounds on all sides except the north, several scattered masses or knobs of granite, porphyry and quartzite, which protrude through the limestone and sandstone that prevail in that region, and the significance of these knobs will not fail to be perceived by the reader. The adjacent formations gave their several contributions to the range, but only to a limited section, invariably in the line of glacial striation. Take any segment of the range, and you find a noteworthy quota derived from adjacent rocks in the line of striation; and generally a less proportion from the successive formations backward for three hundred miles or more, along the line of glacial movement. The agency that produced the range, gathered material along its line of march for at least three hundred miles, freezing to the recruited matter of all kinds, but finding its great accumulations near the terminal moraine. The range changes its components in different parts of its course, in obedience to the law indicated, showing physical and lithological characteristics exactly corresponding with the formations less and more distant whence they were thus derived. The moraines of Switzerland exhibit parallel facts. The margins of the great moraine on the flanks of the Juras, are in a great degree boulder-clay from the limestone in that vicinity, the proportion derived from the more distant Alps being small by comparison. The more recently formed moraines derived from the Bois, Vierch, Rhone, Aar, and other such glaciers, which pass over granite, are composed mainly of sand, gravel and boulders, with little clay; while the glaciers of the Zermatt region, which traverse schistose rocks, and those of the Grindelwald, that move over limestone in all their later course, are rich in clay. The Professor found some moraines that were almost exact reproductions of the phenomena observable in the Kettle Range, unstratified, commingled debris in the main; but stratified and assorted material was also found; as for instance, in the inner moraine of the Upper Grindelwald glacier there was much fine assorted gravel and coarse sand heaped together in curious peaks and ridges strangely placed on the sides and summit of the moraine.

To prove the relation of the range to the movements of the drift is, of course, vital to our purpose—to show that the ridge was located by glacial action. The grooving of the rock surface is one method of determining the course of the ice current; the direction from whence the materials must have been conveyed, the abrasions of rock prominences, the trend of elongated domes of polished rock, and the arrangement of the deposits topographically—are all means that may assist us in the demonstration, and they concur in placing beyond question the work of the glacier in the Kettle Range wherever opportunities have been found to test them exhaustively. The erratics from the protruding knobs of archæan rocks, which have been alluded to, were traced along their line of travel, as marked by striations, to the glacier-plowed parent rock, from which lines of erratics have been deposited along the ice march as they fell. Observations in Eastern Wisconsin have determined that, between Lake Michigan and the Kettle Range adjacent, the direction was obliquely up the slope southwestward toward the range. Between the Green Bay Valley and the range, after surmounting the cliff that borders the valley, the direction was obliquely down the slope southeastward. In the Green Bay trough, the glacier moved up the valley to its water-shed, and then descended Rock River Valley. Between Green Bay Valley and the range on the west, the course was up the slope southwesterly or westerly, as the position was more or less favorable. These movements have been carefully ascertained after collecting an immense mass of data, and they exhibit a marked divergence from the main channel toward the margin of the striated area, of which the Kettle Range is the *ultima thule*. Beyond our own State, a great deal of valuable matter tending in this direction has been accumulated, showing that the main channels of the ice streams were the troughs of Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and of the two lakes, Erie and Ontario, besides which there were lesser glaciers, but still great ones, planing and plowing their several courses along the basins of the bays of Saginaw, Green and Keweenaw. The wasting and disappearance of each glacier on every margin and its advance, grinding under its ponderous weight the less elastic materials which it held imprisoned, will, when properly considered, fully account for the striations which mark its course,

and for their divergence from the main channel; but for some time the plowed lines now so easily explained by the aid of science were sore stumbling-blocks to the inquiring minds which have solved the problem. The topography of the range may be best described by an imaginary journey along its course. Starting from the northern extreme of the range in Wisconsin, midway between the southern point of Green Bay and Lake Michigan, we mount an eastward-sloping rocky incline, the base of the range being only about two hundred feet above the level of Lake Michigan. Our course lies southwest, up the rocky slope to its crest. Twenty miles north of the Illinois line, there is a division, one portion stretching toward the south, while the other curves westward, crossing Rock River Valley, descending therein at least three hundred feet lower than the rocky crest which the glacier just as certainly traversed. Curving now gradually to the north after passing Rock River, the range crosses the water-shed between the rivers Rock and Wisconsin, and the great bend of the latter, sweeping directly over quartzite ranges with a vertical undulation of more than seven hundred feet, then ascending the water-shed between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence drainage areas, estimated at from seven hundred to eight hundred feet above Lake Michigan. Crossing the head-waters of Wisconsin River within about fifty miles from the State's northern boundary, we descend obliquely the east slope of the Chippewa Valley, and, having crossed that part of our course, curve rapidly to the north and along its western margin to the water-shed of Lake Superior. Returning along this line to complete our tour of investigation, we find the range branching near the northern limit of Barron County. We travel with the western line southwestward to Lake St. Croix, on the boundary of Wisconsin, and move onward into Minnesota. Taking the State Geologist of Minnesota for our guide in that region, we find an extensive deposit of drift-hills on the water-shed between the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, and a line of similar accumulations, less definite and continuous, stretching southward from the neighborhood of St. Paul into Iowa; between which we are somewhat at a loss to imagine which is the true moraine, or whether each may fairly lay claim to that distinction. Probably the line re-curves north of the center of Iowa, so we continue our journey northwesterly until we strike the Coteau de Prairie of Dakota, where, uncertain as to the possible limits of the tour, we reluctantly abandon the gigantic monograph of the glacier, still to be followed by inquirers and questioned as to the time and conditions under which the ice-king defined his bounds and set up this rampart to mark the decline of his empire. Returning now to the bifurcation in Southeast Wisconsin, we follow the range as it strikes south into Illinois after an interesting flexure near our State line; but the range loses its more pronounced features in the Sucker State, broadening its base and lowering its crest, until, as it rounds Lake Michigan, it is well nigh lost. East of the Lake, trending northward in Michigan, the range resumes its old-time characteristics and is aggressive enough to develop two belts, one bearing northerly between the Great Lake and the Saginaw Valley, and the other northeasterly between that valley and the basin of the Erie. The first-named belt is hypothetical rather than actual, though not altogether hypothetical, and beyond the points already indicated there is abundant room for speculation, but little clearly defined knowledge. There is a line of drift-hills in Ohio with a surface analogous to our moraines, occupying the water-shed between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, stretching across that State and extending westward into Indiana, probably very near to, if not actually joining, the belt already described. Ohio and Indiana geologists claim that parts of those States have sustained a degree of erosion altogether exceptional in the Maumee-Wabash Valley, and it might hardly be expected that the moraine would come out of such an ordeal in any other than a fragmentary condition; so we may have to content ourselves with a partly speculative range in the regions named, but some remains will certainly be found when adequate and critical search shall be made to connect the Ohio belt with the western range. A similar formation is described in New York reports as extending along the southern part of Long Island, and the same range is traced across New Jersey by Prof. Cook, who is satisfied that it is a terminal moraine.

Sufficient investigation may yet establish the oneness of our morainic belt, and prove a yet vaster extension, but history records only what is known.

We come now to consider the mineral resources of the State—metallic ores from which metals are extracted, and non-metallic minerals which are applied in numerous ways, with but slight preliminary treatment, in the mechanic and economic arts, to increase the comfort of mankind. Wisconsin possesses, in large degree, the ores of lead, zinc, iron and copper, and in degrees almost infinitesimal, even the more precious metals. The non-metallic substances principally found are building stone, brick clay, cement rock, kaolin, glass sand, peat and limestone for lime and flux. Lead and zinc are found in the same region, under like conditions and often together. Lead has long been the most important metalliferous product of the State, but the demand for our lead is not so great as formerly, and the labor employed suffers a corresponding reduction. Lead and zinc ores have been discovered in limited quantities in the archæan rocks in the northern part of this State, which we have described elsewhere as the core about which the concentric bands of other formations aggregated in transforming the Island of Wisconsin into part of this continent. The economic value of the deposits named is wisely doubted. The chief supply of those metals in this State comes from that section of the southwest west of Sugar River and south of the valley of the Wisconsin River, from the head-waters of the first-named stream westward. That is the lead region, and, with small additions of territory included in Iowa and Illinois, the lead regions of the Upper Mississippi can be accurately delineated.

France became impressed with the belief that the valley of the Mississippi was rich in metals, during the seventeenth century, and in the next century the fearful climax of speculation known as the "Mississippi Bubble" was largely due to the assumption that the valley was auriferous. Nicholas Perrot is said to have discovered lead here about the year 1692, but the supposed discoverer does not mention the fact in the only work of his pen that has been preserved. Le Sueur, famous for his voyage up the Mississippi in the first year of the eighteenth century, found lead on the banks of that river near what is now the southern limit of our State. Capt. Carver found lead in the Blue Mounds in 1766, the Indians being unaware of its value as an ore, although conversant with its appearance. The first mining for lead in this country with which we are conversant was undertaken in 1788 by Julien Dubuque, who continued his operations near the site of the city named for him until 1810, the time of his death. For twelve years from that time, lead mining was a lost art among the American people, but after 1821 that industry was resumed with great profit, and has been prosecuted ever since, attaining its maximum of production between the two years 1845 and 1847, until the silver-lead mines of Utah rose into prominence, with other such mines in the Rocky Mountains. The lead mines of the Mississippi Valley eclipsed all the other mines in the United States in the production of lead, and the production of that metal is still large in the region with which we are most concerned. Wisconsin gives but one form of lead ore in quantity, sulphide of lead or galena, which, when free from foreign admixtures, shows over 86 per cent of pure lead mixed mechanically with sulphur. Ordinarily, galena contains silver, but the ore in Wisconsin has only the slightest trace of the more precious metal.

There are two varieties of zinc ores produced in our mines—sphalerite, sometimes marmatite, and smithsonite—the first a sulphide containing about 10 per cent of iron, known to the miners as "black jack;" the pure sulphide of zinc contains about 67 per cent of the metal. Smithsonite, popularly known as "dry bone," is an iron-bearing carbonate, which is produced abundantly. Both the ores, lead and zinc, in the several varieties named, and some others, are limited practically to the beds of Galena and Trenton limestone, which have already been described in their order, underlain by almost horizontal strata, deposited upon the archæan rocks the crystalline metamorphic sedimentary upheaval, to which we are under so many obligations. The order of their coming has been already given, and the facts of their partial erosion: but the strata attain a depth in all of nearly two thousand feet in the lead region. Galena buff and blue limestones are, in all, about three hundred and seventy-five feet thick, the upper and lower strata of the deposits being, in a metallic sense, barren. The blue and buff layers are the main depositaries of zinc, and lead is the chief product of the Galena limestone; but the layers all produce both metals in greater and less proportion. The deposits of ore are found in crevices

sometimes vertical and sometimes lateral, the simplest and commonest form being a crack in the rock, probably a few inches wide, having a flat extension beneath, worn by the water as it percolated through the stratum, leaving the chemical residue to be found by enterprising men. Some of these extensions are several hundred feet in length and breadth, vast chambers forty feet in height, lessening to nothing on every side, and brilliant with incrustations that might enrich a palace. The imagination of the reader may riot at will in conjuring up the wondrous forms of beauty assumed by these subterranean cavities, without danger that his most extravagant creation will surpass the reality in favored instances; but many of the chambers contain masses of loose rock disintegrated, but not carried away, containing large quantities of Galena; and the ore in numberless instances is found in cubes and stalactites, crystalline embodiments of the wealth that rewards patient labor. The limestone has been creviced in two directions, rudely indicating the points of the compass, the lines treading east and west being the most productive of metal. Vertical crevices are seldom found in the lower stratum or buff limestone; hence the ores of zinc are not found in the vertical openings to any extent. Sometimes many of the chambers or "flat openings," sheets, or crevices, are worked together with manifest advantage to the miners. Occasionally the flat openings contain little or no galena, but are well supplied with "black jack" and "dry bone" ores and cleavable calcite, as well as marcasite or sulphide of iron on roof and floor, the area between being clear. Vertical crevices characterize the galena proper, as a rule, and the flat openings are looked for generally in the blue and buff limestones, so that zinc is principally obtained in such chambers.

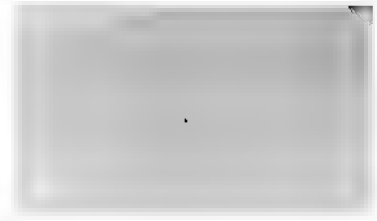
Until the year 1860, the zinc ores, being more refractory than galena, were not considered capable of being worked with profit, the clay and fuel for smelting having to be brought from great distances, so that freights were enormous; but about the time named the plan of sending ore to La Salle, Ill., was initiated, and has since been prosecuted with much advantage, as it is cheaper to send the ore for reduction to the fuel and clay than to bring the other substances to the mining district in sufficient quantity for the work. The innumerable purposes to which zinc is increasingly applied in daily life render it certain that the large deposits of the ore obtainable in this State will long continue to be a source of wealth. The geological survey of the State has been of immense advantage in determining the localities in which the deposits of galena and buff and blue limestone have been more or less extensively eroded by atmospheric influences, and the economic value of such inquiries will be found in the saving of money and labor from being invested, where, even though the ores may be discovered, they do not exist in sufficient quantities to justify large outlay for permanent works. The practical miner knows the worth of accurate scientific investigation.

Iron is not yet one of the great products of Wisconsin, but those who have read the former pages of this chapter cannot fail to know that there are great possibilities in the future in this respect. Many blast furnaces are now employed in the eastern section of the State, reducing ores brought from Michigan, but there are other furnaces dealing with ores from our own mines, and their number and profits will very largely increase. Our best iron fields are, beyond doubt, in the north, where the country is heavily wooded, and where much patient exploration and many tentative experiments should prepare the way for large investments, such as will afford remunerative employment to skilled miners and workmen for centuries in developing this branch of our great mineral resources. In describing the several ores from which iron is obtained, we shall try to avoid technical phraseology except in those instances in which the *technique* has become a popular possession. Red hematite ores contain iron in an earthy condition, as *anhydrous sesquioxide*, without luster, although when pure fully 70 per cent of metallic iron is present. The mined ore is seldom pure, and the mechanical combination of foreign substances reduces its value generally to about 50 per cent, or even less. Clinton iron ore is our most important find in this State of red hematite, at present being exploited, the name being derived from the locality in Oneida County, N. Y., where it was first obtained. Its rocks are limestones and shales in the Silurian formation, and its characteristics are marked so unvaryingly that any person once familiar with the ore cannot fail to recognize its presence in new positions. This



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one contains much phosphorus, and the iron is known as "cold short," but, when blended with other ores, silicious and free from phosphorus, the product is very valuable for foundry purposes. The deposit is found in rocks of great thickness which are already being mined at many points from the locality of first recognition to Tennessee. Clinton ore is found in Wisconsin sometimes immediately overlying the Hudson River or Cincinnati shales; but, more generally, the Clinton rocks merge into the Niagara limestone rocks in the eastern part of the State. Iron Ridge, in Dodge County, is an important deposit. A ledge of Niagara limestone running north and south, looking down upon lower land to the west, covers an ore bed from fifteen to eighteen feet thick, with horizontal layers ranging from three inches to fifteen, of concretionary structure, having lenticular grains one-twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter. The topmost layer is a dark purple, slightly metallic to the eye, but not resembling the other layers in structure. At Mayville, Mr. Sweet examined a thickness of forty feet three-fourths of a mile from the ridge, and the same authority gives the results of his analysis of the ridge ore in the following formula: Iron peroxide, 66.38; carbonate of lime, 10.42; carbonate of magnesia, 2.79; silica, 4.72; alumina, 5.54; manganese oxide, 0.44; sulphur, 0.23; phosphoric acid, 0.73; water, 8.75-100; metallic iron, 46.66. The average furnace yield of the ore at Mayville is about 45 per cent. Two small furnaces operating at Mayville and Iron Ridge, and using charcoal, smelt from these ores an iron sometimes rich in phosphorus. The ore is not usually smelted at the local furnaces, being mainly shipped to the extensive iron works in Chicago, Joliet and Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Appleton, Green Bay, Deperre and Milwaukee, Wis., and Wyandotte and Jackson, Mich., to mix with other ores. The yield of the ridge eight years ago exceeded 80,000 tons per annum. The base of the Niagara limestone is marked by similar deposits at other points further north in this State, but the commercial value of the ore in the instances noted is yet uncertain. The Potsdam sandstone, lowest of our horizontal formations, is highly charged with red hematite in many places; and, in Westfield, Sauk County, an excellent iron ore has displaced the sandstone, but the extent of the deposit is unknown.

Hydrated or brown sesquioxide, commonly known as brown hematite, contains 60 per cent of iron when pure; but the average yield comes nearer 40 per cent. Bog-iron ore is one of the varieties of brown hematite, a porous deposit from the water of bogs and marshes found in Portage, Wood and Juneau Counties. Near Necedah, in Juneau County, and near Grand Rapids, Wood County, are excellent bog ores containing nearly 50 per cent of iron, but the quantity available is uncertain. Brown hematite mixed with red ore is found in Sauk County and in Richland County adjoining, filling fractures and cavities in the Potsdam sandstone; and two furnaces are now in operation on this ore at Ironton and Cazenovia, the first named having been established many years, and having proved the value and quantity of the deposit.

Magnetic ores and specular hematites are found intimately mingled in the same group of rocks in Wisconsin, and, although not yet included among the industrial products of the State, there are many indications that they will rank high in its mineral sources of wealth. Magnetite is an oxide of iron, containing, when pure, about 72 per cent of iron, the highest percentage indeed possible to an ore. Specular hematite is of the same nature as red hematite, but the ore is crystalline and hard, with a metallic luster. These ores combined seldom give more than 50 per cent of metal, and the richest ores hardly ever yield more than 65 per cent. There are two iron districts in this State in which specular and magnetic ores abound; the Menomonee, near the head-waters of the river of that name, in Township 40, Ranges 17 and 18 east, Marinette County, and the Penokee in Bayfield, Ashland and Lincoln Counties, ten to twenty miles south of Lake Superior. Veins and nets of specular iron are found with the quartz rocks of Baraboo Valley, Sauk County, and in Necedah, Juneau County; and in the vicinity of the Black River Falls, Jackson County, in a peculiar quartz-schist, magnetic and specular iron oxides are found, but so far it does not appear that the ore would pay for reduction. The ores are found in the Menomonee and Penokee districts in slaty and quartzose rocks, extensions of the series which in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan have contributed so largely to the fame and wealth of that State as a producer of iron. Lean magnetic and specular ores are found in

this rock series, in great beds, combined with large quantities of quartz, forming bold ridges, almost defying the power of the air to erode them; but of little or no value for reduction. Other layers in the same series, very soft and seldom outcropping, for that reason are extremely rich, and the Menomonee region possesses the last-named layers in a marked proportion. One of these deposits shows a breadth of more than 150 feet of first-class specular ore. The existence of similar beds in the Penokee district, may be reasonably inferred, as the rocks form part of the same series, but the discovery has yet to be made, and should probably be sought north of the main range, under heavy deposits of drift which cover large areas of iron-bearing rock. There are lean ores in the Penokee range which are almost rich enough to pay for reduction, and which by and by will be reduced.

Copper is not raised in Wisconsin, except at Mineral Point, where *chalcopyrite*, the yellow sulphide of copper and iron, are found in the crevices of Galena limestone. Copper in small quantities in pyrites, can be found all through the lead region, but the return would not pay for exhaustive exploration. In Northern Wisconsin, also, copper is found, but under different conditions; and it remains to be seen whether the newer developments will pay for mining, as many hope and believe. The Keweenaw Point, and Isle Royale copper-bearing rocks stretch across this State in two belts, southwesterly and parallel. One belt commences the journey at Montreal River, crossing Ashland and Bayfield Counties, and then expanding, fills a large area in the counties of Douglas, Saint Croix, Barron and Chippewa. The back-bone of the Bayfield peninsula is found by the other belt which continues its bold ridge across Douglas County to Minnesota. The rocks appear to be igneous, as we have elsewhere explained, but they are distinctly bedded and partly interstratified with sandstone, shales, and boulder conglomerates. Veins cross the rock beds, in which pure metallic copper can be found in fine flakes, and like deposits are found scattered all through the several layers. There have been attempts at mining on small scales in these belts where nature favors experiment, but the commercial value of the deposit must be determined by larger and more scientific endeavors.

Gold may be found in infinitesimal quantities in almost any part of the earth, but there are few even of the great diggings where it actually pays to mine for the precious metal. A few men become suddenly rich, but the great mass remain poor to the end, until they mingle their dust with that of the placer in which their lives have been spent to so little purpose. Traces of both the precious metals have been found in Wisconsin, but happily not in any such quantities as may ever disturb the normal and more profitable industries of mankind. Clark County and Ashland County are the two localities said to be auriferous and argentiferous in the trivial degrees mentioned. Thus ends our record of the metals found in Wisconsin.

The non-metallic minerals may now pass under brief review. Brick clays are of great value to Wisconsin, and they are found extending inland from the great lakes for many miles, telling of a time, probably long after the glacial period, when these immense bodies of water covered a still greater area. The beds of clay are stratified and of lake formation, containing large amounts of carbonate of lime. In this State that stratum of wealth gives employment to thousands who make and burn bricks to the extent of more than 50,000,000 annually. Some of the bricks are red and others cream color, and it has been claimed that the red color indicated the presence of more iron in the constituents of the clay; but a series of experiments and analyses carried out by Mr. Sweet, formerly of Madison in this State, and now of Colorado, and supplemented by analyses by Prof. Daniells, of Madison University, show that the quantities of iron in the clay at Milwaukee, the clay in Madison, from which red bricks are made, and the clay from Lake Superior, in Ashland County, only vary in fractional parts, the difference showing a slight excess of iron in the cream-colored Milwaukee clay over the clay used in the red bricks in Madison. Carbonate of lime seems to be the ingredient in respect to which the bricks of Milwaukee differ from some of the bricks made elsewhere. The clay from which light-colored bricks are made is often a bright red at the outset of its career, as raw material for the manufacturer. Tiles and pottery of excellent quality are made from this clay in many places, and the number of men employed in such industries will steadily increase. The lake clays already named are not the

only deposits of the kind in the State available for such uses. The Yahara Valley in Dane County has an excellent stratified clay which is burned into red brick at Madison, and to cream-colored brick at Oregon and Stoughton. Platteville, Lancaster and other noteworthy points in the southwestern parts of Wisconsin are favored with fine beds of clay, from which excellent red brick is made, and the enterprise of the people will develop other and still more valuable methods to convert these deposits into sources of wealth and happiness.

Kaolin is a contribution to our language from the Chinese, being used by the Celestials to denote the rock from which they make their porcelain. We use the word to indicate a very fine clay, although it differs widely from the material employed by the Chinese and Japanese in the fabrication of their exquisite wares. Our kaolin is the result of a disintegration of felspathic crystalline rocks, the base of supply not being removed from its place of deposit. Silica, alumina and water combine to form the mineral kaolinite which is the base of our porcelain clay. Foreign ingredients, which are as a rule present in the rock when the process of disintegration is advancing, are removed more or less completely by manipulative skill, and a pure white clay of exceptional fineness is the result. Wisconsin is rich in the crystalline rocks from which kaolin may be formed, but the disintegrated material is rarely found, probably in consequence of glacial action having denuded the softened parts of the rocks. From Grand Rapids, on the Wisconsin River, westward to Black River, in Jackson County, is a belt where the crystalline rocks were once overlaid by sandstone, and at the point of junction many water courses lent their aid to the work of disintegration. Over the area named, drift action has been trivial or is entirely wanting, so that all the conditions have favored the deposition of porcelain clay or kaolin. The beds of the Wisconsin, Yellow and Black Rivers have large exposures of the desiderated rock overlaid by sandstone on either side, and just where the deposits of disintegration might be expected, kaolin is comparatively abundant, stretching across the country in the lines of the layers of the tilted crystalline rocks, waiting only the manipulative skill of competent workmen and artists for conversion into forms of beauty that will charm wealth into the surrender of its hoards. On the Wisconsin, near Grand Rapids, these patches are very numerous, varying in dimensions from less than an inch to many feet in depth. The quality is also variant; some pure and refractory, and other parts fusible and impure.

Milwaukee cement rock has been already referred to in our geological summary, but in this relation that material must be again mentioned to assist the classification of our minerals. Certain layers of Lower Magnesian limestone produce a lime which has in a large degree the hydraulic property. Some parts of the blue limestone, in the Trenton group, which may be found in Southwestern Wisconsin has that quality; but the best yet discovered in this State is the Milwaukee cement rock. The location of the deposit has been already given. The cement is obtained in almost any quantity, and the product manufactured from it exceeds in value and strength every other material of the kind, except the famous Portland cement, made in Great Britain. The rock exhibits great evenness in the distribution of its ingredients throughout the mass, and will prove of great value. Ripon has a cement rock which belongs to the Lower Magnesian limestone, but it cannot compare in excellence and durability with the great deposit of cement rock near Milwaukee.

Niagara limestone furnishes an excellent quick-lime, white and pure, far in advance of the other formations; Lower Magnesian ranking next, as when burned it makes a strong mortar, but it is "off color," to use the language sometimes applied to precious stones. Madison lime is burned from the Lower Magnesian. Trenton limestone does not yield good lime, and the Galena limestone is little better in that respect, but much lime is made therefrom. Nearly half a million barrels of lime annually is now being made in this State from Niagara limestone alone. There is a limestone quarry near Milwaukee; the stone from which is used very successfully as a flux, at the rolling-mills at Bay View, in that city; but Shoomaker's quarry is one of very few, as our limestones are mostly Magnesian. Some layers of Trenton limestone in many parts of Wisconsin, especially in the southern section, are non-magnesian, and will reward investigation when the demand increases.

Our readers will remember the reference made elsewhere to St. Peter's sandstone, as a pure white, siliceous sand, suitable in glass making, and it is gratifying to note that this excellent material is being applied to the use named at many places in Eastern Wisconsin with advantage.

Peat will hardly ever be depended on as a fuel in this country, where coal is within easy reach; but as a fertilizer it is of great value, and it is therefore a matter for congratulation that it can be obtained in great quantity, and of good quality, from the marshes in the eastern and central parts of the State. We have now nearly completed our presentation of the geological resources of Wisconsin, as nothing remains but to note the varieties of building stone available, and before proceeding to their enumeration it is our duty to acknowledge our obligations to Prof. Chamberlin, Prof. Irving, Prof. Whitney, Mr. Strong, Mr. Sweet and to many other gentlemen, whose storehouses of fact have been ransacked without scruple to render these pages interesting and complete. More especially we are under deep obligations to the gentleman first named, our chief geologist, for kindnesses innumerable, the value of which will, we hope, appear in the enhanced worth of this volume.

The story of the rocks has been a sketch, necessarily hasty and incomplete, of the various layers of sedimentary stone and trap from the Archæan upheaval to the drift formation, all more or less adapted to building purposes; we shall name only a few kinds, representative of the great series. Granite and gneissic rock, the core of our State, are found in protruding masses at many points in Northern Wisconsin. Red granites, of great value and beauty, which have not yet been worked, but which will some day in the near future reward enterprise with rich returns, are exposed on the Wisconsin River and on Yellow and Black Rivers, more especially at Black Bull Falls, near which there may yet be quarries opened to supply the demands of neighboring States as well as our own for a building material seldom surpassed in loveliness and durability.

Along the shore line of Lake Superior, from Michigan to the Minnesota boundary, a valuable sandstone, handsome and enduring, is found in Wisconsin. This rock forms the base of the Apostle Islands, and is largely quarried in one of them to supply Milwaukee and Chicago with a dark-brown, uniform and very fine-grained stone, upon which fashion and good taste have set their seal of approbation. The stone can be worked with comparative ease, in blocks of almost any dimensions that can be transported, and many public and private buildings in the great cities named are constructed of this excellent material. The neighboring islands and contiguous points on the mainland, offer abundant opportunities to quarry stone of the same kind, in every respect as good, so that the much-admired brown-stone front, in which opulence finds delight, will some day, soon, offer attractions to be embraced by a much larger class in our community. There is a hardened, well-compacted sandstone, ranging from white to brown in color, and of even grain, obtained from the Potsdam series, at Stevens' Point, Grand Rapids, Packwaukee, Wautoma, Black River Falls, and at several points in the Baraboo Valley, so that this valued stone is known to be easily accessible in Portage County and in the counties of Wood, Marquette, Waushara, Jackson and Sauk. Besides the treasures thus unfolded, the uppermost layers of the same series furnish a very slightly buff colored, calcareous sandstone, which is quarried near Madison, in Dane County, and largely used in building the ornate residences for which the capital of the State is justly famous.

The limestone formations of this State furnish many varieties of building stone of less and greater value, and mostly durable as well as handsome. The stratum known as "Mendota," from its outcropping near the lake of that name, near Madison, is a part of the Potsdam series, very evenly bedded, finely-grained and yellow, well appreciated throughout the region in which it is found, and worked extensively all around Madison, as well as throughout the Lower Wisconsin Valley. A cream colored limestone, from the Lower Magnesian series, is quarried in Westport, Dane County, and very handsome fine-grained stone is supplied from a base that is practically inexhaustible. It is, however, fruitless to attempt a complete summary of our resources in building-stone, as the work might crowd a volume and still fail to do justice to the wealth of detail by which we are surrounded; hence we must content ourselves with but a brief reference

to the remaining series of limestones—the Trenton, Galena and Niagara—in this respect, and so close our necessarily imperfect *resume*. The Trenton layer is usually thin but evenly bedded, not highly valued by builders, but sometimes utilized for laying in wall. Galena and Niagara limestones permit of a much larger variety of uses, and, in Eastern Wisconsin, the last-named layer supplies a white stone, very compact and enduring, easily worked and capable of a high finish. It is not easy to estimate the millions of men who will find homes in this State within the next century, as the reward of enterprise and well-applied labor in the development of its mineral resources.

Having dealt somewhat exhaustively, though not completely, with the rock formations, we come now to consider the general contour of the country embraced by our history, the surface, streams and hills. A detailed description of the geological formation of this immediate locality might be written without reference to the surrounding counties, since Iowa, La Fayette and Grant Counties are entirely within the limits of a distinctive division, but, for the purpose of giving a more comprehensive report, it is deemed advisable to ignore political boundaries, and treat of those lines which nature created ages untold before the presence of man upon the scene.

THE MINERAL DISTRICT IN DETAIL.

The Mineral District of Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa is recognized by geologists as an area peculiar to itself, and is written about as such. The geographical scope of this article extends, however, for obvious reasons, from the easternmost line of the mineral-bearing formation in Wisconsin to the Mississippi River on the west, and from the northernmost limit of the district, the Wisconsin River, to the dividing line between Wisconsin and Illinois, so far as local or detailed description is intended.

It is given on the authority of James G. Percival, State Geologist from August 12, 1854, to the time of his death, May 2, 1856, that the mineral district reaches no further eastward than Sugar River, which runs in a general southeasterly course, rising in Township 7 north, Range 7 east, Dane County, and traversing the eastern range of Green County. Occasionally small quantities of lead ore are found further east, but no especial mention of such deposits is required here.

In 1834, Mr. G. W. Featherstonhaugh began the first survey of the district lying between the Missouri River and Red River of the North, and the upper part of the valley of the Mississippi and the mining districts adjacent to that river. The survey was completed in 1835, under the patronage of the General Government. Another survey was made by the Government in 1889. Dr. D. D. Owen was the geologist in charge of the latter exploration, but the magnitude of the task prohibited a minute examination of this region. In 1853, Prof. E. Daniels published a pamphlet concerning the geology of the lead region, under the auspices of the State of Wisconsin. Dr. J. G. Percival was the next scientist to prepare a report, but his labors were cut short by death, May 2, 1856. Upon the death of Dr. Percival, Profs. James Hall, E. S. Carr and E. Daniels were appointed, and, in 1858, Prof. Daniels issued a report on the iron ores of the State. In 1862, Profs. Hall and Whitney published the largest report that had up to that date been presented, about three-quarters of the work being given to the lead region. Rev. John Murrish issued a smaller report in 1872. In 1873, the late Moses Strong, Assistant State Geologist, was instructed to prepare a report covering points not touched on by previous surveyors, and, during that and the succeeding year, responded to the request. From these volumes, but mainly from the report of Mr. Strong, the following facts are compiled.

DEATH OF MOSES STRONG.

Because of the grand work performed by Mr. Strong in this locality, as well as because of his residence in Mineral Point, it is deemed proper to interrupt the geological record for a time, and here insert the following account of his melancholy death:

The following notice is taken from the *Wisconsin State Journal* of February 4, 1878:

"In his annual report of the Wisconsin Geological Survey, just issued from the press of the State Printer, Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, Chief Geologist, has taken occasion to commemorate,

in most fit and appreciative terms, the virtues and qualities of one of his associates in the survey, the late Moses Strong, who lost his life in the service of the State, and for his devotion to the cause of scientific discovery and research. The faculty to win at once the respect of those who became associated with him was one of the marked, peculiar and shining qualities of Mr. Strong's character; and the more intimate became the association, the higher the admiration for his genius, and the more enduring the impression of the sterling attributes of his mind and heart. Those who knew him best will be the most ready to second, and the most sincerely to indorse the high and deserved panegyric which his associate, in such apt and felicitous words, has pronounced upon him. In the opening of the report, a circumstantial account of the mournful accident by which Mr. Strong lost his life is given, which we republish."

The following letter was the last received by Prof. Chamberlin from Mr. Strong, on the eve of his departure for that which proved to be his last earthly exploration:

STEVENS POINT, August 15, 1877.

DEAR CHAMBERLIN: I leave here to-morrow morning, and, on account of very low water, I find it necessary to make the trip up the North Fork of the Flambeau first, and thence down the South Fork to Fifield.

You may send letters to me to Fifield Station, W. C. R. R., care of the Station Agent, via Stevens Point.

Very truly yours,

MOSES STRONG.

The subsequent events are clothed with inexpressible sadness. The following account was prepared immediately after the melancholy event, by one whose facilities for obtaining the exact facts exceed our own, and whose painful feelings caused every incident to impress itself with un wonted force and vividness upon his feelings and memory:

"Mr. Strong left Stevens Point on Thursday, the 16th, accompanied by William P. Gundry, of Mineral Point, and John Hawn, of Stevens Point, a guide whom he had hired, who was familiarly known as 'Sailor Jack,' and who was an experienced woodsman, and an expert in canoe navigation. The party went by railroad to the crossing of the Flambeau River, where they arrived about 6 o'clock P. M. The next day, Friday, was spent in procuring boats and other preparations for ascending the river. Mr. Strong obtained a light skiff, made of riven white cedar, which he thought well adapted for the purposes for which he wished to use it. He also obtained a birch-bark canoe, in which were to be transported the supplies and camp equipage for the party of three.

"They commenced the ascent of the Flambeau on Saturday morning, and continued it for nine or ten miles without any remarkable incident, until nearly 3 o'clock P. M., when they came to some rapids, supposed to be in Section 28, Township 41, Range 1 east. The rapids were about one hundred and fifty feet from the foot to the head. The bed of the river was filled with numerous rocks, over and about which the water rushed rapidly. 'Sailor Jack' took the lead, in the bark canoe and its freight, followed by Mr. Strong and young Gundry, in the cedar skiff. Jack had reached the head of the rapids, or nearly so, as the others were entering upon the ascent. Mr. Strong was standing in the bow of the skiff, using a long, light pole for propelling it, while Gundry was sitting in the stern, using the oars for the same purpose. Near the foot of the rapids was a rock, past which they pushed the skiff far enough so that the current struck its bow and turned it around the rock in such a manner that the whole force of the current, striking it broadside, turned it over. As it was going over, Mr. Strong jumped from it into the water, and stood upon a rock in the bed of the river, over which the water was three and a half feet deep, and came up to his waist. Immediately below the rock where he was standing and holding on to the skiff, the water was twelve feet deep, into which Mr. Gundry went as the skiff upset. At that instant he hollowed to Mr. Strong, 'I can't swim,' who replied, 'Hold to the boat.' Gundry held on at first, but, in attempting to get a better hold, or in some way, lost his hold of the boat and was carried into the water, into which he was sinking. Simultaneously, the skiff went down the stream, and Mr. Strong left his position of comparative safety, and was immediately in the deep water, and sunk to the bottom of it, to rise no more.

"Why he left the place where he was standing, and let the boat go, is a matter of conjecture. One theory is, that he slipped and could stand there no longer; but this is not as

probable as is the theory of the men who were engaged in searching for his body, which is, that as soon as he saw that his friend Gundry had lost his hold of the boat and was sinking, he threw himself into the water, in the vain (as it proved) effort to save his companion from drowning. He was a good swimmer, very self-confident and self-reliant, and would not have been likely to apprehend any disaster to himself in the efforts to save his friend, and if he had, the apprehension would not have deterred him.

"The reason why he did not reach Gundry is very satisfactorily explained by Gundry himself, who says that, while he was under the water, he distinctly saw Mr. Strong with his legs drawn up, as in a sitting position, with his arms bent in front of his breast, in which position he sank, and his body was in this position when found. It, therefore, would seem quite certain that, in his effort to save Gundry, Mr. Strong was seized with cramps, which deprived him of the power of swimming, and resulted in his own drowning, and the certainty is increased by the fact that his body was found on the bottom of the river, not more than thirty or forty feet from where he had been standing.

"That Mr. Gundry escaped drowning is almost miraculous. He drifted down the river until his feet struck a sand-bar, which enabled him barely to get his head above the surface of the water. Here he stood in water up to his neck, until he was rescued by Jack Hawn. As soon as Jack heard the cries, he left his canoe at the head of the rapids and ran to the foot of them, where he saw Gundry's head above the water, and the skiff floating down the stream. He immediately rushed into the water and secured the skiff, and with it rescued Gundry from his peril.

"The time of the accident was 2:55, as indicated by the watches of both the young men, which were stopped at the time of being submerged. The body of Mr. Strong was found at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, in eight and one-half feet of water. It might probably have been found sooner, but for the erroneous supposition of those engaged in the search that it had drifted further than proved to be the fact."

At the time the crushing news was received, his father, the Hon. Moses M. Strong, was at Stevens' Point, and, through a generosity and courtesy that commands our warmest admiration, a special train was placed at his disposal by General Manager E. B. Phillips, of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, whereby he was enabled to reach at an early hour the scene of the disaster.

The remains were conveyed to Mineral Point, where they were laid to rest, amid profound sorrow, not alone of kindred and friends, nor of the community by which he was so highly esteemed, but of the entire commonwealth in whose service he had fallen.

The loss to the survey, though immeasurably less than the unspeakable affliction to the smitten family, is very great. Mr. Strong's careful notes, even up to the very hour of his death, were all recovered in a legible condition; yet, though they were taken with that painstaking care that so prominently characterized his work, they can never receive at the hands of another that fullness and completeness of elaboration which they would have received from their author.

As an appropriate, yet most sad and mournful appendix to the report, Prof. Chamberlin has added the following:

In Memoriam—Moses Strong—(June 17, 1846—August 18, 1877).—The lapse of a geologic age is little to us save in the record it has left us. The infinitude of its days are of little moment if they form a "Lost Interval." The record is little to us save in its character. An eon of ages may have heaped up an immensity of sands, but if they have buried neither life nor treasure, it is but a barren interval. The years that formed the coal, the ore and the life beds, however brief among the eras of the earth's history, are more to us than all lost or barren intervals, however vast their cycles. So the eon of life. June 17, 1846—August 18, 1877. These are the limiting signs of human age. What is the record?

The earlier period of Mr. Strong's life, the period of fundamental intellectual deposit and moral accretion, were spent where the basal strata of character are best laid, at home.

His early training and instruction were largely received at the hands of an intellectual father and a pious mother, the combination which best matures thought and develops morals. To this was added something of the cosmopolitan culture of the public schools. In his thirteenth year he entered the French and English school then located at Sauk City, where he acquired some knowledge of the rudiments of the versatile language of the French. A collegiate course had, however, been selected as an important feature of his education, and in his fourteenth year his studies were turned specifically in that direction under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Skinner, then Rector of the Episcopal Church at Mineral Point. The last few months of these preparatory studies were passed at Delavan, in this State, whither Mr. Skinner had removed, and some of the citizens of that place will recall the quiet manner of the young student. Let it be noted that thus far, more than half the span of his life, he had been chiefly under the quiet but potent molding power of paternal and pastoral influence. Under these auspices the predominant traits of his character were formed, and the most important part of his education accomplished, the education that looks toward manhood.

But, though the home is wide enough for the boy, the world is none too broad for the man, and Mr. Strong now entered upon that wider culture which was to fit him for the still broader school of life. In September, 1863, he was admitted to Yale College, in whose classic atmosphere he passed the succeeding four years. It was in our judgment a fortunate circumstance, in view of the fact that he subsequently turned his attention so largely to engineering and scientific studies, that so considerable an element of literary study entered into his course at this period. In the junior year of his college course, he selected the profession of mining engineer as his life pursuit, and during the remainder of his course his reading, outside of his class studies, was mainly such as was germane to his chosen profession. Immediately after his graduation, he was offered an opportunity to engage in practical civil engineering in connection with the survey of a railroad line along the Mississippi, between La Crosse and Winona. This work, however, was cut short by sickness.

In the fall of the same year he returned to New Haven, and spent the year in the Sheffield Scientific School in the study of natural science, higher mathematics, drawing and kindred studies. In the pursuance of these studies he was much indebted to Prof. Brush, of the chair of mineralogy and metallurgy, who had completed his education in Germany, and by whom Mr. Strong's desire to complete his own education in that country was stimulated to its consummation.

Mr. Strong sailed for Germany in July, 1868, and returned in the same month of the year 1870. His first year was spent in the mining school at Clausthal, in the Hartz Mountains, and the second at the celebrated school at Freyberg, in Saxony. These two years afforded excellent facilities for the pursuit of his professional studies, both in the extensive mines and the ample laboratories.

Soon after his return from Germany, Mr. Strong engaged in the practice of his profession—the survey of the extensive lead mines of Crawford, Mills & Co., at Hazel Green, being his first engagement. Upon the completion of this, he was entrusted by the firm with a financial mission to New York.

It was always the intention of Mr. Strong to pursue the work which he had planned for his life in the mines of the West, but his devotion to his parents, and his attachment to the home of his infancy and youth, and its domestic associations, were so great that he was reluctant to remove to so distant a field of labor, so long as he could be profitably engaged without permanently disturbing the ties and affections which bound him with such devotion to the scenes that had given so much pleasure to his earlier years.

Deeming a practical acquaintance with civil engineering, especially so far as relates to the location and construction of railroads, a valuable accessory to his profession as mining engineer, he became associated for varying periods, and in different capacities, in the location of the Northern Pacific, the Wisconsin Central, and several preliminary lines in the lead region.

On the inauguration of the geological survey, in 1873, Gov. Washburn, upon the recommendation of the late Dr. I. A. Lapham, then chief geologist, commissioned Mr. Strong as

Assistant State Geologist. During the years 1873 and 1874, he was engaged chiefly in the examination of the lead region. In 1875, he extended his work, adjacent to the Mississippi, as far north as Trempealeau County.

The year 1876 was chiefly devoted to the copper-bearing series in the northwestern part of the State.

The history of Mr. Strong's work during the past year, and of its calamitous close, has already been given on a previous page. He fell in the midst of his work, in its active prosecution. His last notes were recorded but a few moments before they were submerged with him beneath the fatal rapids. The life passed away, but its latest record remained. These last recordings are marked by blanks. The formation has been described, but spaces were left for the location, which was not then determined. These blanks may be filled, but he has left other blanks we may not fill. He fell *pushing up the stream*—in fact and in symbol—not floating down it. *He stood at the prow*, pressing onward and upward, with duty for his motive and truth for his aim.

Of his investigations in connection with the survey, I need not speak. "Let his works praise him."

In character, he was modest and unassuming, and commanded respect rather by the merits he could not conceal than by any that were assumed. His quiet manner never revealed the real executive strength which he possessed. He accomplished more than he seemed to be attempting. His quiet self-possession gave steady and effective direction to his activities, and stood as a bar alike to the aberrations of mental confusion, the effervescence of merely emotional enthusiasm, and the turbulence of illusive energy. Judiciousness in the application, rather than the absolute amount of energy displayed, characterized his efforts.

His retiring disposition excluded aggressive personal ambition, and his self-assertion was limited to that called forth in the discharge of his duties. His personal advancement was due to inherent merit or the efforts of others, rather to self-zeal and assurance on his part.

Candor and sincerity were eminent traits in his character, and honesty of expression marked alike his life and his language. His integrity was absolutely above question. No bond but his honor was requisite for the security of whatever trust was reposed in him. In attestation of his attractive personal traits, he enjoyed the warm friendship of his associates, and, in an unusual degree, the esteem of the community in which he was so well known.

In harmony with his whole nature, Mr. Strong's religious convictions were of the practical rather than the emotional type. Conscientiousness in the fulfillment of every relationship of life was the fundamental stratum upon which was erected the temple of his faith. In outward recognition of his persuasions, he became a member and regular communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

If he could have chosen the form of his departure, and could have so molded it to best portray at once the soul of his ethical and religious views, he could perhaps have chosen nothing more fitting than that which the hand of destiny selected for him, to die from the perils that encompass duty, to die for his friend.

His domestic relations were most felicitous. Love given and received made his dwelling place a genial home. A kind father, a happy wife, and two lovely children, formed the hearth circle. The household *penates* always seemed to smile. That they are now broken and veiled, is the saddest thought of this sad story.

Obituary Notice of Knights Templar.—The following is a brief extract from the report of the Committee on Obituaries, to the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Wisconsin, at the Nineteenth Annual Conclave held at Madison, October 2 and 3, 1877.

After giving a statement of the events connected with his earlier life and education, the report concludes as follows:

"The unusual fine advantages that he had enjoyed in youth and early manhood had been faithfully used, and he had fairly entered on a career that, had his life been spared, would have secured him honorable distinction.

"His character was one upon which his friends can look from any point of view with pride, with satisfaction and with love. To a mind trained by years of study and filled with valuable learning, he added a character of great moral excellence and of unsullied honor.

"Sir Knight Strong was initiated, passed and raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason in Mineral Point Lodge, No. 1; became a Royal Arch Mason in Iowa Chapter, No. 6, in Mineral Point, and was received and constituted a Knight Templar in Mineral Point Commandery, No. 12; receiving all his degrees in the place of his birth, and the home of his lifetime, and at the hands of those who knew full well that the honors he received were most worthily bestowed. His brethren mourn his loss with grieving and heartfelt sorrow. Such men as he it is who honor Masonry in their lives, and dying leave upon it the luster of a pure life and unspotted character."

THE DRIFTLESS AREA.

Again resuming the narrative of geologic fact, it is observed that the most interesting fact presented for the consideration of the general geologist, is the entire absence of "drift," or diluvium throughout the southwestern quarter of the State, and, while extending far to the north, still including the region referred to herein. The lead district is driftless. About twelve thousand square miles are embraced in these boundaries. The investigations by Mr. Roland D. Irving and Mr. Moses Strong have resulted in much interesting information. From the official reports is quoted the following:

"In the driftless region, which occupies nearly one-fourth of the entire area of the State, the drift is not merely insignificant, but absolutely wanting. Except in the valleys of the largest streams, like the Wisconsin and Mississippi, not a single erratic boulder, nor even a rounded stone, is to be seen throughout the district; whilst the exception named is not really an exception, the small gravel deposits that occur on these streams having evidently been brought by the rivers themselves, during their former greatly expanded condition, from those portions of their courses that lie within the drift-bearing regions."

Those readers of this work who have not easy access to the official reports, may be interested to know the boundaries of the driftless region, and it is, therefore, here stated. The outline is, for the most part, sharply defined, both by a more or less sudden cessation of the drift materials, and by a change in the topography, as the line is crossed, from one side to the other. This is more especially true of the eastern boundary, in which the reader is naturally most interested. On this line are often seen heavy morainic heaps—that is, deposits of such boulders and gravel as scientists have decided are carried under, or attached to the sides of glaciers, or to the center of glaciers which are formed by the union of two separate bodies of that nature. The effects of purely subaerial (or open air) erosion without drift, and the effects of glacial erosion with drift, are plainly distinguishable along these lines. The northern boundary of the region is mainly level country, the drift materials gradually diminishing to the south.

Mr. Strong defines the eastern line through Green County as beginning at the southwest corner, and waving irregularly northeast, until it crosses the county line on the north, about fifteen miles from the east line of Iowa County. Thence the line curves to the west, and crosses the Wisconsin about three miles east of the northeast corner of Iowa County; thence, due north to Baraboo, curving as it crosses the Sauk County north line to touch Range 5; thence, with a gradual curve, it includes nearly all of Adams County, and swings to the northwest, touching Grand Rapids as its northeastern point; thence, mainly west to the Mississippi River. This is now the accepted area, although Mr. Whitney differs somewhat from the definition as to the line through Adams and Juneau Counties. The report of 1877, by Mr. Irving, is referred to, for the benefit of those who desire a more detailed and argumentative description.

Mr. Irving says: "The nature of the topography of the driftless area, everywhere most patently the result of subaerial erosion exclusively, is even more striking proof that it has never been invaded by the glacial forces than is the absence of drift material. Except in the level country of Adams, Juneau, and the eastern part of Jackson County, it is everywhere a region of narrow, ramifying valleys and narrow, steep-sided dividing ridges, whose direction are toward

every point of the compass, and whose perfectly coinciding horizontal strata prove conclusively their erosive action. * * * * Each one of the numerous streams has its own ravine, and the ravines are all in direct proportion to the relative sizes of the streams in them." [Reference is made to the contour maps drawn by Mr. Strong, displaying, with instructive plainness, the topographic phenomena of the region.]

"The altitude of the driftless area, as compared with the drift-bearing regions, becomes a matter of some importance in any attempt to explain the absence of the drift phenomena. It has been stated by some writers that the driftless area is higher than the drift-bearing, and was, consequently, not subjected to glacial invasion. It is true that in general the eastern half of the State is lower than the western, but from what follows it will be seen that farther than this the statement is inaccurate. From the south line of the State, as far north as the head of Sugar River, in Cross Plains, the country west of the drift limit rises rapidly from 200 to 400 feet. Just north of the head of Sugar River the limit crosses high ground—the western extension of the high limestone and prairie belt of northern Dane and southern Columbia Counties—and the altitudes east of the limit are as great as those to the west; whilst in passing from the head of the Catfish River westward, a glacier must have made an abrupt ascent of fully 300 feet. North of Black Earth River the limit has the higher ground, by 200 feet, on the east. Sauk Prairie is crossed on a level, and though higher ground occurs west of the prairie, its topography and the absence of drift show that the glacier never reached so far. Where the quartzite range north of Sauk Prairie is crossed by the limit, it is higher (850 feet above Lake Michigan) than any part of the driftless area except the Blue Mounds, whilst only a few miles east a great development of bowlders and gravel is found on one of the highest portions of the range (900 to 950 feet altitude). From the Baraboo north to the Sauk County line, there appears to be in relation between the position of the limit and the altitude of the country. From the north line of Sauk County, in curving to the eastward and northward around Adams County, the limit is on the very crest of the divide. From its position near the middle of the east line of Adams County, the country, for forty miles to the west, is from 100 to 200 feet lower. From the northwest part of Adams County to the Wisconsin River the limit is in a level country; whilst from the Wisconsin westward, the country north of it is everywhere much higher than that to the south, the rise northward continuing to within thirty miles of Lake Superior."

In his discussion of the glacial drift, Mr. Irving reaches certain conclusions, which are here reproduced only so far as they relate positively to the area devoid of drift. The negative arguments, or those that go to prove the absence of drift, because the region is not like the vast majority of the country, and of the Northern Hemisphere of the globe, are recited in brief:

"1. The drift of Central Wisconsin is true glacial drift. [See Report 1877, p. 630.]

"2. The Kettle Range of Central Wisconsin is a continuous terminal and lateral moraine. The mere fact of the existence of such a distinct and continuous belt of unstratified and moraine-like drift, which, in much of its course, lies along the edge of the driftless area, or, in other words, along the line on which the western foot of a glacier must long have stood, would go far toward proving the truth of the proposition [that this is true glacial drift], of which, however, a complete demonstration is at hand. In all the country just inside the Kettle Range, we find that glacial striæ—channels—lines of glacial erosion, and lines of travel of erratics—bowlders, or minerals foreign to the locality where found—preserve a position at right angles to the course of the range, although that course veers in the southern part of the district from west to north. East of the Central Wisconsin district, the Kettle Range extends eastward and northeastward to the dividing ridge between the valley of Lake Michigan and the valley in which lie Green Bay, Lake Winnebago, and the head-waters of Rock River, and along this ridge northward, into Green Bay Peninsula. All along this part of its course, Prof. Chamberlin has found the glacial striæ pointing east of south, and toward the Kettle Range, whilst along the middle of the Green Bay Valley he finds the striæ directions parallel to the main axis of the valley, or a little west of south. On the west side of this great valley, and along the eastern border of the Central Wisconsin district, the striæ trend about southwest, whilst still

further west, they gradually trend further to the west, becoming at last nearly due west, or at right angles to the western Kettle Range.

"We have then a most beautiful proof that at one time the Green Bay Valley was occupied by a glacier, which was not merely a part of a universal ice sheet, but a distinctly separate tongue from the great northern mass. The end of this glacier was long in northern Rock County, its eastern foot on the East Wisconsin divide, and its western on the summit of the divide between the Fox and Wisconsin River systems, as far south as southern Adams County, after which it crossed into the valley of the Wisconsin, and from that into the head-waters of the Catfish branch of Rock River, in the Dane County region. Whilst the main movement of the glacier coincides in direction with the valley which it followed, it spread out on both sides in fan shape, creating immense lateral moraines. Peculiar circumstances caused the restriction of the eastern moraine or narrow area, whilst that on the west, having no such restriction, spread out over a considerable width of country, the breadth of the moraine reaching in Waushara County as far as twenty-five miles. This width of moraine must have been due to the alternate advance and retreat of the glacier foot. Such an advance and retreat appears, moreover, to be recorded in the long lines of narrow sinuous ridges, each marking, perhaps, the position of the glacier foot, or a portion of it, during a certain length of time. The intersecting of these winding ridges, which have no parallelism at all with one another, appears to me to have been the main cause of the formation of the kettle depressions. Col. Whittlesey [Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge], has supposed that these owe their origin to the melting of ice masses included within the moraine materials, and this may possibly be true with regard to more regularly circular kettles. The thickness of the great glacier we can only conjecture. It is easy to see, however, that it was at least a thousand feet, for it was able to accommodate itself to variations in altitude of many hundred feet. Morainic drift occurs on the summit of the Baraboo ranges over 900 feet above Lake Michigan, and on the immediately adjacent low ground, 700 below.

"3. The driftless region of Wisconsin owes its existence, not to superior altitude, but to the fact the glaciers were deflected from it by the influence of the valleys of Green Bay and Lake Superior. Some writers have thrown out the idea that the driftless area is one of present great altitude compared with the regions around it, and that, by virtue of this altitude during the Glacial period, it caused a splitting of the general ice sheet, itself escaping glaciation. This idea may have arisen from the fact that, in the southern part of the area, the district known as the 'lead region,' has a considerable elevation; but the facts hitherto given have shown that, in reality, the driftless area is for the most part *lower* than the drift-covered country immediately around; the greatest development, for instance, of the western lateral moraine of the glacier of the Green Bay Valley, having been on the very crown of the water-shed between the Lake Michigan and Mississippi River slopes, whilst the driftless region is altogether on the last-named slope. Moreover, to the north, toward Lake Superior, and in Minnesota, the whole country covered with drift materials lies at a much greater altitude. J. D. Whitney, in his report on the lead region of Wisconsin, favors the idea that the driftless district stood, during the glacial times, at a much greater relative altitude than now, and so escaped glaciation. But it is evident that, in order that this could have been the case, either (1) a break or bend in the strata must have taken place along the line of junction between driftless or drift-bearing regions, or else (2) the driftless region has since received relatively a much greater amount of denudation than the drift-bearing.

"That no break or bend ever took place along the line indicated, is abundantly proven by the present perfect continuity of the strata on both sides of the line, the whole region in Central Wisconsin being in fact one in which faults of any kind are things absolutely unknown. That no sensible denudation has taken place in Wisconsin since the glacial times, in either drift-bearing or driftless areas, is well proven by the intimate connection with one another of the systems of erosion of the two regions. The valley of Sugar River, for instance, with its branches, is throughout its course worn deeply into the underlying rocks; on its east side it contains moraine drift, proving that it was worn out before the Glacial period, whilst on the west it

extends into the driftless regions. We are thus compelled to believe that, during the Glacial period, the region destitute of drift had the same altitude relatively to the surrounding country as at present. Before the Glacial period, portions of the drift-bearing region may indeed have been somewhat higher, for in it a considerable amount of material must have been removed from one place to another by the glacial forces. The only satisfactory explanation remaining, then, for the existence of the driftless region, is the one I have proposed. We have already seen that the extent of this region to the eastward was marked out by the western foot of the glacier which followed the valley of Green Bay. That it was not invaded from the north, is evidently due to the fact that the glacier or glaciers of that region were deflected to the westward by the influence of the valley of Lake Superior. The details of the movement for this northern country have not been worked out, but it is well known that what is probably the most remarkable and best-preserved development of morainic drift in the United States, exists on the water-shed south of Lake Superior. Here the drift attains a very great thickness, and the kettle depressions and small lakes without outlet are even more numerous and characteristic than in other parts of the State. The water-shed proper lies some thirty or forty miles south of the lake, and 800 to 1,200 feet above it, but the morainic drift extends twenty-five to fifty miles further southward. On the east side of the State, the drift of Lake Superior merges with that of Central and Eastern Wisconsin, while west of the western moraine of the Green Bay glacier, it dies out somewhat gradually, until 125 to 150 miles south of the lake the drift limit is reached. Much of the country twenty-five to seventy-five miles north of the driftless region, though showing numerous erratics, is quite without any marked signs of glaciation, as, for instance, along the valley of the Wisconsin, from Grand Rapids north to Wausau. Further west, the drift extends more to the southward. The course of the Lake Superior glaciers conveyed them further and further southward as they moved westward.

"Future investigations will undoubtedly bring out a close connection between the structure of the Lake Superior Valley and the glacial movements south of it. Even the facts now at hand seem to point toward some interesting conclusions. Projecting from the south shore of Lake Superior, we find two great promontories, Keweenaw Point and the Bayfield Peninsula. Both of the projections have a course somewhat transverse to the general trend of the lake, bearing some thirty degrees south of west. Both have high central ridges or backbones, which rise 1,000 to 1,500 feet above the adjacent lake, and are made up of bedded igneous rocks, sandstones, and conglomerates of the copper series. Both of these ridges continue far westward on the mainland, having between them a valley, partly occupied by the lake, which is a true synclinal trough; the rocks of the two ridges dipping toward one another. North of the Bayfield Peninsula, and again south of Keweenaw Point, we find two other valleys running in from the lake shore in the same direction. In all probability each one of these valleys has given direction to a glacier tongue. An inspection of a good map of the northern part of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, will serve to show that the almost innumerable small lakes (which are far more numerous than are shown in the best maps) of these regions, are concentrated into three main groups, each group corresponding to a great development of morainic drift, and lying in the line of one of the three valleys just indicated. I suppose that each of the lake groups is a moraine of the glacier which occupied the valley in whose line it lies. The main ice-sheet coming from the north met, in the great trough of Lake Superior, over 2,000 feet in depth, an obstacle which it was never able to entirely overcome, and so reached southward in small tongues composed perhaps of only the upper portions of the ice. These tongues being deflected westward by the rock structure of the country, and having their force mainly spent on climbing over the watershed, left the region further south untouched. The eastern part of the Lake Superior trough is not nearly so deep as the western, and the divide between Lake Superior and the two lakes south of it, never attains any great altitude, so that here the ice mass, having at the same time perhaps a greater force on account of its nearness to the head of the ice movement on the Laurentian highlands of Canada, was able to extend southward on a large scale, producing the glaciers of the Green Bay Valley, and of Lake Michigan.

"Although quite crude in its details, I am convinced that the main points of the explanation thus offered for the existence of the driftless region in the northwest will prove to be correct. To obtain a full elucidation of the subject, much must be done in the way of investigation, not only in Wisconsin, but over all of Minnesota and the States south, in order that the details of the ice-movement for the whole northwest may be fully understood.

"4. The stratified drift of the valleys (in the drift-covered regions) owes its structure and distribution to the water of the swollen streams and lakes that marked the time of melting of the glaciers.

"5. The depth below the present surface of the rock valleys appears to indicate a greater altitude of this part of the continent during the Glacial period than at the present time."

TOPOGRAPHY AND SURFACE GEOLOGY OF THE LEAD REGION.

Mr. Moses Strong, in his report of 1877, says: "Unlike most regions which nature has selected for the reception of metallic ores and useful minerals, the lead region bears no evidence of any sudden disturbances or violent action of physical forces. The effects produced by igneous and eruptive agencies are wanting. Faults and dislocations of strata are nowhere found. The only irregularities are slight upheavals or bending of the strata (and these never of great extent), producing changes of but a few feet from the normal dip. Between the geological condition and the general surface contour of the country, there is no direct correlation. The existence of a hill or a valley on the surface is not due to a subterranean elevation or depression of surface, as is by many supposed, and whatever irregularities exist must be chiefly attributed to the milder natural agencies now constantly at work, such as running water, frost, winds, etc., acting through an immensely long period of time.

"*Drainage.*—The most marked and persistent feature of the lead region is the long dividing ridge, or water-shed, which, commencing near Madison, continues almost directly west to the Blue Mounds, a distance of about twenty miles. Here it takes a slight bend to the southwest for fifteen miles until it reaches Dodgeville, where it resumes its westerly course until it terminates in the bluffs at the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers. Its total length is about eighty-five miles. Two points are noticeable—one is its general uniform directness of outline (it being subject to but few and unimportant flexures), and the other is its parallelism with Wisconsin River so long as the latter holds an approximately westerly course, the summit of the ridge being always about fifteen miles from the river. The divide maintains an average elevation of about six hundred feet above Lake Michigan, and is seldom less than five hundred or more than seven hundred, except at the Blue Mounds, where it gradually rises east and west for several miles until it attains an elevation at the west mound of one thousand one hundred and fifty-one feet. This, however, is an extreme case, and, in fact, the only marked exception to the general level. In the town of Mount Hope, a slight decrease of elevation is about four hundred and thirty feet at a point within a mile of both the Mississippi and Wisconsin Rivers. There are also two main branches or subdivisions of the water-shed. Of these, the western is the ridge which separates the waters that flow into the Platte and Fever Rivers from those which flow into the Pecatonica. It leaves the main divide in the town of Wingville, and, passing through the townships of Belmont and Shullsburg in a southeasterly direction, passes out of the State in the town of Monticello. The ridge is not so conspicuous as the main water-shed, either for the directness of its course or the uniformity of its elevation. The most conspicuous points on it are the Platte Mounds, which appear from a distance to be very high, but their height is only relative, their actual elevation being about seven hundred feet above Lake Michigan. The ridge appears to slope somewhat in its approach to Illinois, its average elevation there being about five hundred feet.

"The easterly subdivision is that which separates the waters of the Pecatonica and Sugar Rivers. It may be said to begin at the Blue Mounds or a couple of miles east of them, and, pursuing quite a devious course through the townships of Primrose, Washington and Monroe, it crosses the State line in the town of Jefferson. This ridge is characterized by a much greater

want of uniformity in its general course and its very irregular elevation. It is much narrower than either of the others, more abrupt in its slopes, and contains quite a number of hills and low places. These are the principal elevations of the country affecting the drainage. There are, of course, many minor ones.

"*Streams.*—The present situation of the streams was probably never modified nor influenced by drift or glacial agencies. Premising this, it follows that the location of the streams must have depended upon the natural configuration of the country and the superior advantages of certain strata in certain positions predisposing them to become the beds of streams. Other things being equal, surface waters would naturally form a channel first in the more soft and easily erodible strata lying along the line of strike of some soft formation, and would cause a river to conform its first channel to its outcropping edge. Simultaneously, its tributaries would shape their channels approximately at right angles to the river, under the following conditions: When the general slope or drainage of the country is not contrary to the geological dip of the formations, which, in the lead region, does not appear to have been the case, the tributaries on one side of the river thus formed would conform themselves to the natural dip of the underlying strata, sloping toward the main river, and would be found wherever there were depressions or irregularities in the surface suitable to their formation. These would, at their inception, approximate to their final length and course, and future changes in them would be confined to the deeper erosion of their beds and widening of their valleys, the formation of lateral branches, the division of the head of the stream into several smaller sources, and, finally, the gradual recession of all the subordinate parts.

"With the tributaries on the other side of the principal river, a different order would prevail as regards their position and growth. They would at first be the merest rivulets, and increase only from erosion, and their beds would lie across the edges of the strata. There would be only a very limited extent of country tributary to the river on this side, the great volume of its water being derived from the tributaries of the other side. The dividing ridge would thus be very near the river, and a second set of long streams tributary to some other river would here take their rise and flow away.

"In the process of time the main river would slowly cut its way through the soft formation, in which it had its original bed, into and through those which underlaid it. This might, at first, be accompanied by a slight recession parallel to the line of strike. Such a movement, however, could not be of long duration, but would become less as the valley became deeper, because any such recession would necessitate the removal of all the overlying formations. Finally, the small streams flowing across the strata would cut their valley back from the river, the dividing ridge would recede, and their sources would, from the position of the strata, be in steep and precipitous ravines. Such, in brief, is the theory of the formation of the streams in the lead region.

"The Wisconsin River, from the eastern limit of Iowa County to its mouth, is a conspicuous example and illustration of the foregoing theory.

"Although the surface of the country, in its present condition, does not permit the accurate delineation of the former lines of outcrop of the paleozoic formations, yet a sufficient number of others remain to show that they must once have covered the country far north of where they are at present found. The existence of Niagara limestone in a thickness of about one hundred and forty feet at the Platte Mounds, and probably the full thickness of the formation at the Blue Mounds, warrants us in supposing that the former outcrop of the underlying Cincinnati group was at least as far north as the present bed of the Wisconsin River.

"The valley now occupied by the river, from Mazomanie to Blue River, is very nearly that of the present line of strike of the Lower Silurian formation, and, although from there the strike of the lower members (of which outliers still remain) appears to bear rather more to the northward, yet observations on the dip of the Cincinnati group, in such occasional outliers as remain, lead us to believe that its original strike was approximately in a southwesterly direction, from Blue River to the Mississippi.

"Assuming, then, that the Cincinnati group once had its northern outcrop where the river now runs, or in a line parallel to it in that vicinity, the surface waters would easily erode a channel in the soft and friable shales which, to a great extent, compose this formation.

"In fine, the whole process of formation previously described would take place. On the north side it had, as now its principal tributary streams, the Kickapoo, Knapp, Eagle, Pine and Bear, in their present localities, and approximately their present length. On the south side of the river, however, the principal water-shed already referred to was probably quite near the river, from which position it has receded to the place it now occupies. The Green and Blue Rivers and Otter, Mill and Blue Mound Creeks were small and insignificant streams, which, by the gradual process of erosion, have increased to their present size and length; but even now are small when compared to the northern tributaries.

"A further effect was to shorten the Grant, Platte and Pecatonica Rivers by the gradual southwesterly recession of the water-shed and the lowering of the latter by the denudation of the Niagara limestone and Cincinnati groups; except in such localities as were protected by a superior hardness of some part of the formation, as in the case of the Blue Mounds.

"The result of the denudation has been to divide the country into two parts, each differing widely from the other in its topographical features. The streams flowing southward from the water-shed have eroded the country into gently undulating slopes. This is probably due to the direction of the streams conforming in a measure to the dip of the strata. Abrupt cliffs and steep ravines are the exception, and not the rule, never being found in the immediate neighborhood of the water-shed, but rather confined to the small lateral branches. On the other hand, to the north of the water-shed the panorama of bluffs and precipitous ravines is almost mountainous in its aspect. In fact, nothing can be more striking than the contrast which presents itself from certain points on the divide in looking from north to south. In nearly all of the ravines leading northward the fall of the first quarter of a mile is not less than one hundred feet; and, in general, it is true of the streams running northward that three-quarters of the fall takes place in the first quarter of the distance from their sources to their mouths.

"It seems not improbable that these sudden declivities are due to the streams flowing over the edges of the strata, rather than lengthwise, along their dip. Again, the streams flowing to the southward become comparatively sluggish in their course as soon as they cease to be brooks. They have usually a soft, muddy bottom, while those tributary to the Wisconsin are clear, rapid streams, flowing over a sandy or gravelly bottom, their valleys being narrow and their sides very steep.

"The streams tributary to the Platte, Grant and Pecatonica Rivers do not exhibit any marked characteristics on one side that are not shared equally by the other. It may be remarked, however, that the short streams which flow into the Mississippi River present very much the same topographical characteristics as are seen in the southern tributaries of the Wisconsin, narrow and deep ravines and valleys being apparently the rule in Grant County.

"It is remarked that there has been a gradual diminution of water in the lead region since the early mining days. The larger streams contain much less water than heretofore, within the memory of living men. It is probable that cultivation of the land is the chief cause of this decrease, as a much greater amount of surface is thus exposed, and evaporation takes place more rapidly and in larger quantities. Removal of the timber is, without doubt, another cause of this decrease. The soil of the timbered land contains more moisture than that of the prairie; and in all countries the removal of the timber has always been followed by a marked decrease of the water supply.

"*Springs and Wells.*—The Lead Region is one of the best watered tracts of country in the State. Springs are very numerous about the sources of streams, and frequently in their banks. They are found in all the geological formations, but with the greatest frequency and of the largest size between the bottom of the Galena limestone and the top of the St. Peters sandstone. Such springs are usually found flowing along the surface of some layer of clay, and finding a vent in the outcrop of an 'opening.' The clay openings most favorable to



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SHULLSBURG.



their formation are the 'upper pipe-clay openings,' situated on the top of the blue or Trenton limestone, and separating it from the Galena limestone; the 'glass-rock opening,' separating the blue and underlying buff limestone, and the 'lower pipe-clay opening,' situated in the lower part of the buff limestone; the latter, however, does not seem to be so persistent a bed as the other two. Springs are by no means confined to these three openings, but occur in many of the beds of the Galena limestone, as well as in the lower formations; usually, however, flowing over an impervious bed of clay, or some layer of rock, too compact to admit of the passage of water through it."

The springs which flow from the Blue Mounds are clearly not of igneous origin, as they are not hot, but are logically accounted for by the excess of rainfall over the amount of water carried off by the streams or by evaporation.

Water is easily obtained where springs do not burst out, by digging or drilling not to exceed sixty feet.

"Nearly all the water in the region holds in solution a small portion of lime and magnesia, and a still smaller quantity of sodium, iron, alumina and silica. The presence of these salts usually gives the water what is called a hard taste, which is more noticeable in the limestone than in the sandstone springs, and not infrequently induces persons to believe them possessed of medical properties.

"*Prairie and Forest.*—The prairie area of the lead region is comparatively small, and seems to be chiefly a continuation of the great prairies of Illinois. The most extensive prairie is that found in the southern part of Grant and La Fayette Counties, comprising the townships of Jamestown, Hazel Green, Benton, New Diggings, Shullsburg, Seymour, Monticello and Gratiot. From this there is a branch extending in a northwestern direction (corresponding to the eastern subdivision of the water-shed previously alluded to), until it unites with the main water-shed; here it branches to the east and west. The western extension forms a prairie in the towns of Glen Haven, Patch Grove, Little Grant, and some parts of Fennimore and Wingville. The eastern prairie follows the main divide already described, the prairie being from six to ten miles in width. Between the east and west branches of the Pecatonica there is a prairie, including most of the towns of Fayette, Waldwick and Wiota. Small patches of prairie are to be found in other localities. The original timber of the woodland has been mostly cut off, and is replaced by second-growth black, white and burr oak, maple, hickory, poplar and elm, the trees being generally of small size, not exceeding one foot in diameter.

"*Mounds.*—The elevations in the lead region most worthy of note are: The Platte Mounds, in La Fayette County; the Blue Mounds, in Dane and Iowa Counties, and the Sinsinawa Mound, in Grant County. The former are three in number, about a mile apart, the middle one being very small in comparison to the other two. The east and west mounds are about the same elevation, and are capped with a very hard Niagara limestone, to which they doubtless owe their preservation, in the general denudation of the country. The ground slopes away from them so gently, and blends so gradually with the surrounding high land, that it is impossible to define exactly where the mound proper begins. The Blue Mounds are two in number, one being in Iowa County and the other in Dane. The top of the west mound (which is the higher of the two) consist of over a hundred feet of very hard flinty rock, somewhat resembling quartzite, or granular quartz; below this is the Niagara limestone. This cap of quartz rock seems to have been removed from the east mound, the top of which is a flat table-land under cultivation. These mounds are very conspicuous, and can be seen from any moderately high land in the region. The Sinsinawa Mound is also a very conspicuous object, in the southern part of Grant County, near the village of Fairplay. It is composed, for the most part, of the Cincinnati group, capped with a small amount of Niagara limestone.

"*Sinks.*—Very remarkable features in the vicinity of Blue Mounds are the numerous sink-holes found near their base, and frequently quite high up on their sides. The sinks are usually in groups of three or four, and invariably in nearly an east and west line, in both Dane and Iowa Counties. On the center line of Section 1, Township 6, Range 5 east, is a well-defined line of

them, extending for about a quarter of a mile on each side of the center of the section. There is another range of them near the center of the southwest quarter of Section 1, and a third line near the quarter-posts of Sections 1 and 12. The largest of these sinks is an isolated one near the center of the southeast quarter of Section 1, which is as much as fifty feet in diameter and twenty feet deep. In this one the wall rock of the fissure could be very plainly seen on the south side. The difference is that these sinks mark the line of large open crevices in the rock beneath them. No prospecting for ore has been done in them, although the suggestion has been reasonably made that the indications are favorable. The sinks are not confined to the Galena limestone, and an exceptional one in the St. Peters sandstone is noted on the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 5, Range 2 west, although less notable ones occur in the Niagara limestone.

"Soil and Subsoil.—The quality of the soil of the lead region is chiefly dependent on the character of the subjacent formation. The subsoil appears to be derived directly from the decay and disintegration of the strata, of which it is the residuum. South of the principal water-shed, the subsoil is clay, almost without exception, having a thickness of from three to six feet, depending on the configuration of the underlying rock formation. This is the average thickness, on comparatively level land; on side hills it is usually much thinner, the greater part having been washed down in the valley below. The clay soils and subsoils appear to consist chiefly of those portions of the overlying Galena limestone, and earthy Cincinnati shales, which being insoluble in water were not removed by the gradual process of denudation.

"The amount of lime, magnesia and alkaline earths in the subsoil and soil, together with the vegetable mold in the latter, constitute a soil, which, in its virgin state, is unsurpassed for richness and fertility. The number of successive wheat crops which have been raised, without regard to rotation, on some of our prairie farms, attest its native strength; as, also, the marked decline in fertility of the soil when this has been done, shows the inevitable retribution which follows the practice. Exceptions to the clay soil, usually found in the country covered by the Galena limestone, are found in the eastern part of La Fayette and frequently in Green County, where the soil is quite sandy, owing to the disintegration of calcareous sand layers frequently found there in that formation. A few localities are cited below, where the sand was so abundant that the formation might have been considered a sandstone, were it not for the occasional outcrops of Galena limestone *in place*.

"The agencies of the glacial period do not appear to have had anything to do with transporting the component materials of the soil, and although a slight transportation has taken place, it is always merely local. For instance, in the valleys of the creeks which lie in the St. Peters sandstone, the soil is usually a rich clay loam, richer in fact than that of the adjacent ridges, because the best parts of the upland soils have been washed down and distributed over the surface of the valley.

"A similar transportation may be observed in passing up any long and moderately steep hill, which includes several formations, such hills being very common north of the principal water-shed. Let us suppose one, whose summit is composed of Galena limestone, and whose base lies in the Lower Magnesian. Scattered about the base will be seen many loose pieces of Lower Magnesian limestone, mixed with less numerous boulders of St. Peters sandstone; still less numerous and smaller pieces of the buff and blue (Trenton) limestone, while fragments of the Galena limestone will be comparatively rare. On ascending the hill and arriving at the St. Peters, fragments of Lower Magnesian will no longer be seen, while those of the upper formation will become larger and more numerous. On arriving at the buff limestone, the fragments of St. Peters sandstone will also have disappeared; fragments of blue limestone will be very numerous and easily recognized by their white color and their general rounded and worn appearance. On reaching the summit of the hill, no fragments of stone will be found, except such as are derived from the subjacent Galena limestone. One prominent feature of the soil will be the prevalence of flints, which are nearly indestructible, and often form a large component part. From the arrangement of the surface soil and fragmentary rock, it is evident that the rock of any formation is never found above the level from which it was detached.

"Brick Clay.—Clay suitable for making brick is found in many parts of the lead region, Mineral Point being one of the important localities. The clay sought is usually of a grayish yellow color which becomes red on burning. It appears to have been formed in the same manner as other portions of the soil, as already described. The origin of the clay of which the brick are made is a matter of some doubt. It has not exactly the appearance of a drift clay, and if not, its situation indicates that it must have undergone some subsequent re-arrangement."

THE LEAD REGION DESCRIBED.

FROM MOSES STRONG'S REPORT.

Boundaries and Area.—In Wisconsin, the lead region may be said to be bounded on the north by the northern outcrop of the Galena limestone, running parallel to the main water-shed from the Mississippi to the Blue Mounds, as already described; on the west by the Mississippi River; on the south by the State line; on the east by Sugar River. These limits include all of the lead region which has ever been productive, as well as much that has never as yet proved so. The area thus included, which has been, or may hereafter become, productive, is necessarily that of the Galena limestone, which is about 1,776 square miles.

Explanation of Mining Terms.—For the enlightenment of the readers who are unfamiliar with mining terms, the following short explanation of expressions, most frequently used in the lead region, is offered.

Range.—This is probably the most indefinite term in use, and, at the same time, one which is universally applied. First. A range denotes a single, or several, parallel crevices, containing useful ores or minerals; vertical, or approximately so; seldom more than a few yards apart; sometimes, but not necessarily, connected by quartering crevices. Its length may vary from a few hundred feet to a quarter of a mile or more; in short, so far as the crevice or crevices have been connectedly traced, or there is a reasonable probability of such connection. Thus, different parts of the same range often have different names given them before the connection between them is proved. This is a fruitful source of confusion. Second. The term range is also applied to horizontal bodies of ore, of which there may be one, or several, superimposed upon one another; sometimes, but not necessarily, separated by unproductive layers of rock, limited in length in the same way as a vertical range.

Crevice.—This term denotes a fissure in the rock, vertical or nearly so, but a few inches in width, of indefinite length, which may or may not be filled with ores or minerals. When a crevice becomes very small, less than an inch in width, it is called a seam.

Vein is a term little used; it denotes the filling of ore and accompanying minerals, or either found in a crevice.

Lode or Lead are words usually substituted for vein; they are, however, generally applied to ore deposits found either in crevices or openings.

Swither.—A metalliferous crevice, making an angle with the principal vein or lode; sometimes called a quartering crevice.

8 o'clock, 10 o'clock, etc.—Ranges whose course bears toward the sun at those hours of the day.

Openings.—They are of two kinds, vertical and horizontal. First. Vertical openings are known as crevice openings, which are mere enlargements of the crevice in certain parts, these being sometimes co-extensive with the vein in length, and sometimes mere local enlargements. There are in the same crevice frequently several openings, situated one above the other, separated by beds of unproductive rock. Crevices vary in width from one to several feet. When very wide and high, they are sometimes called tumbling openings. Second. Horizontal openings are large, irregular spaces between the strata which contain the lode. Such openings are usually from one to four feet high, and are frequently superimposed upon one another, separated by an unproductive rock, called a "cap." The "cap" of one opening being frequently the "floor" of the one above it.

Pockets are small irregular cavities in the strata, in which ore is frequently obtained.

Chimneys are irregularly shaped vertical holes found in crevices ; sometimes connecting openings, and at others extending from the surface of the ground to some particular stratum of rock.

Sheet.—This is a term usually employed to designate a solid body of ore, exclusive of other minerals, which may fill a crevice or opening. A sheet is said to “pitch” when it inclines considerably from the perpendicular.

Gouge.—This is the soft rock or clay frequently found between the sheet and adjacent wall-rock.

Bar.—The term denotes a band or belt, of very hard and unproductive rock, crossing the crevices and sheets. In crossing a bar, all sheets become less productive, and are sometimes entirely lost, the crevices usually dwindling to mere seams. Their width varies from a few feet to many yards.

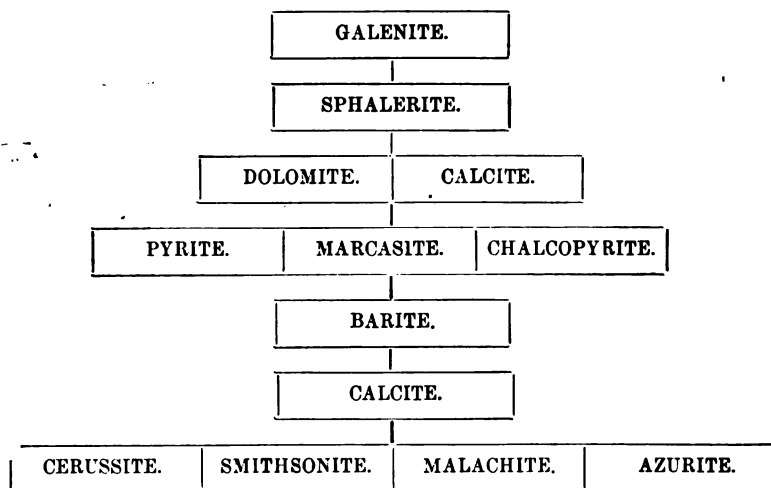
Wash dirt is the name given to the small ore, as it first comes from the mine, mixed with small pieces of rock and clay.

Pipe Clay.—A light-colored plastic clay, frequently found in the openings and crevices.

Drift.—An underground gallery or roadway.

MINERALOGY.

There does not appear to have been any absolute and unvarying order in which the minerals of the lead region were deposited in the mines. The following conclusions are derived from the inspection of the ore as it occurs in place in the numerous mines visited, and from the examination of a great number of specimens ; and it is assumed that when crystals of one mineral are coated or covered with another, the overlying one is the more recent. The minerals appear to have been deposited in the following general order :



The order above given, however, is subject to very numerous and important exceptions. and is more particularly applicable to crystallized specimens than to heavy ore deposits. Large bodies of ore frequently consist of galentine, sphalerite and pyrite, so mingled together that no order of deposition can be ascertained.

In general, it appears that the sulphurets of the metals were deposited first, and that the carbonates have been generally, if not invariably derived from them. Carbonate of lead (cerussite), when found crystallized, always occurs in connection with galenite ; and carbonate of zinc (Smithsonite) is so frequently found graduating into the sulphuret (sphalerite) as to leave but little doubt of its origin from that mineral.

It seems not improbable that the formation of the carbonate of zinc may even now be taking place in the ground to quite a large extent, especially in such deposits as are not below the water-level, or are only periodically submerged.

It is a well-known fact that the drybone diggings are usually comparatively free from water, and that the zinc ore below the water-level is usually blende (sphalerite) with but little admixture of the carbonate. As the level of the water in the ground becomes gradually lower, and it is a well known fact that it does, the atmosphere, together with surface water charged with carbonic acid, is permitted to act upon the blende, and a transformation from the sulphuret to the carbonate is the result.

The association of calcite with other minerals is such as to indicate that it must have been formed in crystals during at least two different periods. Stalactites of recent origin are found in the mines, which on being fractured show a distinct crystalline structure, and large planes of cleavage.

The following is a list of the minerals known to occur in the lead region, arranged according to the system adopted by Prof. Dana, in his "Mineralogy:"

Sulphur.—Native sulphur is found, but seldom in the lead region; its presence is usually due to the decomposition of iron pyrites. It is usually found in a pulverulent form. Some pieces weighing as much as an ounce were seen in a cabinet at Hazel Green, which are said to have been obtained from a small sheet in some of the Buncome mines. It is said to be not uncommon in this vicinity. Other localities where it is found are Mineral Point and the Crow Branch diggings.

Bornite.—Variegated or purple copper ore. Composition—Copper, 62.5; iron, 13.8; sulphur, 23.7. This is quite a rare mineral. A few pieces have been found in the copper diggings near Mineral Point; it has never been found here crystallized, but always massive and in small pieces.

Galenite.—Composition—Lead, 86.6; sulphur, 13.4. This is the only ore of lead found in sufficient quantities to be of economic value. It is universally known in the lead region as "mineral." It frequently occurs in distinct crystals, either as a cube or some modification of it. Octahedral crystals are quite rare, but are occasionally found, especially in the carbonaceous shale of the southern part of the region. Usually, however, galenite occurs massive, with a very distinct cleavage. Freshly broken surfaces have always a bright steel color, which speedily tarnishes on exposure to the air.

Sphalerite.—Blende or black-jack. Composition—Zinc, 67; sulphur, 33. This is one of the most abundant minerals in the lead region, besides being of great economic value as an ore of zinc. It is almost invariably found as an associate vein-mineral in the horizontal deposits of lead ore. It is usually found massive and compact, of a dark-brown or black color, due to a small portion of iron contained in it, and more or less mixed with gelanite. The lead region has never afforded a perfect crystal of blende, although many specimens are found with small and imperfect crystalline faces. The fractured surfaces of such specimens usually have a resinous luster.

Pyrite.—Composition—Iron, 46.7; sulphur, 53.3. This is the most common vein-mineral found in the mines. It is universally met with in veins, lodes or other deposits of ore, and in many cases impregnates the rock when all other minerals are absent. In crevices it frequently appears to have been the first mineral deposited. It is usually found massive, although handsome crystallized specimens are frequently obtained from the mines. In crystals it usually assumes some modification of the cube, the octahedron being quite frequent. It also occurs in radiated and reniform masses. It has never yet been considered of any economic value in the lead region, and as it is so much mixed with rock it is doubtful if it could be profitably separated, except by the natural process of disintegration, to which some varieties are liable when exposed to the air. The Crow Branch diggings and the Linden mines afford large quantities and good specimens of this mineral.

Marcasite.—Composition—Iron, 46.7; sulphur 53.3, or same as pyrite. The difference between this and the preceding is but slight, and chiefly due to crystalline structure; the former belonging to the mono-metric and the latter to the trimetric system. It is somewhat lighter colored than pyrite, and decomposes more readily in the air. It is quite a common vein mineral, and occurs in globular and cockcomb shapes. It is abundant in the New Diggings district. It is difficult to preserve specimens of this mineral, longer than a few months.

Chalcopyrite.—Composition—Copper, 34.6; iron, 30.5; sulphur, 34.9. This is the principal ore of copper in the lead regions, and is most abundantly found in the vicinity of Mineral Point. It usually occurs massive, frequently mixed with pyrite; small and indistinct crystals are occasionally found.

Hematite.—Composition—Iron, 70; oxygen 30. Impure arenaceous varieties of this mineral frequently occur, nowhere, however, sufficiently rich or abundant to be of any economic value. It seems to be chiefly due to the decomposition of pyrite, and is most common as the ferruginous sandstone concretions in the upper beds of the St. Peters. It is also frequently found as ocher, with other vein-minerals, especially in the flat openings.

Oxide of Manganese.—A substance consisting of manganese with a little oxide of iron, zinc, and traces of magnesia, according to an analysis of Dr. Bode, of Milwaukee, is found in crevices in the Trenton limestone, in some diggings situated on Section 11, Town 4, Range 1 east. The mineral is as light as cork; color brownish-black, sub-metallic luster and streaks; soils readily, and is infusible. It is very soft, and does not occur crystallized. It has a structure in thin parallel layers, resembling wood.

Calamine.—Composition—Silica, 25.0; oxide of zinc, 67.5; water, 7.5. This mineral is of very rare occurrence in the lead region. It is found in small, drusy crystals; coating, Smithsonite. The crystals are very brittle, colorless, and have a vitreous luster. It is found near Mineral Point.

Barite.—Composition—Sulphuric acid, 34.33; baryta, 65.67. It occurs usually white and massive, but sometimes in lamellar and crested forms. The only place where it was found in distinct crystals, was in the railroad cut at Scales Mound, where it occurs in small cavities, as small but very perfect transparent crystals, associated with dolomite and pyrite. It is not a very abundant mineral, but is found in several of the mining districts, especially Dodgeville and Mineral Point.

The following is an analysis by Mr. E. T. Sweet, of a specimen from the southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 5, Range 3 east, in Van Matre's survey:

Silica.....	2.24
Alumina.....	.88
Sesquioxide of iron.....	.77
Water.....	Trace
Barite, sulphate.....	95.27
Lime, sulphate.....	1.30
	<hr/>
	100.41

Anglesite.—Composition—Sulphuric acid, 26.4; oxide of lead, 73.6. Traces of this mineral are reported as occurring in some of the mining districts, but no specimens have as yet been obtained. It probably originates from the decomposition of galenite.

Calcite.—Composition—Carbonic acid, 44; lime, 56. This is a vein-mineral, common to all the deposits of ore, whether in crevices or openings. It occurs crystallized in modified rhombohedrons and scalinohedrons. The variety known as Dog-tooth-spar is a very frequent form, especially in the Shullsburg and Linden districts, which affords very handsome cabinet specimens. The Mineral Point district affords handsome rhombohedrons, and the Linden mine affords handsome twin crystals of calcite set in sphalerite (blende). It also occurs there, rarely, as a pseudomorph, after marcasite, and has then a radiate or divergent form.

Dolomite.—Bitter spar or brown spar. Composition—Carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, in slightly varying, but nearly equal, proportions. It occurs occasionally in small rhombohedral crystals in cavities of the Galena limestone. The best locality for obtaining cabinet specimens is in the railroad cut at Scales Mound.

Smithsonite.—Often improperly called calimine. Composition—Carbonic acid, 35.18; oxide of zinc, 64.81. This mineral, commonly known as drybone, is one of the two ores of zinc found in the lead region. It is found most extensively in the central and northern parts, and usually in connection with blende. It crystallizes in rhombohedral forms; such specimens are, however, rare. It usually occurs massive, having a structure similar to partially decayed bone, from which it derives its common name.

Pseudomorphs, of Smithsonite, after calcite, are sometimes formed. They occur as rhombohedrons, and in the various irregular shapes in which calcite occurs in the lead region. Perfect crystals, in which the transformation from calcite to Smithsonite is complete, are very rare. It is much more common to find skeleton crystals, or those which have been formed by the deposition of a smooth, light-colored shell of Smithsonite, about a sixteenth of an inch thick, over all the exposed surface of the calcite, followed by a gradual removal of the crystal contained within the shell. The space within the shell is sometimes partially filled with Smithsonite, and frequently planes of the original crystal. Pseudomorphs are also found in which the imperfect crystallization of sphalerite is very evident. Smithsonite is also found covering crystals of galenite, which are undecomposed.

Cerussite.—Composition—Carbonic acid, 16.5; oxide of lead, 83.5. Cerussite is occasionally found in small pieces, but never in sufficient quantities to form an object of mining. It occurs in irregular rounded pieces of a yellowish color, exhibiting no crystalline structure. It has been found near Mineral Point, and in former years quite frequently at the diggings near Blue Mounds. Cerussite is found in small irregular translucent crystals of a white or light-yellow color, in the mine of Messrs. Poad, Barrack & Tredinnick, near Linden. The specimens were large, cubic crystals of galenite, coated with pyrite, the crystals of cerussite being formed in both of these minerals. The specimens indicate that the crystals of pyrite had been formed, and many of them broken before the formation of the cerussite.

Hydrozincite.—Composition—Carbonic acid, 13.6; oxide of zinc, 75.3; water, 11.1. This is a mineral of rare occurrence in the lead region. It is found at Linden and Mineral Point as a white, finely crystalline, fibrous incrustation on Smithsonite.

Malachite.—Composition—Carbonic acid, 19.9; protoxide of copper, 71.9; water, 8.2. It is occasionally found in small seams, mixed with other ores of copper in the Mineral Point copper mines. Crystals or good cabinet specimens do not occur.

Azurite.—Composition—Carbonic acid, 25.6; protoxide of copper, 69.2; water, 5.2. It occurs similar to malachite, massive and in seams, associated with chalcopyrite. The Mineral Point mines afford very beautiful cabinet specimens of small rhombohedral crystals of dark-blue color.

Visitors in the lead region will constantly hear the terms "brown rock," "glass rock," "pipe-clay opening," etc., used by the miners to designate the different strata in which they work. This would be an advantageous system were it not that the several names are applied to widely different strata by persons in the several districts. The term "glass rock," for instance, is indiscriminately applied to all the strata in the buff, blue and Galena limestones. The following section is given as a general guide in understanding the relative position and thickness of the strata and openings, to which reference will occasionally be made in the subsequent pages. The section, however, will not be found of universal application, but merely shows the strata as their position is now understood by the most intelligent and systematic miners.

In practice, the most reliable plan for determining the geological position of an ore bed or mine, is to find the out-crop of some well-defined horizon in the vicinity, and ascertain the distance of the bed or mine above or below it, after making due allowance for the dip.

There are numerous openings occurring in all upper and middle beds of the Galena limestone, none of which appear to be found regularly in all the districts. The section is, therefore, confined to the more persistent openings of the lower beds :

GALENA LIMESTONE.	
Green rock.....	4 feet.
Green rock opening.....	8 feet.
Green rock.....	12 feet.
Brown rock.....	12 feet.
Brown rock opening.....	5 feet.
Brown rock.....	8 feet.

BUFF AND BLUE LIMESTONE.	
Upper pipe-clay opening.....	5 feet.
Glass rock (blue limestone).....	25 feet.
Glass rock opening.....	6 feet.
Buff limestone.....	12 feet.
Lower pipe-clay opening.....	8 feet.
Buff limestone.....	10 feet.
St. Peters sandstone.....	... feet.

HISTORY AND CHARACTER OF THE MINES.

The history of the mining interest of this region is essentially a history of the region itself. The following reliable and detailed report of mines was made by Mr. Strong in 1877. Such new mines as have since then been opened are named further on in this work :

BEETOWN DISTRICT.

This is the most westerly district in which any productive mines have been worked. In former years they were very productive, but have gradually become less so. There are several sub-districts, of which the principal ones are Beetown, Nip-and-Tuck, Muscalunge and Hackett's. The diggings in the immediate vicinity of Beetown are situated north and east of the village, chiefly in Sections 20 and 29, of Township 4, Range 4 west. There are here, on the ridge, about a dozen principal old ranges, all nearly parallel, and bearing a few degrees north of west. They vary from half a mile to a mile and a half in length, some of them extending easterly to the Grant Diggings. There are no large organized companies at work in them, the principal product being by individual parties in small lots.

Lead ore is usually found in this district in two principal openings, known as the "Twelve-foot Opening" and the "Sixty-five-foot Opening." The first is named from the height of the opening, which usually averages about twelve feet. The second derives its name from sixty-five feet of unproductive rock which separates it from the first. The following parties are now, or have recently been, mining near Beetown :

Brown Bros. & Birch.—These diggings are situated in the Hull Hollow, about three-quarters of a mile south of the village. They were discovered in 1860, by Walters and Roberts, and were first worked in the twelve-foot opening. There are three parallel east-and-west ranges, situated about nine feet apart. They produced lead ore, which is found in flat openings, four and one-half feet high and four and one-half feet wide, lying about seventy feet above the sixty-five-foot opening. The ore has been traced by a level three hundred feet west from the discovery shaft. The depth at the working-shaft is sixty feet; the greatest depth in the ridge will be one hundred and sixty feet. Work was commenced in the winter of 1875-76, since which time the product has been 35,000 pounds. The prospects are considered good.

Wilcox Diggings.—North half of the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 4, Range 4 west. This ground has been recently bought by Messrs. Henry, Ross, Gundry and Toay, of Mineral Point, by whom it is now operated, under the name of the Beetown Mine. Work was commenced here by Mr. Wilcox in 1868. A level has been run in the ground 500 feet, underlying a flat sheet of blende or Smithsonite, which is, in places, 36 inches thick. The sheet

has been found to extend eighty feet north and south, and one hundred and thirty feet east and west; its extreme limits are not yet known. On its south side, some copper ore has been found. The sheet lies in the upper pipe-clay opening. About twenty-two feet above the sheet of zinc ores, is one of Smithsonite and lead ore, one hundred and fifty feet wide, whose length is unknown. It lies in flat and pitching sheets, in the green-rock opening. The ground has produced lead ore to the value of \$3,500; also, forty-five tons of Smithsonite and one hundred and seventy-five tons of blende.

Josiah Crossley & Co. produced about eight thousand pounds of lead ore in the operations of one month.

Crossley & Bass.—Situated south of the preceding. Work was carried on for six months, and stopped by the owner of the land. Twenty thousand pounds of lead ore were produced.

Wilcox & Sons.—These parties have been working about a month in a new east-and-west range. The prospect is considered good.

Pigeon Diggings.—They are situated in the north half of Section 20, Township 4, Range 3 west, and consist of several east-and-west ranges, in which the ore is found in flat openings in the "Brown Rock" division of the Galena limestone. The ground is owned by Messrs. Barber, Dewey & Cox. There are about fifty men employed here, mining chiefly in the old workings at a depth of from thirty to fifty feet below the surface. The annual product of the Pigeon Diggings is about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of lead ore. Mining is chiefly confined to the winter season. During the last year a sheet of Smithsonite was discovered on the southeast quarter of Section 19, which has produced sixty tons.

Hackett's Diggings.—These mines are situated on Section 17, Township 4, Range 4 west. They have been idle for several years. Work has recently been resumed on them by the following parties: Hutchcroft & Pigg, and Whitehead & Co. They have now good paying mines in the sixty-five-foot opening. The annual product is about thirty thousand pounds.

Nip-and-Tuck Diggings.—Situated on the south half of Section 25, Township 4, Range 5 west. They consist of several east-and-west ranges crossed by north-and-south ranges. Very little mining is now done here. The parties are Sillick & Co. and Roberts & Co. The annual product is about twenty thousand pounds.

Muscalunge Diggings.—Situated on Section 26, Township 4, Range 5 west. There are here numerous east-and-west ranges, from a quarter to a half a mile in length, lying near Rattlesnake Creek. More activity is displayed here in mining operations than anywhere else in the district, about half of the ore smelted in the Beetown furnace being obtained here. In addition to the east-and-west ranges already mentioned, there are a great number of small parallel crevices running nearly east and west, and crossed by various quartering ores, forming a perfect network of veins and crevices. The following parties are operating in this vicinity:

Graham Mining Company.—This is a Milwaukee mining company who own and work a large tract of ground comprising the west half of Section 26. The workings are all in the sixty-five-foot opening. The following section of the Dewey & Maiden shaft is given, which shows the position of strata from the top of the ridge downward:

Soil and clay.....	15 feet.
Galena limestone.....	38 feet.
Tough light rock, hard and flinty.....	2 feet.
Openings from five to twelve feet high.....	12 feet.
Hard rock with layers of flint.....	65 feet.
Opening (workings).....	13 feet.
Galena limestone to top of Trenton.....	35 feet.
Total thickness.....	180 feet.

The two openings are seen here to be separated by sixty-five feet of intervening barren rock. The ground is drained by a level about three-quarters of a mile long, run on the random of the lower opening at an expense of \$20,000. It empties into one of the adjacent branches of Rattlesnake Creek. It could easily be drained to the top of the blue limestone by a level in

the horizon of the pipe-clay opening. A convenience in hoisting was noticed here which might profitably be adopted in other portions of the lead region. A six-inch hole had been drilled from the surface to one of the drifts for purposes of ventilation. An artesian well-bucket was then put on, and all small stuff and wash dirt was removed through the hole, thus saving a long and unnecessary transportation underground to the main shaft. The company has worked continuously here for many years. The ground has been very productive; it produced in one year 1,300,000 pounds. Its average annual production for the last nine years is estimated at 300,000 pounds of lead ore.

James Thomas & Co.—This company has been working here for the last fifteen years. The ore is found on the east-and-west range in the sixty-five-foot opening. The diggings are dry, and from 150 to 160 feet deep. The average production is 150,000 pounds of lead ore per annum. The ground is owned by Mr. Dewey.

Hutchcroft & Thomas.—Situated four hundred and fifty feet south of the preceding, and connected with them underground. They are in the same opening as the preceding, and have been worked continuously for many years. During the last year, they have been idle, having been sold by the parties who operated them. When worked, their annual product was 150,000 pounds.

Hutchinson, Dewey & Co.—Situated on the southeast quarter of Section 26, east of James Thomas & Co., and in the same range and opening. This party has been working here since 1869, and has now a very good prospect. The average depth below the surface is one hundred and sixty feet. In some cases, it is one hundred and eighty feet. They are connected with the Adkinson Diggings by a quartering range. They have produced about 30,000 pounds in the last three years.

Adkinson Diggings.—Situated a short distance east of the preceding, and connected with it. Access is gained to these diggings through a level about a quarter of a mile long, emptying into the valley of Rattlesnake Creek. The level was run on a northeast crevice, which contained a large amount of ore, and was frequently intercepted with east-and-west crevices. These diggings have been worked continuously during the last twenty years. During the last fifteen years, the annual product has been 150,000 pounds of lead ore.

Showalter & Payten.—Situated a quarter of a mile southeast of the preceding, and near the south line of the Dewey land. These parties commenced two years since, and are now working an east-and-west range in the sixty-five-foot opening. During the last two years, the product has been 70,000 pounds.

Arthur & Co.—Situated two hundred feet south of the preceding, on Mr. Arthur's land. This is a new east-and-west range discovered in the spring of 1876. A shaft has been sunk ninety feet to the sixty-five-foot opening, and a small amount of ore produced. The appearances in this new range are quite encouraging.

Ritter & Bock.—Northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 4, Range 5 west; situated on land owned by Mr. Ritter. This is a new east-and-west range, discovered in the summer of 1875. It is worked in the sixty-five-foot level. It is regarded as a good prospect, and has already produced 20,000 pounds.

Loomis & Co.—Situated on the land of the Graham Mining Company, in the southern part. This is also a new east-and-west range, discovered in August, 1876. It has produced about 12,000 pounds. The mine is now in a condition to yield 1,000 pounds per day. The lead ore in the Muscalunge mines occurs in direct contact with the wall rock, usually in vertical sheets, and without any of the associate vein minerals which are usually found in the other mining districts.

POTOSI DISTRICT.

Mining operations here are chiefly confined to the winter season. The old ranges of the Potosi Diggings are included in Sections 33 and 34, Township 3, Range 3 west. Their general course is about north, 70° west, although some bear a few degrees more to the west, and some a few more to the north. They numbered about thirty in all, which were considered as separate

and distinct ranges; and, in addition, there were many smaller crevices, not sufficiently important to constitute ranges by themselves. Among the more important were the Long, Wooley, Gillet, Gilmore, Smith, Polkinghorn and Barbara, some of which were over a mile in length. The productive portion of these ranges is confined to the middle and lower portions of the Galena limestone, none of the crevices having as yet proved as low as the brown rock; the ore is usually found in sheets of varying thickness.

Considerable irregularity exists in the formation of many of the crevices in the Potosi district, by which they seem to split up in the lower beds of the limestone, forming key rocks and divergent crevices. An instance in point was seen in the diggings of Mr. Meredith, in the northeast quarter of Section 33, about three hundred feet south of the old Wooley range, on the summit of the ridge. A shaft was sunk in the main crevice, which continued without change for sixty feet from the surface. At this point a hard key rock, as it is called, was encountered, on which the crevice and ore sheets divided, one part continuing vertical and the other slanting downward at an angle of about forty-five degrees, for a distance of thirty feet. Here a very hard and smooth floor was found, on which the sheet was followed out by drifting for a distance of 130 feet, without reaching the end. No appearance of openings was observed. These diggings were struck about six years ago (1870), and have produced since then about four hundred and twenty thousand pounds.

Rockville Diggings.—There are here a number of east-and-west ranges with flat openings, which have been worked with but little interruption since 1840, and now furnish employment to about twenty miners. Mining is chiefly confined to the winter season. The following parties are now operating here:

Phillips & Walker.—Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 3, Range 3 west. These parties are working a new east-and-west range, discovered by them in the summer of 1874. The ore is found at a depth of about one hundred feet below the surface, in flat openings from fifty to sixty feet wide, whose length has not yet been ascertained. They have, however, been worked to a distance of 300 feet. The lead ore is found in what is known here as the second opening, which lies about thirty feet above the upper surface of the blue limestone. Their annual product is 30,000 pounds.

Dilger Mines.—Northwest quarter of northwest quarter of Section 24. This is a new range, discovered in January, 1876. The works are as yet confined to the first opening, which is here thirty feet above the second. It has produced, during the past year, 40,000 pounds.

Hayward Range.—Southwest quarter of Section 13. This range has been worked continuously every winter since its discovery in 1841, and has yielded in all between four and five million pounds. It is now worked by Messrs. Jackson & Calloway, in the second opening, which is here from thirty to forty feet wide. It produces about one hundred thousand pounds per annum.

Warfield Range.—Southwest quarter of Section 13. This range has been worked every winter during the last thirty years, and has produced about two million pounds. It is now worked by Messrs. White & Dunn, in the second opening, which is here from thirty to forty feet wide. Its annual product is about one hundred thousand pounds.

Curnow and Pillow Range.—Southwest quarter of Section 13. This range has not been idle during the last thirty years, and is still productive. During the last fifteen years the range has produced over 100,000 pounds per annum. Messrs. Nichols & Stevens are now mining in it, and producing 20,000 pounds per annum.

Emery & Davis Level.—Northwest quarter of northwest quarter of Section 24. The level was commenced in 1852, and is now 600 feet long, and drains the ground in its vicinity nearly as low as the second opening. Its cost was about \$20,000. The excavations here were of the nature of a quarry, several flat sheets of lead ore being found inter-stratified with the Galena limestone. While the level was in operation, the annual product was about 100,000 pounds. The level drains the Langstaff and Willey ranges, which were discovered about thirty years ago, and have been worked continuously ever since. Most of the lead ore is obtained from the first

opening. The annual product is 50,000 pounds. These ranges have been worked to the present water level, leaving sheets of ore from twelve to eighteen inches thick, going down. The level should be run a few rods further to connect with a north-and-south crevice; it would then probably drain all the ranges much deeper.

Stone & Bryhon.—Situated near the northwest corner of Section 1, Town 3, Range 3 west, on land owned by Mr. Stone, about three miles north of the village of Rockville. The works are in the first opening, which is from eight to ten feet wide. They have been worked in the winter season during the last four years, producing annually between 30,000 and 40,000 pounds. They were formerly worked by Mr. Grusham, and were more productive. The mines are dry.

Griswold Diggings.—Situated about a quarter of a mile south of the preceding. These are dry diggings, worked in the first opening, which is here about six feet high and from ten to thirty feet wide. They have been worked continuously during the last seven years, producing about 65,000 pounds per annum.

Henry Gillilan's Diggings.—These diggings are situated about three miles southeast of Rockville, on the Platte River. They are dry diggings, and have been worked during the last four years in the first opening, which is here thirty feet wide and about six feet high. The annual product is 25,000 pounds.

British Hollow Diggings.—But little mining is now done in these mines. The following parties are now mining here:

J. Alderson's Diggings.—Northwest quarter of Section 26, Town 3, Range 3 west. They are situated on the Craig range, in the village of British Holland. This range was worked by a Cincinnati company for three years; they abandoned it two years ago. This company produced about 3,000,000 pounds during the time of their operation. Mr. Alderson commenced mining here again in July, 1876, with a steam pump, and has sunk four shafts. The workings are about 120 feet deep in the second opening, and in the third, which is about twenty-five feet below the second. The mine has not produced much yet, as the time has been mostly consumed in preliminary operations.

Peak & Blair.—Northwest quarter of Section 26. These parties have also been working in the Craig range during the past summer (1876). They have a flat sheet of lead ore about five inches thick in the first opening, which here averages twenty feet in width. This range has been worked during the last forty years. The product of the present parties has been about 20,000 pounds.

Dutch Hollow Diggings.—They are situated on the north half of Section 36, Township 3, Range 3 west, about two and a half miles east of Potosi. The following parties are now operating here:

Dutch Hollow Level Company.—Mining operations have been carried on here continuously for the last six years, excavating a level on or near the upper surface of the blue limestone. The level is now about a half a mile long, and it is expected to reach the main shaft in about a month. When completed, the level will unwater all the Galena limestone above it, which is here about one hundred feet thick. It is expected to unwater the Kendall, and many other old ranges in the vicinity, as deep as the third opening. The level is not producing much now. During the year 1872, it produced 60,000 pounds.

Rup & Son.—Northeast quarter of Section 35. This party has been working during the last six months in a part of the Zug range. The ore is found in the first opening, which is here about fifteen feet wide. The production has been 150,000 pounds.

Zug Diggings.—An east-and-west range, being same range and opening as preceding. Mined, at depth of 75 feet, 150,000 pounds.

Langstaff & Gillan.—Situated three-quarters of a mile northeast of the preceding, in the creek in Section 25. The lead ore is found here in a flat sheet in the first opening, near the water level and about thirty feet below the surface. Three men have been working here twelve months, and have produced 60,000 pounds. The production of the Potosi district, including Rockville, British Hollow and Dutch Hollow, could not be definitely ascertained, as very little

record has been kept of it. It is estimated at 80,000 pounds per annum. Mining in this district is generally abandoned in summer for farming, and resumed again in the winter, in the lack of other employment. In this way a large number of men are at work in the winter, each raising a small amount by prospecting, which forms in the aggregate the total product of the district.

FAIRPLAY DISTRICT.

The only mines in this vicinity, which have recently produced anything, are those of Black & Co., on the northeast quarter of Section 24, Township 1, Range 2 west, and those of Williams & Co., near the center of Section 19, Township 1, Range 1 west.

Black & Co.—This property, which comprises in all about two hundred and forty acres, is owned by Messrs. Joseph and Thomas Sparks. It has been known to be rich ground for many years, and to contain, besides the ore, an immense amount of water, which was the chief obstacle to be overcome. Previous to the operations of Mr. Black, it had been attempted by three separate parties, at as many different times, but always with more or less loss. Mr. Black commenced work on it, in 1871, by means of pumping, and continued to add pumps, engines and pumping machinery at intervals. At the time the mine was visited (June, 1874), there were in operation two steam pumps, and two large lift pumps, together with three boilers and two engines, one of them about thirty-horse power. The company then contemplated adding a large engine and machinery. It was estimated that about a thousand gallons of water per minute were being pumped from the mine, and, when the lower opening is reached, which is thought to be about fifteen feet deeper, it will become necessary to pump about fifteen hundred gallons per minute.

The mine is in the upper beds of the Galena limestone, which is here present in its full thickness, and, indeed, the first few feet of the shafts are sunk through the lowest bed of the Cincinnati group, as may be seen from the yellow clay with the characteristic shells, in any of the shallow prospecting holes in the vicinity.

The following section of the strata penetrated in sinking the pump-shaft, will give a correct idea of the formations here represented:

CINCINNATI GROUP.		Feet.	Inches.
Soil and clay bed.....	20	...	...
Pipe-clay .....	...	10	...
Bed of black clay.....	...	4	...
Shaly layers.....	...	10	...
GALENA LIMESTONE.		Feet.	Inches.
Galena limestone, in thin layers.....	4	...	...
Galena limestone cap, in layers four feet thick, gradually increasing in thickness to the bottom.....	30	...	...
Opening, containing ore.....	30	...	...
Total depth of shaft.....	86	...	...

The course of the vein is nearly east and west, and five shafts have been sunk upon it, the deepest of which has reached a point one hundred and five feet below the surface. The opening now presents the appearance of a series of large rooms or caves, from fifteen to twenty feet wide, and about fifteen feet high, for a distance of six hundred feet. The vein was crossed in several places by bars of hard rock, one of which was sixty-five feet in thickness. The bars always caused a decrease in the size of the opening, and sometimes nearly cut off the vein. In other places, the opening contracted in width, in which case the ore usually occurred in a solid sheet, sometimes as much as seven feet thick by seven and a half feet high. In the caves or larger parts of the opening, the ore was found in large masses, weighing sometimes several thousand pounds. Two large masses were found which weighed respectively fifty thousand and twenty-seven thousand pounds. With the ore large masses of rock were found mixed with loose dirt and a fine, dark clay.

The sides of the opening were much washed and worn by water, showing a very regular stratification, with no appearance whatever of faults or dislocations. Each of the caves in the opening had a chimney going down, apparently to a second opening, which has never yet been proved or worked.

The upper part of the opening was sometimes filled with a large key-rock, having a crevice in each side of it. Sometimes, however, the key-rock was replaced by a flat cap-rock containing crevices.

The appearance of these caverns, as we passed through them, was a sight not soon to be forgotten. On the floor lay great masses of rock which had fallen from above, with clay, continually moistened from the dripping walls and arching roof, and, here and there, the feeble light revealed rich masses of glittering ore.

Williams & Co.—This mining property is situated about three-quarters of a mile northeast of Black's Mine, and was operated by the proprietors, Messrs. Thomas and Jeremiah Williams and Mr. O'Connor. The water in this ground is not nearly so abundant as in other mines. It is easily removed with a common lift-pump, worked with a ten-horse-power engine; the amount seldom exceeds 250 gallons per minute. Mining has been confined to the upper half of the Galena limestone. The lower clay beds of the Cincinnati group are also found here, but there is not so great a thickness of them as at Black's Mine. The pump-shaft commences at the top of the Galena limestone, and is sunk to a depth of 106 feet, at which point the top of the second opening is found, after passing through the first opening, which is situated at a depth of forty-seven feet from the surface, and is probably identical with the first opening at Black's Mine, which it much resembles in its general appearance. The first opening here consists of a series of large caves or enlargements of the crevice, with chimneys going down to the second opening.

The ore was found in masses, mixed with clay and large pieces of stone, which had apparently fallen from the roof or cap. The lead ore, from its greater specific gravity, usually occupies the lower part or floor of the opening. The course of the range is very nearly east and west, but bears a little north on its western end.

The length of drifts in the top opening amounts to about nine hundred feet. It is about worked out at the western end, but still continues good at the east. Several masses of lead ore were found in this opening weighing from fourteen to fifteen thousand pounds. A singular formation of ore was found in the top opening. The mine was discovered and opened in February, 1872, and since then has probably been the most productive and remunerative mine in the district, on account of the comparatively small amount of water to contend with and the large amount of lead ores obtained, which has been estimated at two and a half million pounds. Work was suspended on this mine in the fall of 1875, and has not since been resumed.

Fairplay Level Co.—A company consisting of Messrs. Merry, Olinger, Rewell, Pier and Natte, having formed a stock company, with a capital of \$50,000, have been engaged during the last eight years in running a level on land owned by George Siddell & Co. This level is commenced on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 1, Range 2 west, about three-quarters of a mile below the village of Fairplay. It has been run eastward a distance of 2,200 feet, and thence south 70 feet, and has cost about \$30,000.

One "shift" of three men is the usual number employed, and it is not expected that the level will be completed for many years. Its greatest depth below the surface is 140 feet, and forty-eight feet below the natural water level; one mile farther east it will drain about sixty feet below the present water level.

This level will unwater the whole of Section 25, and will cut the following ranges in the third opening: The Crabtree, Thompson, Engine, Carus, Bruce, Lost range, Franklin, Seward and Cave range. The openings in these ranges are vertical; they were formerly worked and abandoned with lead ore in them going below the water. When these ranges are unwatered they will undoubtedly be very productive.

In the vicinity of Fairplay, about fifty men find employment in mining during the winter; in summer the mines are idle. The greater part of the lead ore raised in this district comes from the mines south of the village, and, exclusive of the two large mines previously described, has not exceeded 50,000 pounds per annum for the last six years.

HAZEL GREEN DISTRICT.

The Hazel Green District exhibits considerable activity at present in mining operations, and the reports of smelters in this vicinity show that a large amount of ore is raised here. During the years 1872 and 1873, miners were attracted to other localities by the prospect of higher wages, which caused a temporary decrease in the production of lead ore; the mines, however, remained unimpaired. The miners have now returned, and the mines have regained their normal productive condition.

The most remunerative and continuously productive portion of the district is the property of the Hazel Green Mining Company, otherwise known as Crawford, Mills & Co. It is situated on the northwest quarter of Section 30, part of the southwest quarter of Section 30, part of the northeast quarter of Section 30, part of the southeast quarter of Section 19, the southwest quarter of Section 19, the northwest quarter of Section 19, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, all in Township 1, Range 1 east; also, the northeast quarter of Section 24, and the east half of the east half of Section 25, Township 1, Range 1 west, comprising in all 1,106 acres, on which over four hundred and fifty distinct mineral veins have been discovered and worked.

During the early days of mining these grounds were worked from the surface as deep as was then possible, which was only about thirty-five feet, when they had to be abandoned. Pumping was tried on some of the larger bodies of ore, but as a general thing was found to be too expensive to be very remunerative, on account of the vast amount of water which the ground contained. In the year 1862, Crawford, Mills & Co. commenced their level from a point on the Hard-Scrabble Branch, and have been working it continuously ever since. Its total completed length is now about four thousand feet.

It is a feature of this ground that it is traversed by several bars or belts of ground which are very hard and impervious to water. As soon as the level is driven through one of them, it unwaters the ground in all directions to the next bar.

Some time in the year 1871, one of those bars was reached which was so hard that blasting with powder made but little impression on it. As an experiment, nitro-glycerine was tried and gave the greatest satisfaction, so much, indeed, that a factory has been established here, and it is gradually being introduced into the mines. It is at present used in Dubuque, Galena, New Diggings and several other places. It was at first regarded with some dislike and distrust by the miners, but this prejudice is fast being overcome, and nitro-glycerine, or some of its compounds, will probably supplant gunpowder in the mines at no distant day. The factory at Hazel Green produced, during the first three years, about 3,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine, and the demand is steadily increasing.

On account of the position of the bars, it was found necessary to make three branches to the level, one of which is now completed and is gradually draining the western part of the ground. The northern branch, when completed, will undoubtedly unwater the rest of the ground.

This level is an evidence of what can be done by scientific mining, when carried on persistently and systematically, with sufficient capital, applied with foresight and sagacity. It has cost the company twelve years of time, and about \$100,000. Its results are, that it has already repaid the outlay of capital by the ore raised from the ground unwatered by it, which would otherwise have been inaccessible. When completed, it will unwater the ground 135 feet below the natural water level on the ridge. It furnishes employment to about eighty miners during the mining season.

Quite a large and clear stream of water is discharged from the mouth of the level, and is at present used to operate a furnace and three wash-places. The ore in the Hazel Green mines is

usually found in sheets; this is its characteristic mode of occurrence. The ranges are approximately east and west, or north and south, the former being the most productive. Ore is also sometimes found in large bunches or pockets, containing sometimes several thousand pounds, and occasionally in openings. The pockets are often lined with large and very regular cubes, affording handsome cabinet specimens. The total production since the discovery of these mines, has been carefully computed from the smelter's accounts at about 126,000,000 pounds. Their present product is about 800,000 pounds per annum.

Mining in this vicinity is confined to the upper half of the Galena limestone, which is here present in its entire thickness, the clay of the lower beds of the Cincinnati group being found near the village, on the road to Galena. A section of the strata from the top of the ridge to the level would present approximately the following features:

Soil and flints.....	15 feet.
Galena limestone.....	90 feet.
Shales or thin layers of limestone.....	10 feet.
First clay opening.....	10 feet.
Second clay opening.....	20 feet.
Flint opening to floor of level.....	20 feet.
Total thickness.....	165 feet.

The following are the parties who are now engaged in mining on the company's land, or have been during the course of the present survey:

Richard Eustice & Co.—These parties were working in a new locality, and had, at the time they were visited, one of the handsomest displays of ore ever seen in the grounds. The bottom of the shaft had penetrated an opening filled with soft earth. The sides of the opening were lined with a body of ore which presented an unbroken mass of cubic crystals of various sizes, some of them being as much as six inches on a side, and of very perfect shape, affording very handsome cabinet specimens. There were not less than 10,000 pounds of lead ore in sight, in a place about ten feet long. This body of ore is known to continue several feet deeper to the drift below. These diggings were worked until the fall of 1875, and produced 120,000 pounds.

Rowe & Rowe.—This is a new range, and was discovered in March, 1874. It is an east-and-west sheet, in which the ore occurs in a crevice three or four inches wide, at a depth of about sixty feet below the surface, and about thirty-five feet above the flint opening. Work was suspended here in September, 1876. The total amount produced to that time was 50,000 pounds.

Richard Eustice's Diggings.—Are situated on the Phelps range; shafts are ninety feet deep, down to the clay openings. Length of drifts about 150 feet. The ore here occurs in a sheet about an inch thick. The diggings were worked from June, 1872, to June, 1875, and produced about 40,000 pounds. Near these diggings, and about ten feet deeper, is an east-and-west sheet dipping to the north, carrying bunches of blende, which affords quite handsome crystals.

Manwaring and Madison Range.—This is an east-and-west range, and is sometimes known as the Hinch Range, from the name of a party who formerly worked it, and by whom it was abandoned in 1858. Since the level has been run, the water has fallen about fifty feet in this ground, and in December, 1873, work was resumed on it by Crawford, Mills & Co., since which time it has produced 40,000 pounds of lead ore. The shaft is down about fifty-five feet, or within six feet of the flint opening. Work was suspended on it in June, 1875.

John Edwards' Diggings.—Situated a short distance further west on the same range, a flat sheet of blende is found here in the second opening, at a depth of eighty feet below the surface. The order of deposition here is: 1st, pyrite; 2d, galenite; 3d, blende. During the winter of 1875-76, the product was blende, ten tons; lead ore, 1,400 pounds.

Bull Pump Range.—This range was worked by Jackson & Co. during the years 1873-74-75, producing 90,000 pounds. Work was suspended here in the fall of 1875.

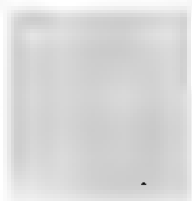
Bininger Range.—This range has been worked at intervals since May, 1874. It is now worked by Stephens, Mankivel & Rowe; four men are employed, working with a horse pump in the second opening. During the present year the product has been 30,000 pounds.



J. W. Blewstone.

(DECEASED)

WHITE OAK SPRINGS.



Big Pump Range.—This range has been worked since October 1, 1876, by Richard Eustice & Co. A small amount of ore has been produced from the first opening.

McCoy Water-wheel Range.—Work was re-commenced here about August 1, 1876, by Rowe & Son, in the first opening.

Oates & Eustice.—This party has been working during the last year and a half on a range two hundred feet north of the west branch of the level. The lead ore is found in a flat sheet in the second opening. The opening is seven feet high, and averages seven feet in width. The sheet is about one foot thick. The product to the present time has been 150,000 pounds.

Clark's Diggings.—Two men have been working during the last year in the range next north of the McCoy Water-wheel Range. The ore is found as "chunk mineral" in the second opening, which is here six feet wide. The product has been 30,000 pounds.

Trezenza & Son.—Work was commenced by this party, in the fall of 1874, on the Dry-bone range, south of the Badger lot. The works are in the second opening, which is here from ten to twelve feet wide, and contains a flat sheet about five inches thick, of which the upper part consists of lead ore, and the lower of zinc ores. The product has been—zinc ores, twenty tons; lead ore, 20,000 pounds. Very handsome specimens of galenite, coated with cerusite, are obtained here.

W. H. Eustice & Bro.—This party commenced work in the fall of 1875 at Crawford's little pump shaft. They worked in the second opening during the winter of 1875-76, and suspended in the summer on account of water. The prospect is good, and they expect to resume work this winter (1876). Product, 10,000 pounds.

Edwards Estate.—On this land, there are several old ranges, now drained by the level of Crawford, Mills & Co., in which the following mining has been done:

Peter Skinner, in the winters of 1874-75 and 1875-76, produced 100,000 pounds.

Moffat & Co., in the same seasons, produced 80,000 pounds.

Pierce & Trewather, in the same seasons, produced 70,000. Other parties in the same time, in small amounts, 100,000.

In addition to the parties already mentioned, there are, in the winter season, usually about sixty miners at work on the lands of the Hazel Green Mining Company.

The following diggings are in the village of Hazel Green, but not on the lands of the Hazel Green Mining Company: *McBreen & Co.* This is an east-and-west sheet, connected with a quartering one averaging about an inch thick, situated on the land of Dr. McBreen, on the northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 1, Range 1 west. The range was worked in 1844, and the ore taken out to the water level. The water having become much reduced by the Hazel Green Company's level, work was recommenced in 1871, since which time about fifty-five thousand pounds of lead ore have been taken out. The diggings are in the upper beds of the Galena limestone, and not down to any opening.

Torneal's Diggings.—A short distance southwest of the preceding is a range consisting of twenty parallel crevices about twenty-five feet apart, and bearing north 15° east. Work was abandoned on them in 1850, and was recommenced by Mr. Torneal about eight years ago, since which time they have produced 42,000 pounds. Considerable time and labor have been expended in running a cross drift to prove the ground and ascertain the number and position of the crevices. The distance here to water is eighty feet, and the diggings are in the upper beds of the Galena limestone.

Rowe & Vivian.—This was formerly known as the Chizzem range, and is situated on Edward Williams' land, in the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 1, Range 1 west, in the southern part of the village of Hazel Green. It is a north-and-south range, and was worked and abandoned in 1854. Work on it was recommenced by the present parties in November, 1873. Since then it has produced 24,000 pounds. The full thickness of Galena limestone is here present, overlaid by a few feet of clay of the Cincinnati group. The deepest shaft is 106 feet, and the total length of drifts is about 190 feet. Work was suspended here in the spring of 1875.

Williams & Brother.—On Edward Williams' land. This party commenced in the fall of 1875, and are now mining in a range a short distance west of the diggings of Eustice & Co., in the village of Hazel Green. They are working on a vertical sheet, and have produced to the present time 20,000 pounds.

Chandler's Diggings.—These diggings are situated on Mr. Weatherbee's land, and on the Sulphur Lot Range. Work was commenced two years ago, and continued to the present time. The works are in the second opening, which is from six to eight feet wide, and contain a sheet of lead ore from one to two inches thick, and also large, irregular masses which afford handsome specimens. The mine has produced 500,000 pounds, and is now very good.

PLATTEVILLE DISTRICT.

This district embraces the diggings in the immediate vicinity of the village and the Whig and Big Patch Diggings. The geological position is about the middle of the Galena limestone. The mining has been carried on principally by small parties. The annual production aggregates 895,000.

Gillis Range.—This is the longest and largest range in the Whig Diggings, being half a mile in length. A crevice opening was found from thirty to fifty feet below the surface, and is from three to five feet high. Some seven parallel crevices were discovered in 1839. About 5,000,000 pounds have been secured since that time.

The Robbins Range is a short distance north of the Gillis. It was struck in 1840, and produced 500,000 pounds. In 1866, Cronin & Stevens resumed work which had long been suspended, and raised about 300,000 pounds.

Duncan Range, a little way south of the Gillis, has given forth 1,500,000 pounds.

Messersmith Range produces only Smithsonite.

Missouri Range has produced 650,000 pounds, and has an annual product of 5,000.

Dutch Range was discovered in 1840. Some 200,000 pounds have been raised, and the products is about 5,000 annually.

Wilkinson and Cronin Ranges have given 300,000 pounds.

Smith Range produced 200,000 pounds, but is exhausted.

Big Patch Diggings put out 500,000 annually, divided among several parties, of whom Dixon & Coats represent four-fifths of the raise.

Hawkins, Thomas & Co. own the discovery on the southwest quarter of Section 31, Town 3, Range 1 west, made in 1872. The ore is blende, somewhat mixed with rock, and occurs in a flat sheet on the upper surface of the blue limestone. The sheet has in some places a thickness of five feet. It lies partially in the bed of a small stream.

BUNCOME DIGGINGS.

The Buncome Diggings form a subdistrict belonging to Hazel Green. They are situated on the Galena River, near the mouth of Bull Branch. They were formerly very productive diggings, and a few parties are still working in them. They are situated in the brown rock, which is the lowest bed of the Galena limestone, and is here from twenty to thirty feet thick, and extends down to the creek-bed at the State line, where the top of the blue limestone may be seen. At the mouth of the Bull Branch the top of the blue limestone is found to be twenty feet above the bed of the stream. Mining is generally carried on here by drifting into the side of the hill. An example of this is seen on the land of Mr. Gabriel Mills, on the northwest quarter of Section 32, Township 1, Range 1 east, where a flat sheet of ore was found on the top of the brown rock, on which a number of short levels were run. Mr. Mills is now engaged in running a level on the top of the blue limestone from Section 32, westward, to prove the ground for blende, of which ore in small quantities has been occasionally found. The Buncome ground is also remarkable as being the only locality in which native sulphur appears in sheet form.

Carpenter & Bennett.—These parties are mining on Mr. Mills' land, on the northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 1, Range 1 east, on the east side of the Galena River. The

workings are as usual in the brown rock, and produce some lead ore and large amounts of carbonate of zinc and blende. Exactly how much could not be ascertained. They have worked continuously since 1872.

Hicks, Fiddick & Co.—Situated on the land of the Edwards estate, on the southwest quarter of Section 29, Township 1, Range 1 east. The diggings are about half a mile above the mouth of the Bull Branch, and are also carried on in the brown rock. They are drained by a level a quarter of a mile long, discharging one hundred gallons per minute, which was commenced in 1868. The ore is found in flat and pitching sheets, and sometimes contains a little blende mixed with it. Twelve men are now employed here, and are producing a large amount of Smithsonite. Since the commencement of operations, about four hundred thousand pounds of lead ore have been produced.

Gabriel Mills Diggings.—This ground is on the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 1, Range 1 east, on the ridge dividing Bull and Hardscrabble Branches, and contained the large lode mentioned in Prof. Whitney's report of 1862, on pages 285 and 286. The ore was discovered here in 1854, and has been worked uninterruptedly ever since, which is somewhat remarkable, as a single range seldom continues uniformly productive through so many years. The property is owned by Mr. Mills and R. Pierce. The deepest shaft is 180 feet down to the brown rock, in which the ore is found in flat and pitching sheets. The ore from these diggings is always coated with pyrites, and some Smithsonite is found associated with it.

The ground has produced about eight million pounds of lead ore; their present annual average production is about fifty thousand pounds, with no sign of diminution.

Simons & Sons.—Northeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 32, Township 1, Range 1 east. A very fine prospect has recently been discovered by this party on Mr. G. Mill's land. They commenced work about the 1st of September, 1876, with a horse-pump. After sinking a shaft fourteen feet deep, a flat sheet six inches thick was discovered in the upper pipe clay opening. The sheet consists of lead ore, blende and pyrites, about half of the thickness being lead ore.

There are also several isolated ranges lying between Hazel Green and Benton, and not properly belonging to either district. They are as follows:

Johns & Harvey.—On the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 1, Range 1 east. The range was struck in 1858, and was worked for some time with an engine and pump, and then abandoned. Work was recommenced by Messrs. Johns & Harvey, in 1869, and they are now working on the water-level at a depth of one hundred and ten feet below the surface, in the middle portion of the Galena limestone. The range bears slightly north of west, and makes ore in tumbling openings, mixed with clay and detached masses of stone. The opening is in some places twenty feet wide, but does not correspond in geological position with any of the Hazel Green openings, as it is rather above them. Work was suspended here in the fall of 1874. Their production to that time was 900,000 pounds of lead ore.

Dawson's Diggings are situated on the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 2, Range 1 east. The general course of the range is east and west, but it is found to pitch in various directions. They are worked about thirty feet below the surface, in the upper measures of the Galena limestone. They were discovered in 1872. Since then, they have been worked continuously, and have produced 80,000 pounds.

Drybone Diggings.—Southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 2, Range 1 east. Mining for drybone has now been carried on here by George Hoppenjohn for the last ten years. The diggings are known as the "Bone Patch," and are very shallow, not exceeding twelve or fifteen feet in depth. The Smithsonite occurs in bunches as float, and does not make any regular sheet or opening. The amount produced is about fifty tons per annum.

Burney Kesson's Diggings are situated about a quarter of a mile southwest of the preceding, on the same quarter-section. Work is suspended in them during the summer seasons. They are quite productive diggings, and have yielded 50,000 pounds of lead ore per annum for several years.

Anthony & Dixon's Diggings.—Southeast quarter of Section 21, Township 2, Range 1 east. These diggings are about a quarter of a mile south of the village of Jenkinsville, and are worked altogether for blende, although the ore contains a little drybone and lead ore. They are on the top of the blue limestone, in which a level is now being run, and is completed a distance of two hundred feet. The ore is very close grained, shows no regular cleavage, and somewhat resembles an ore of iron. It is remarkable by being intersected with thin parallel plates or laminæ of galenite lying very close together, presenting reflecting edges and being a constituent part of the ore. The deposit was discovered in 1872, and has been worked continuously since. The production has been 180 tons of blende and 10,000 pounds of lead ore per annum.

Kesting, Hines and others.—A short distance southeast of the preceding, on the same quarter-section, are three parties at work on some drybone diggings. There are here several quartering ranges having a southwest course. The Smithsonite lies from fifteen to sixty-five feet below the surface, and in the lower measures of the Galena limestone. It "makes" in flats, sheets, and pitches without much regularity. The ground has been worked about ten years for drybone. The average annual production has been about 225 tons.

Spensley, Winn & Co.—Situated about a quarter of a mile southwest of Meeker Grove post office. The above parties have been working here about five years. The ore is found in an irregular flat sheet in the upper pipe clay opening. This ground has been worked at intervals during the last twenty years. The water is removed by a horse-pump. The production of the last two years is as follows: 1875, blende, 300 tons, lead ore, 20,000 pounds; 1876 to October 1, blende, 400 tons, lead ore, 20,000 pounds.

Greenwood & Miller.—Southeast quarter of Section 7, Town 1, Range 1 east. This is an east-and-west range, discovered by Cook twenty-five years since. The present parties became interested in it in 1871. Five shafts, from seventy to ninety feet deep, have now been sunk, and two drifts, of 300 feet each, have been run. The ore is found here in a crevice opening, sometimes twelve feet high. The width of the opening is quite variable, as it is crossed by numerous north-and-south crevices, which usually cause it to expand in width. Bunches of ore are found at the crossings, but no regular sheets. The water is removed from the ground by two horse-pumps of twelve-inch bore, six-foot stroke, which pump about ninety gallons per minute. It is estimated that the ground has produced 1,000,000 pounds of ore, and its present annual product is about 300,000 pounds.

NEW DIGGINGS DISTRICT.

Considerable lead ore is now being raised in the vicinity of new Diggings, being mostly in the ridge immediately south of the village. The following section taken from the mines south of the village will give a correct idea of the relative position of the several beds and openings:

	Feet.	Inches.
Soil and clay.....	14	...
Galena limestone.....	60	...
Flint bed.....	1	2
Shale.....	...	2
First opening (sometimes called crevice opening).....	5	...
Limestone cap.....	2	...
Second opening (sometimes called flat opening).....	5	...
Flinty rock.....	9	...
Third opening (this is the principal flat opening).....	4	...
Galena limestone.....	4	...
"Putty bed".....	...	3
Galena limestone.....	1	8
Fourth opening.....	6	...
Galena limestone.....	50	...
Flint opening.....	3	...
Brown rock to top of Blue limestone.....	13	...
Total.....	178	3

Champion Diggings.—Northeast quarter of Section 26, Town 1, Range 1 east, on the New Diggings ridge. There are several ranges here having a general east-and-west course, one of

which, known as Champion's old lode, has probably yielded more than any single range in the lead region. This and the other ranges owned by Mr. Champion are drained by a level a half a mile long. This was completed in the year 1865, at an expense of about \$70,000. It then drained the ground, and in four years, with the labor of eight men, 5,000,000 pounds of ore were taken out, which sold for about \$500,000. This ore was contained in an immense opening; in some places forty feet wide by twenty-five feet high. This principal opening is now worked out, but the range still continues productive, and has been worked uninterruptedly for the last ten years. Average product per year, 85,000 pounds. Work is now being carried on south of the old ranges. At the western end, in the Meyers lot, a shaft has been sunk seventy-three feet to the first opening, which is here about ten feet high and from twenty to thirty feet wide. There are here three parallel crevices, one of which is about eight feet wide. Seventeen men are now employed in the Champion Diggings. Mining is carried on continuously, and the annual product is about 200,000 pounds.

Craig Diggings are situated in the New Diggings ridge, on the northeast quarter of Section 26 and northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 1, Range 1 east. There are here three principal east-and-west ranges, a few feet apart. The ore which is now worked is known as the Simpson pump range. These ranges were discovered in 1834. In the spring of 1874, a shaft was sunk on one of them, and they are now worked in the second opening. They produce only lead ore, found in a flat opening which is one hundred feet wide, and has been worked to a length of one hundred and fifty feet. They are worked only in the winter, and produce 40,000 pounds per annum.

Craig, Sanders & Campbell.—Work was commenced by this party in the fall of 1874, on the east end of the Simpson pump range. The mining is carried on in the first opening. The product has been 258,000 pounds, the greater part of which was produced in the year 1876. The extreme west end of this range has been worked by Craig, Stephens & White during the past year, but has not yet produced anything.

Craig Level Company.—A company consisting of several persons residing in New Diggings and the adjacent towns, and representing an extensive capital, have been engaged for several years in running a level on the south side of the New Diggings ridge, for the purpose of unwatering the extensive east-and-west ranges on and near the summit of the ridge. It is already so far advanced that it has lowered the water in the mine several feet, sufficient to admit of the production of enough lead ore to more than defray its expenses. Mining is now carried on in pump range, the Mitchell range and several others; the company are making several "cross-cut drifts" for the purpose of prospecting their ground. The mining operations of the Craig Level Company have been very productive of lead ore. The amounts produced previous to 1874, could not be ascertained. During the year 1873, it was 70,000 pounds, and from March, 1874, to October 1, 1876, the product was 2,075,470 pounds.

Brown, Dodge & Co.—This party, consisting of four men, have been working in the west end of the Mitchell Range, on land owned by Col. S. Scales. The product has been 10,400 pounds, all raised within the last year.

Harper, Hird & Co.—Situated in the New Diggings ridge, a short distance west of the Craig Diggings, on two east-and-west ranges, known respectively as the Wiley and Engine, on which the water has been reduced about four feet by the Craig level. They were quite large ranges, and were extensively worked many years since. Work was resumed on them by the above parties in February, 1873. Since then the product has been 303,000 pounds. The crevice of the Engine Range is here about three feet wide, and the ore makes in the first opening; while on the Wiley Range the crevice is ten feet wide, and the ore makes in the crevice and not in the opening. The ground is owned by Col. Sam Scales.

The existence of lead and zinc ore in the upper pipe clay opening (upper surface of the blue limestone) is also known at New Diggings. A mining company, known as the Occidental, was in operation in 1873, by whom a level had been run on this opening, which resulted in the discovery of a flat sheet of blende or lead ore.

Catchall Diggings.—Northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 1, Range 2 east. These diggings have in former years produced large quantities of ore; exactly how much, could not be ascertained. After lying idle for some years, work was resumed on them in 1870 by S. and C. Vickers, J. and T. Peacock and John Henry. They were worked for a year with a horse pump, and after that with a steam pump, the former having been insufficient to remove the water. There are here two north-and-south ranges crossed by several east-and-west ranges, which produced blende and lead ore. The pump shaft is located in one of these crossings, and is forty-eight feet deep. A series of levels was run from here to the New Diggings Ridge, by which it was ascertained that the top of the ridge was on a level with the bottom of the shaft, which shows that the openings existing at this place are above those at New Diggings, and probably near the middle of the Galena limestone. The Catchall Diggings ceased being worked in January, 1873. The pump and engine still remain on the ground. The product during the three years of working is said to have been 2,000,000 pounds.

Howe & Alderson.—Southeast quarter of Section 15, Township 1, Range 1 east. This ground is situated a short distance north of the Democrat furnace, and belongs to the Leakley estate. The range was discovered and worked about 1847, and work was resumed on it by the present parties about fourteen years since (1862). The general course of the range is east and west; the extent of the drifts is from three hundred to four hundred feet, in the course of which five flat openings and one crevice opening have been found. The flat openings are not far above the blue limestone. There are eight shafts going down to the openings from thirty to eighty feet deep. The ore is generally small, with wash dirt; but little large or "chunk mineral" is found. The diggings are entirely free from water. During the past fourteen years they have produced about one million pounds. Work was suspended here about January 1, 1876.

John Rain & Co.—Southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 1, Range 1 east. The land is owned by Messrs. Hodge & Scales and the Field estate. The course of the range is north 5° east. It is known as the Raspberry range from the name of the man who discovered it in 1849, and sometimes as the Dinsell range. The workings are all in the first of the New Diggings opening, although the second has also been reached. There are five shafts down to the opening, and about five hundred feet of drift. The opening is quite variable in size, and is sometimes as much as thirty feet wide. The ore occurs as wash dirt, although large pieces are occasionally found. The diggings have been worked for lead ore during the last seven years, since which time Messrs. Rain & Co. have taken out as follows: 1871, 50,000 pounds; 1872, 100,000; 1873, 75,000; 1874, 75,000. The product for 1875-76 was not learned, but the mine is now productive.

DIGGINGS ON THE LEAKLEY ESTATE.

Robbins & Bros.—Four men have been employed here during the last year, working an east-and-west range with a horse pump. The amount raised is not known, but it is understood that the ground yields enough ore to pay good wages.

Hall & Rain.—Southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 1, Range 1 east. This is a new east-and-west range on the Leakley estate, discovered in 1873. The ore occurs in a crevice opening from forty to forty-five feet below the surface. Four shafts have been sunk in it, and one drift ran a distance of 400 feet. About one hundred and nineteen thousand pounds have been produced since they were discovered. Work was suspended in 1876.

E. Ashworth Diggings.—Southeast quarter of Section 24, Township 1, Range 1 east. This is an east-and-west range in the Leakley estate, discovered in the fall of 1873. The workings at this place are confined by water to the first opening, which is here crossed by numerous quartering swithers from four to six feet apart. The crossings are the most productive parts of the opening, and the ore frequently comes up to the surface clay. At the time they were visited (June, 1874), five shafts had been sunk about thirty-five feet deep. One of the drifts was about one hundred feet long, and there were several of fifty feet each. The product to that time was 4,000 pounds of lead ore and fifteen tons of drybone. They have been working continuously since, producing small amounts.

Phoenix Lead Mining and Smelting Company.—Section 13, Township 1, Range 1 east. A great deal of mining has been carried on here since a very early day, and the ground has been very productive of ore. The principal vein, which is known as the Ellis sheet, was discovered by a miner of that name about thirty-five years since. Its course is north twenty degrees east, and it has been worked for a distance of about half a mile. The workings so far have been confined to the Galena limestone, of which there is a thickness of one hundred and fifty feet at the pump-shaft at the summit ridge. This shaft has been sunk to a depth of one hundred and fifteen feet, leaving thirty-five feet of the formation unexplored, exclusive of the underlying Trenton limestones, which have here a thickness of about fifty feet. The sheet of ore is nearly perpendicular, and varies from two to eighteen inches in thickness as deep as the shafts were sunk. The same system of surface mining obtained here as at other places, by means of which the ore was extracted down to the natural water level but a short distance below the surface, leaving the main body of the ore untouched. In this manner, more than 2,500,000 pounds of lead ore were obtained. In the year 1865, a level was commenced with a view to drain the ground, and was prosecuted with slight intermission until 1872. Its present length is one thousand seven hundred feet, and when completed it will drain the ground to a depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet. Several other large east-and-west ranges traverse this ground, among which are the Bobineau and the Dowd and McGinnis, on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 1, Range 1 east, which have yielded heretofore not less than 3,000,000 pounds.

SHULLSBURG DISTRICT.

Stopline Diggings.—The property is situated on the northwest quarter of Section 28, northeast quarter of Section 29 and southeast quarter of Section 20, all in Township 1, Range 3 east. Although the mine is not in operation, it is in a condition to be worked on very short notice. The following information in regard to it was obtained from the owner, Mr. Edward Meloy, and personal inspection of the ground: Nearly, if not quite, the entire thickness of Galena limestone is present at this locality. The northern outcrop of the Cincinnati group is about a mile to the southwest. The pump-shaft has been sunk in a natural chimney to a depth of one hundred and twelve feet below the surface, and has now reached what is known as the green bed or cap of the Shullsburg opening. The water was removed by an engine and lifting-pump discharging five hundred gallons per minute. All the water came up in the shaft through the chimney. While the pump was in operation, two springs, situated respectively one-half mile east and northwest of the shaft, ceased to flow. There are two principal ranges here—one bearing north thirty degrees east from the pump-shaft, and worked for a distance of eight hundred feet northeast of the shaft, and the other bearing north ten degrees east, about one hundred and forty feet west of the shaft, worked about five hundred feet, connected by a quartering range running north of east.

These ranges were struck in 1863 and worked until 1869, and are thought to be a continuation of the Shullsburg elevator ranges. Two shafts sunk on the range, bearing north thirty degrees east, have turned out one thousand pounds to the foot without any drifting, and the whole tract, within an area which would be embraced within three acres of ground, has produced about 600,000 pounds. In every shaft from which ore has been raised, the indications of large bodies below are very strong.

A very peculiar formation was found in sinking on the north thirty degrees east range. Commencing at a depth of thirty-five feet from the surface, a hard, brecciated limestone sets in, filled with pyrites, and, in some cases, with galenite. This formation continues as deep as the shafts were sunk. This was not found on other ranges in this locality, and is a mode of occurrence peculiar to one range.

The breccia consists of small, angular limestone, similar to the adjacent rock of the formation. It appears to have been caused by the undermining and falling-in of a portion of the formation, by a previous subterranean drainage. The rubbing and grinding of the sides of the

fissure against each other in the course of the movement broke off pieces of various sizes, and the interstices and cavities were subsequently filled with pyrites.

McNulty Mine.—In June, 1873, work was recommenced in these old ranges, and considerable capital expended in erecting new machinery and buildings, the old ones having been burned. It is now owned and operated by Messrs. J. M. Ryan, of Galena, and M. A. Fox, of Shullsburg. The mine is situated on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 1, Range 2 east, a short distance south of the village of Shullsburg. There is here a thickness of about two hundred feet of Galena limestone, or four-fifths of the entire formation. The ore is obtained in the usual opening common to all the mines of the Shullsburg district, between what are known as the green and clay beds, of which the green bed is regarded as the top and the clay bed as the bottom of the opening. In this mine the following stratigraphical information was obtained: Five feet below the clay bed and one hundred and fifty feet below the surface is an opening and a bed of white rock two feet thick, then a layer of hard, gray rock, three feet thick. Below this was found a flat sheet of galenite, mixed with pyrites, and indications of openings below. It is a peculiarity of the mining ground in this ridge that all crevices south of the Shullsburg branch pitch or dip to the south, about six inches in ten feet, until the summit of the ridge is reached. Here, as in the south shaft of the McNulty, the crevices are vertical. In this shaft the crevice penetrates through the clay floor and continues on going down, being the only crevice which has done so. Proceeding further south, over the crest of the ridge, the crevices all pitch or dip to the north. Taken together, this system of crevices seems to present a fan-like shape, approaching one another as they descend.

In the spring of 1876, a new east-and-west range was discovered in this mine, south of and parallel to the one already worked. It promises to be very productive of lead ore.

The production of this mine from June 1, 1873, to March 1, 1876, is as follows: 1873, 200,000 pounds; 1874, 150,000 pounds; 1875, 75,000 pounds; 1876, 210,000 pounds.

Silverthorn Mine—Northwest quarter Section 32, northeast quarter Section 31, Township 2, Range 2 east. The greatest thickness of Galena limestone found on the ridge was about one hundred feet. The ground is drained by a level run in the carbonaceous shale, on the top of the blue limestone, which has here a very great thickness, being nowhere less than two feet, and, in some places, seven and a half feet thick. It seems in this mine to replace the pipe-clay opening. It is very easy to work, and consequently this level has been comparatively inexpensive. This shale, when dried, burns with a bright yellow flame and much smoke until the carbon is exhausted, but owing to the amount of calcareous matter it contains, it is not much reduced in bulk. These diggings produced, in 1871, 200,000 pounds, and in 1872, about 100,000 pounds. Their product in previous years could not be ascertained. Work was suspended in them in 1875. An analysis of lead ore from the Silverthorn mine gave the following results: Lead sulphide, 97.06; metallic lead, 84.07; insoluble silicious residuum, 1.76.

Rickert, Stevens & Co.—These diggings are situated on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 14, about five hundred feet east of the McNulty mine, and connected with it. Their geological positions, in respect to strata and openings, are almost the same. The ore is found in the usual Shullsburg opening; but, in a few instances, it runs above it for a short distance, and then drops down again, presenting a saddle-shaped appearance. At the south shaft the rock is very much disturbed and broken, apparently in an area about two hundred feet in diameter. It is in loose masses, of all sizes and shapes, containing more or less ore scattered through it, and the fine, earthy material known among the miners as sand. The strata pitch in every conceivable direction and degree from horizontal to vertical. Crevices and veins cannot be followed through it with any degree of certainty; but at the borders of this disturbed area, as well as above and below it, the strata have their normal position, which is nearly horizontal. This is merely a local disturbance, and is probably due to the unequal hardness and solubility of the formation. Considerable of the limestone seems to have been removed by currents of water running through the opening, thus permitting large and small irregular

masses to fall from above, and filling the interstices with the fine, insoluble residuum of sand.

In connection with this irregularity was noticed a remarkable "chimney," about thirty-six feet long by twenty feet broad, and extending upward further than has yet been followed. It was originally filled with loose masses of galenite, rock and sand. In the ground on this ridge the strata dip on both sides toward the north-and-south line between Sections 14 and 15, on the west side, about four feet in a quarter of a mile, and on the east side, one foot in thirty rods. The ground is drained by a horse-pump, into a level a short distance below the surface. The mine produces very handsome cabinet specimens of galenite and calcite, in the form of dog-tooth spar.

The following section will serve to convey a general idea of the arrangement of the strata on this ridge:

Soil and clay.....	6 to 10 feet.
Galena limestone.....	100 feet.
Flint bed.....	4 to 8 feet.
Green bed to clay bed, including the opening.....	14 to 18 feet.
Galena limestone to top of blue limestone.....	65 feet.
Total average thickness.....	195 feet.

Reckoning upward from the top of the blue limestone to the top of the green bed or cap of the Shullsburg opening, the distance is found to be about eighty feet, and in the New Diggings section, from the top of the blue limestone section to the top of the flinty rock, which is the cap of the third or main opening, the distance is eighty-two feet.

This establishes an identity of geological position of these two points. Measuring downward from the cap in the Shullsburg opening, its average distance is found to be sixteen feet to the bottom of the opening. In the New Diggings section the same distance includes all that lies between the top of the third and bottom of the fourth opening, and finally, each is underlain by about the same thickness of unproductive rock. The correspondence between these openings is thus very distinctly marked. The unproductive beds in the New Diggings openings seem to disappear in going eastward, and finally the openings unite on reaching Shullsburg. In regard to the production of these diggings, it is estimated that the south half of Section 10 and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 14, being an area of one mile long on a course south seventy degrees east, and three-quarters of a mile wide, including the McNulty and Rickerts Diggings, have produced since the commencement of mining operations not less than one hundred million pounds.

The bearing of the crevice on which Rickert, Stephens & Co. are now working, is due east and west. The mineral is found about twelve feet below the green bed or cap, and is mixed with sulphur (pyrites). The rock is different from any before taken out of the mines in this section. It is a dark blue, and mixed with sulphur and flint, and is very hard. In the opening, there is copper rust or verdigris mixed with large balls of sulphur. Dog-tooth spar, or tiff, is also found in large quantities, most of which is attached to the mineral. The company commenced work in 1849, and on the present range in May, 1874. They are now operating a steam pump in what is supposed to be a continuation of the South Diggings range. The product from June 1, 1873, to March 1, 1876, is as follows: 1873, 377,120 pounds; 1874, 201,966 pounds; 1875, 318,690 pounds; 1876, 153,720 pounds.

Drybone Diggings.—Situated on the southwest quarter of the east quarter and the south-east quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 1, Range 2 east. The ranges here run in nearly an east-and-west direction. The diggings are situated in the lower strata of the Galena limestone; the top of the blue limestone is found a short distance down the stream. Although shallow, these diggings have been very productive of zinc ore, and are still successfully worked.

Irish Diggings.—Section 2, Township 1, Range 2 east. These diggings have not been worked for many years, on account of the water, but were formerly very productive, and were

abandoned with ore going down in the crevices. The greatest thickness of Galena limestone in this ground is about one hundred and fifty feet. They could be readily unwatered by means of a level from some point on the Shullsburg branch.

Meloy & Fox.—In the early part of the year 1875, that part of the Irish Diggings known as the Findley Cave range, was leased by Messrs. E. Meloy and M. A. Fox, of Shullsburg. It is situated in the northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 1, Range 2 east, and comprises ninety-nine acres of land lying about a mile northeast of the village. The range was worked during the months of April, May and June, 1875, and in November of that year a steam engine and pump were erected, and it has been worked continuously to the present time (November, 1876). The pump shaft is now about eighty feet deep; water is discharged into an adit connecting with the shaft at twenty feet below the surface, at the rate of 150 gallons per minute. The course of the vein is north seven degrees east, having a dip to the eastward of four feet in one hundred. The distance between the walls of the vein or crevice varies from two and a half to seven feet, the space between them being filled with the vein matrix common to the neighborhood. The bottom of the pump shaft is six feet below the top of the flint beds. The vein appears to continue downward, the filling of the crevice being loose and allowing the water to pass readily through it. After sinking the pump shaft, the vein was drifted in a distance of sixty feet to the northward; in the course of running this drift, 100,000 pounds of ore were extracted.

The foregoing remarks show the condition of the mine in 1876. The production since then we have not learned. The range was worked more than thirty years since, with a two-horse pump, as deep as water would permit, and large quantities of lead ore were obtained. These diggings could be unwatered to a much greater depth by means of a level from some point on the Shullsburg branch.

Bull Pump Range.—Work is still carried on on this range, which is situated on the Hempstead estate. It is operated by Messrs. Beebe, of Galena, and Wetherbee, of Shullsburg. The amounts produced could not be ascertained.

Oakland Mining Company.—The lands of this company are situated in the southeast quarter of Section 6, the northeast quarter of Section 5, the northwest quarter of Section 4, and the southeast quarter of Section 4, all in Township 1, Range 2 east, comprising in all about 565 acres.

This ground includes the old French range, which was discovered as early as 1839, and produced not less than 1,000,000 pounds. It is connected northward by some quartering crevices and is known as the Ernest and Townsend range. The thickness of Galena limestone here is about one hundred and seventy feet. There are six shafts in the range, averaging about fifty feet each. The lead ore is abundant, but dips rapidly to the northwest beneath the water. The range has produced about four hundred thousand pounds. The ground is susceptible of drainage from the Shullsburg branch. It is not worked at present. The company also has a level nearly completed in the southwest quarter of Section 4, which is run on the stratum of carbonaceous shale, or the top of the blue limestone. At the working shaft, there is a thickness of ninety feet of Galena limestone, of which the following section is given:

Clay and soil.....	18 feet.
Yellow, flinty limestone.....	16 "
Galena limestone containing calcite.....	20 "
Blue, sandy limestone cap.....	6 "
Red ochery clay, with lead ore in flat sheets at top and bottom, also diffused through the mass, forming a wash dirt.....	12 "
Unexplored beds.....	18 "
Total thickness.....	90 feet.

Considerable mining has been done in former years in the blue sandy limestone member of the section, but the main opening appears to be in the red-ochery clay which underlies it, which, so far as explored, has been found to have a thickness of about twelve feet, and to con-

tain a flat sheet of galenite nearly continuous, and of variable thickness, sometimes furnishing pieces of five hundred pounds' weight. The bearing of the sheet, so far as has been determined, is west of north and east of south, with a slight dip to the southwest. Its area has not been determined, but, so far as has been worked, there are no indications of the opening, contracting or closing up.

BENTON DISTRICT.

In the immediate vicinity of the village of Benton, there are several parties permanently engaged in mining, besides others who mine only in the winter. The diggings are in the lower beds of the Galena limestone, yet not so low as the brown rock.

Bainbridge and Vipord—Southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 1, Range 1 east. This is an east-and-west range somewhat near a mile long, which was worked about twenty-two years since and abandoned. Prior to 1854, it produced about one and a half million pounds. About seven years since, some work was done on it, and one million pounds were produced. Work was recommenced on the eastern end by the present parties in February, 1874, and has continued to the present time (November, 1876). The annual product is about twenty thousand pounds. During the last year and a half, they have been worked with a horse-pump.

Bainbridge, Mundy and Maighn.—This is a quartering southwest-and-northeast range, about one hundred yards north of the preceding. This range was never worked previous to March, 1874. It is now worked only in the winter seasons. It has produced in all about fifty thousand pounds. The ore in these diggings and the preceding is found in openings detached from the main crevice.

Metcalf, Harker and Alexander—Northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 1, Range 1 east. This ground is situated on what is known as the Swindler ridge. It derived its name from the custom which formerly existed among the miners of cutting through and breaking into each other's ground to steal the ore, which the complicated nature of the openings enabled them to do. This range was struck in 1871, and has been worked continuously ever since. The depth to the top of the first opening is fifty feet at the shaft, and on the ridge generally, although the opening is said to dip slightly to the west. Some water is encountered on the ridge, and the present parties have found it necessary to work a two-horse pump. The production to November 1, 1876, has been 600,000 pounds.

Bainbridge Diggings—Situated on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 1, Range 1 east. Work was commenced here by Mr. Thomas Bainbridge, of Benton, in the winter of 1874. In May, 1875, an irregular deposit of lead and zinc ore was discovered about fifty feet below the surface, having a course a little west of south. Its production has been twenty-five tons of Smithsonite and twenty-five thousand pounds of lead ore.

Harvey's Diggings—Situated on the same ground and about 250 yards northwest of the preceding work, was begun here in the winter of 1875-76, and a large flat sheet of Smithsonite was discovered, which has been worked over 200 feet in diameter without reaching unproductive ground. It is found about fifty feet below the surface, in the random or horizon of the flat flint openings. The ore is found in flat sheets, interstratified with the formation. One hundred tons have been produced.

McElroy Bros.—Situated half a mile south of the village of Benton. This is a new discovery, made in the winter of 1875-76; an irregular flat sheet of Smithsonite was found at a depth of fifty feet below the surface, from which in two months fifteen tons of ore were produced.

M. J. Williams & Co.—Situated on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 3, Township 1, Range 1, east. A large flat sheet of lead ore and blende, about one foot thick, was discovered in July, 1876, in the bed of Fever River, soon after a heavy flood which took place at that time. It lies in the upper surface of the blue limestone, and, on account of its situation in the river, but little has been done with it. It is an excellent prospect, and will doubtless be remunerative as soon as the water can be removed.

McCaffery, Smith & Co.—In the middle of October, 1876, these parties commenced work sinking a shaft on the west line of the forty of M. J. Williams & Co. They found the

same sheet of ore as there described; in the space of two weeks they had developed a fine prospect, and had produced about one ton of ore.

Level Company.—On the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 1, Range 1 east, a level is now being run by Messrs. Stevens, Mason, Miller, Robbins, Broderick, Hoover, Thompson, Coltman and Farley, who own and have leased 135 acres in Sections 20, 21, 28 and 29. The level was commenced in the spring of 1870, and has now reached a length of 1,000 feet; it is being driven on a flint opening near the top of the brown rock, which is here about fourteen feet above the blue limestone. The object of driving the level is to unwater the Drummond range, which runs east and west, and is supposed to be a continuation of the Crow range of Hazel Green, and the Nagle range of New Diggings. It is believed that when the level is completed it will unwater the Drummond range to a depth of forty feet below the present water level. The level now gives access to two openings in working it, and had, when visited, an inch sheet of lead ore in the working forehead. It may be remarked that these openings are lower than any of the Benton openings, and seem to be identical with those of the Buncome district. The product has been, up to the present time, 60,000 pounds.

MIFFLIN DISTRICT.

Mining operations here are now chiefly confined to several parallel ranges, having a general northeasterly course, and situated about half a mile south of the village, including the Penitentiary, Dunbar and Owen ranges. The ore is found in flat sheets on the surface of the blue limestone, in the pipe-clay opening.

Some mining is also done in Section 10, Township 4, Range 1 east, in the vicinity of the Welsh settlement.

Penitentiary Mine.—Southwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 5, Range 1 east. This property is owned by Messrs. James, John and Calvert Spensley, William Bainbridge, J. J. Ross, Mrs. Mitchell and N. W. Dean. The mine was opened in 1842, and since then it has been very productive, and has been worked continuously to the present time. The mine is drained by a level containing a tramway, on which the rock and ore are carried out of the mine. Sufficient water is removed to operate a large wash place. The distance from the entrance of the mine to the forehead is about seventeen hundred feet. The average width of the range is about three hundred feet, and the thickness of the deposit from six inches to two feet. Previous to 1864, the mine was worked chiefly for lead ore, producing in some years as much as 170,000 pounds. It is estimated by Mr. Ross that it produced, from 1862 to 1875, 3,000,000 pounds of lead ore and 11,000 tons of blende. The production for 1875 was, blende, 375 tons; lead ore, 35,000 pounds. The production for 1876 was, blende, 600 tons; lead ore, 40,000 pounds.

Jenkins, Miller & Co.—These parties have been working during the last two and a half years in the Dunbar range, which is parallel to the Penitentiary, and a short distance north of it. The land is owned by Messrs. Ross & Dean. This range has been worked during the last thirty years, and is drained by the Penitentiary level; the present workings are about fifty feet below the surface. The company produced during the year 1876, to October 1, blende, 80 tons; lead ore, 8,000 pounds. Their annual average is, blende, 80 tons; lead ore, 12,000 pounds.

Rain, Young & Jenkins.—These parties are now working on the Blackjack range, which is adjacent to the Dunbar, and sometimes connects with it. The present works are fifty feet below the surface. The ore is found in flat sheets, sometimes seventy feet in width, in the pipe-clay opening, the height of the opening averaging five feet. The annual production is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons of blende, and from ten thousand to fifteen thousand pounds of lead ore. A short distance northeast of the Blackjack is the Owens range. It has not been worked during the last two years, but is considered good mining ground.

CENTERVILLE DISTRICT.

These diggings are like those in the village of Highland, in that they are all situated quite close together, on Section 7, Township 6, Range 1 east, on the hill about a quarter of a mile east of the village. The land is all owned by Messrs. Top, Nordorf and Kroll. The miners are nearly all Germans. The diggings were first worked in 1836, and have been worked continuously ever since, chiefly for lead ore, until within the last ten years, since which time they have been worked for zinc ores. The workings are in the brown rock opening, and lie from five to fifty feet below the surface, depending on the amount of denudation. Very little trouble is experienced from water, and during the past two years the ground has been especially dry. The principal parties working here are as follows:

Heller & Parish.—These parties are working a southeast-and-northwest range, twelve hundred feet long and six hundred feet wide. Their annual product is lead ore, 100,000 pounds; blende, 500 tons; Smithsonite, 400 tons.

John Carter and Richard Samuels.—On the same range as the preceding. They have worked here two years, and are producing two hundred tons of Smithsonite and five thousand pounds of lead ore per annum. Other parties and their annual products are as follows:

Schock & Flemmer.—Blende, 200 tons per annum.

Stepper & Mensing.—Blende, 100 tons per annum.

George Wieble.—Blende, 200 tons; lead ore, 15,000 pounds.

Blue River Paint Works, situated on the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 6, Range 1 east. At the time this establishment was visited, work had been suspended, and consequently it did not appear in as flattering a light as its merits would probably justify. The building and machinery were still standing, in a condition to resume work without delay. According to the best information obtained, the paint was made from the ocher which is quite abundant in the Centerville Diggings, and which furnishes quite a number of shades of yellow in its raw state, and an additional number on being burned. The red paint, however, was derived from the upper bed of the St. Peter's sandstone, which was crushed and washed; the red coloring matter being readily dissolved out by the water, from which it afterward settled on being allowed to stand. The colors, after being burned and ground, were ready for the market. As many as fifteen different shades of red and yellow ocher were manufactured. Several tons of paint were placed in market, and it was claimed to be a good and durable article. It is unfortunate that the manufacture could not have continued longer, and its qualities have been more definitely ascertained and generally known.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT.

The diggings of the Highland District are all situated within a short distance of each other, and about a quarter of a mile north of the village. They are all in the brown rock, the lower openings never have been proved. Most of the diggings are in what is known as the Drybone Hollow range. The names of the parties mining, and the present condition of their diggings are as follows:

Samuel Hinderleiter & Son—On the southwest quarter of Section 28, Township 7, Range 1 east, in the Drybone Hollow range. This is an east-and-west range, from one-quarter to one-half mile long, and from two to three hundred feet wide. It was discovered in 1846, and worked entirely for lead ore. It is now divided into small lots, of which Mr. Hinderleiter's is one. The work is chiefly confined to going through the old diggings and taking out the Smithsonite left by former miners, no blende being found. The shafts are about twenty-five feet deep, which brings them to the top opening, three feet in height. The ore is found in a flat sheet, about a foot thick, with ocher and clay above and below it. But little water is found here. The annual product of this lot is about thirty tons of Smithsonite.

Mulligan & Francis.—These parties have diggings in all respects similar to those already described, in a lot about one hundred and fifty feet northwest of the preceding.

Maguire, Kennedy & Co.—Southeast quarter of Sections 28, Township 7, Range 1 east. This is also in the Drybone Hollow range. The shafts here are from sixty to seventy feet deep, according to the surface of the ground. The workings are in the brown-rock opening, which is here about eight feet high. The lead ore is found in a flat sheet in the bottom of the opening, underlaid by pipe clay. The blende was discovered in the spring of 1874, and is much mixed with rock. The ore has to be crushed, washed and separated. Water is removed from the diggings by means of a windmill and small pump, and is afterward utilized to wash ore. The annual product is as follows: Lead ore, 200 pounds; blende, 100 tons; drybone, 50 tons

Blackney, Donahue & Co.—This ground is owned by Dr. Stanley, of Highland, and is a part of the same range as the preceding, and situated but a short distance northeast of them. The range here makes two well-defined openings, separated by a cap rock. It is irregular in shape, and about sixty or seventy feet wide, with little water. The following is a section of their principal shaft:

	FEET.
Galena limestone.....	60
First opening.....	9
Cap rock.....	2
Second opening.....	4

The ore is found in flat sheets, and is Smithsonite, blende and lead, the former being rather impure. The present parties have been working here for the last seven years. The annual product has been as follows: Lead ore, 11,000 pounds; Smithsonite, 35 tons; blende, 35 tons. The ground here seems to be pretty much worked out, the product being chiefly derived from the old workings.

Spensley & Co.—This is also on the land of Dr. Stanley, and is a short distance east of the preceding. It is an east-and-west range, situated a little north of the Drybone Hollow range. The range is one hundred and thirty feet wide so far as has been worked, and may prove to be two hundred feet in width each way from the center. The ore makes in pitches, and the sheet varies in size according to the number of feeders coming in from above. The lead ore occurs much mixed with rock, which necessitates crushing and jigging the entire product. The lot worked by these parties consists of about six acres, of which only about one-sixth has been explored. The ore is blende and lead ore. Some Smithsonite is said to be found in the southern part. The amount of water here is small, and is all removed by bailing and hoisting in a barrel containing about fifty gallons. There shafts have been sunk, one of which is down to the blue limestone, and is one hundred feet deep. The company have operated here for six years, with the following product:

Year.	Blende, tons.	Lead ore, lbs.
1871.....	70	60,000
1872.....	150	120,000
1873.....	350	150,000
1874.....	250	160,000
1875.....	300	257,000
1876.....	325	300,000

Siddel & Co.—They are situated on the same range, worked in the same opening as Spensley and Co., and are located about one hundred and fifty feet east of them. They are the most easterly of all the diggings in this vicinity. One shaft has been sunk, and the ore has been found to make in the same manner as the preceding, except that this ground already furnishes some Smithsonite from the north side. These parties have been working here for the last five years, during which time the average annual product has been as follows: Lead ore, 70,000 pounds; Smithsonite, 85 tons; blende, 70 tons.

Flynn, Lynch & Co.—On Dr. Stanley's ground, and about three hundred feet southeast of Spensley & Co. Their ground is a lot 250x350 feet. One shaft has been sunk here eighty feet to the top of the opening, which is here six feet high and one hundred feet wide. The ground produces lead ore and blende, occurring in a flat sheet, mixed with the top layer of the blue limestone and some pipe-clay. The company has been working about five years, since which

time to October, 1874, they have produced 250,000 pounds of lead ore and seven hundred tons of blende.

Robinson's Diggings.—Situated about three hundred feet southeast of the preceding, on the ground of Mr. Barnard. These diggings are not being worked at present. They were commenced in the winter of 1871-72, and produced 4,500 pounds of lead ore and about nine tons of blende in the first two years.

Williams & Edwards.—Situated on the land of Mr. Lampe, and about 500 feet west of the diggings of Blackney & Co., previously described. They are part of the Spensley and Lynch range. The works are in the brown rock, which here appears to divide into three subordinate openings. A section of their working shaft is as follows, all in the Galena limestone:

Galena limestone.....	40 feet.
First opening.....	8 feet.
Soft, unproductive ground.....	8 feet.
Second opening.....	3 feet.
Soft, unproductive ground.....	8 feet.
Third opening to top of blue limestone.....	8 feet.

These diggings consist partly of old and partly of new openings. Cross-cut drifts are run through the old works in search of new ground, lead ore being usually found in the lowest opening. These parties have been working since 1870, and their product is as follows:

Year.	Lead ore, lbs.	Smithsonite, tons.
1870.....	70,000	70
1871.....	70,000	70
1872.....	80,000	80
1873.....	90,000	90
1874.....	90,000	90

The production of the years 1875 and 1876 was not ascertained.

Harris & Stanley.—Situated on the ground of Dr. Stanley, about 300 feet north of the windmill on Kennedy & Co.'s ground, previously described. These diggings are quite dry, being drained by the windmill pump. The range appears to be a branch of the Drybone Hollow range, about 500 feet long, running in a north-and-south direction. There are two principal openings exhibited in the following section of their working shaft:

Galena limestone.....	30 feet.
First opening.....	3 feet.
Cap rock (limestone).....	7 feet.
Second opening.....	6 feet.

The ore occurs, as usual in this district, in flat sheets. These parties have been working here since September, 1871, since which time to October, 1874, the total product was as follows:

Lead ore, 40,000 pounds; blende, 35 tons; Smithsonite, 75 tons.

Rowe & Co.—Situated on the northeast quarter Section 28, Township 7, Range 1 east, comprising 160 acres. This is an east-and-west range, known as the Dunstan, discovered in 1846, and worked continuously since. It is about half a mile long, and 200 feet wide. The range is worked in the brown rock opening, chiefly for Smithsonite and lead ore. There are three working shafts from 50 to 75 feet deep. The opening is from 5 to 20 feet high. The annual product is stated at, lead ore, 50,000 pounds, and Smithsonite, 50 tons.

The foregoing comprises all the diggings in the immediate vicinity of Highland, and, with the exception of the last (Rowe & Co.), they are all embraced in a tract of land not exceeding forty acres in extent. The same general geological characteristics prevail in all, and they are nearly all connected together in the workings. The ore in most of them has to be crushed and jigged, and all except Kennedy and Maguire, have to haul their wash dirt about a mile and a quarter to water.

In these diggings the openings below the top of the blue limestone have never been worked or even prospected. If the several land-owners would take some concerted action, a level might be run up the Drybone Hollow, which would drain them to any depth required. Such a work,

however, should be preceded by boring, to ascertain the presence of flat sheets in the lower openings, the existence of which is not improbable. Mr. Solomon Spensley, who is well informed on the subject, says that the annual average product of the mines is approximately as follows :

Lead ore, 1,000,000 pounds ; drybone, 1,350 tons ; blende, 1,200 tons. In addition to the preceding, there are some diggings situated south of the village of Highland.

Davis & Co.—Situated near the southeast corner of Section 5, Township 6, Range 1 east. This is a northwest-and-southeast range, discovered by a Mr. Styles in 1862. It has been proved to a distance of 450 feet, with an average width of forty feet. The opening is the brown rock, and from four to six feet high. There are two shafts, each about forty feet deep. The ore occurs in flat sheets, and is mostly Smithsonite and blende in about equal quantities, containing little lead ore. The ground was formerly worked chiefly for blende. The ground is estimated to have produced 2,400 tons of blende, and 1,100 tons of Smithsonite since 1862. Their present annual product is, blende, 200 tons, and Smithsonite, 150 tons.

Manning & Delaney.—Situated about 600 feet west of the preceding. It is an east-and-west range, which was discovered twenty years since, and has been worked by several different parties, who have proved the ground in the brown rock opening for a distance of 600 feet. The present parties have worked it for the past four years, principally for Smithsonite, no blende being found until the spring of 1874. The deepest shaft is only 40 feet ; sunk to the top of the blue limestone, which is here estimated at twenty-five feet. The St. Peter's sandstone is plainly seen in the valley a short distance below. The ground produced 600 tons of Smithsonite during the years 1873 and 1874. The diggings are quite dry.

Hornsnoggle Ridge.—Situated in the northeast quarter of Section 5, Township 6, Range 1 east. This is an east-and-west range, about half a mile in length, which was discovered about twenty-five years since, and worked for lead ore in the brown rock opening ; but is now pretty much worked out. The only ore found on the ridge is drybone. The present annual production is about 1,500 tons.

Beginning at the eastern end and going west, the following parties are working :

Joseph Call worked here since 1871, amount produced unknown.

Borey & Newmeyer worked since 1872, produced 1,500 tons.

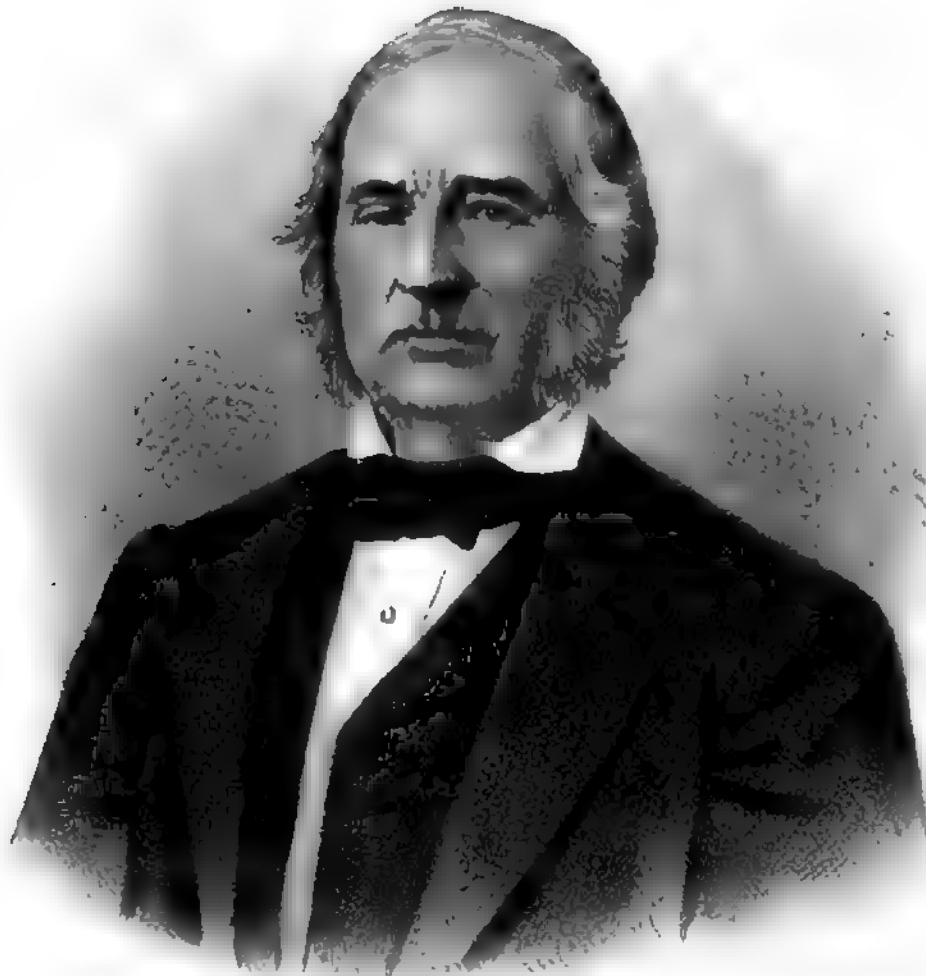
Brinnen & Kelley worked on a lot here twenty years, and produced 1,000 tons.

LINDEN DISTRICT.

The principal diggings in this district are those of the Linden Mining Co., owned by Messrs. J. J. Ross and William Henry, of Mineral Point. The property consists of the east half of the east half of Section 6, the west half of Section 5, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 7, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 7, the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 8, southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 8, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 17, the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 17, all in Township 5, Range 2 east, and is situated a short distance west of the village of Linden. They were first opened in 1833, and worked by various parties up to 1853, altogether for lead ore, and in the middle beds of the Galena limestone. Prior to 1853, they are said to have produced 40,000,000 pounds of lead ore.

In 1853, they were bought by a Pittsburgh company, and operated with a water-wheel in the upper and lower pipe-clay openings, also for lead ore. The amount of lead ore produced by them was about 500,000 pounds per annum. The works finally became unprofitable, and were suspended by them in 1866. In this condition they remained until the spring of 1874, when they were bought by Messrs. Ross & Henry, by whom work was resumed in April. They are now operated for blende or blackjack, Smithsonite and such lead ore as incidentally occurs with it.

On resuming work, the principal operations of the first six months were cleaning out the old shafts and drifts, erecting a new engine of thirty-horse power, with a lift-pump, together with the necessary buildings and other machinery. The sheets worked here have a singular



Stephen Blackstone,

(DECEASED)

MONTICELLO.



complication of "flats and pitches," both in their connection with each other and in respect to their general course.

Although the blende usually occurs in a large sheet, yet it is frequently connected with two or three parallel smaller ones by veins or "pitches." The sheet often contains detached pieces of the wall or cap-rock, of various sizes, completely surrounded by ore. Large pockets occur in the bed, lined with very handsome crystals of calcite, one of which, recently removed from the mine, measures five feet by two.

Another peculiarity noticed was the finding of several pieces weighing from one to five pounds, composed of wall-rock and ore, which were rounded and worn smooth, resembling small drift boulders. They were found in the lower pipe-clay opening, and had probably been detached from the wall at its junction with the ore. They must have undergone considerable erosion and transportation, or movement, by subterranean currents of water.

The workings in the vicinity of the engine-shaft were first examined. They extend in a westerly direction a distance of 1,300 feet, and have been worked to a width of 45 feet, leaving a sheet of blende on the northern side from one to three feet thick. It has been proved by a cross-cut to connect through to the north pitch, a distance of 180 feet. The same sheet has been worked in a southerly direction nearly to the well-shaft, a distance of 600 feet, leaving a large sheet of blende on its eastern side. These workings are on the glass-rock opening, and about twenty feet above the St. Peters sandstone. The following section of the engine-shaft will explain their situation :

	Feet.	Inches.
Dump-rock, clay and soil.....	15	...
Galena limestone.....	72	6
Blue limestone.....	6	6
Pipe-clay.....	1	...
Glass-rock.....	5	...
Glass-rock opening (workings).....	4	...
Buff limestone, to bottom of shaft.....	8	...
Buff limestone, to St. Peters sandstone.....	16	...
Total	128	00

The workings at the well-shaft were next examined. They are in the brown rock division of the Galena limestone, and about twenty-six feet above the lower workings. The ground is worked in an irregular shape, about three hundred feet long by one hundred and fifty feet wide. It is estimated that \$200,000 worth of ore has been taken, in the course of all operations, from this small, irregular piece of ground. It was full of large, flat sheets and pitches, and was worked in some places to a height of twenty feet. It now produces thirty tons of zinc ore per week, and considerable lead ore. This is exclusive of the ore raised by numerous miners working here on tribute.

It is estimated by the owners that, during the first six months of their operation, the mines produced ten tons of zinc ore per day ; and from that time to the present, it has produced twenty-two tons of zinc per day, and more than 300,000 of lead ore per annum. The value of all ores for the last two years is estimated at \$500 per day.

The owners have lately introduced the Ingersoll Pneumatic Drill, with air compressor, and use rend rock exclusively, the explosions being effected by an electric battery.

Poad, Barrett & Tredinnick Bros.—Southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 8, Township 5, Range 2 east. This is a very old mine, the property of Mr. John Heathcock, known as the Robarts mine, on which work had been discontinued for several years, until 1869, when it was again resumed. The present party have been working about four years, and have sunk ten shafts, from forty to seventy feet deep. The water is removed by two horse-pumps.

To the west of the above parties, and on the same range, are Kisselbury Brothers, Ham-merson & Trewatha. Also on the east end of the same range are the Poad Brothers, Tredinnick, Vial and Geach.

The Roberts range has been traced for a distance of a quarter of a mile, the ore being found in flat sheets twenty-five feet above the glass-rock. The manner in which the ore is deposited is very remarkable, the order of deposition being as follows: Pyrites, blende, galenite. This is one of the few localities in the lead region from which cerussite is obtained. The three mines in the Roberts range are estimated to produce annually 200,000 pounds of lead ore and 100 tons of blende.

Treglown & Sons and Capt. Wicks.—Southwest quarter of northwest quarter of Section 8, in the west side of the Heathcock branch, Waring and Goldsworthy, owners. This range was discovered about forty years ago, and has been worked continuously ever since. The present company have been working it during the last two years in the glass-rock opening. The ore is found about fifteen feet below the surface; the width of the range is forty-five feet, drained by a level forty rods long. In former years it was worked for Smithsonite at higher levels, and was quite productive. Its present annual production is, lead ore, 5,000 pounds; blende, 100 tons.

Adams & Son & Bowden.—These parties are situated about a quarter of a mile southwest of Treglown & Wicks. They have been working during the last seven years on the Morrison range, producing annually about fifty tons of Smithsonite and seven thousand pounds of lead ore. Water was removed from these diggings by drilling a hole down to the glass-rock opening.

David Morrison Diggings.—West half of southwest quarter of Section 8. The range is about seven hundred yards long, forty feet wide, and has a general north and south course. The range was discovered in 1846, and worked at various times for lead ore to 1874. Mr. Morrison then opened the main sheet of the blende, since which time the production has been as follows: In 1874, 90 tons; in 1875, 106 tons. During the present year the mine has not been worked, although it is still good. The range is drained by a level three hundred and fifty feet long. The ore is found in flat sheets, from seven to ten inches thick, on top of the glass-rock.

Richards & Faul Bros.—These diggings are situated in the village of Linden, near the southeast corner of Section 8, on land owned by William George. The ore is found under the glass-rock in a flat sheet, from ten to twelve inches thick, from fifteen to twenty-five feet in width, and from thirteen to thirty feet below the surface. The water is removed by a drain about one hundred and fifty feet long. This mine was discovered in May, 1875. From that time to May, 1876, they produced 80,000 pounds of lead ore, and 150 tons of blende. During July, August and September, 1876, they have produced 35,000 pounds of lead ore and 40 tons of blende.

Thomas Tamblin.—Zinc ores were discovered on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 5, Range 2 east, on the 20th of December, 1875, on the land of Mrs. Thomas Shore. The general course of the range is nearly east and west, and is now worked at an average depth of ten feet below the surface, and has been proved to a distance of forty feet. The ore was found as a flat sheet of drybone, cropping out at the foot of a hill. On working into the hill, the amount of Smithsonite was found to diminish, and the blende to increase, which seems to be an indication that the Smithsonite is a secondary product, derived from blende. It is estimated that two mines can produce here one hundred tons of zinc ore per annum.

R. S. & W. J. Jacobs.—Southeast quarter of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 7, Township 5, Range 2 east. This mine was discovered in March, 1875. There are here four east-and-west sheets from four to six feet wide, and from four to six inches thick in the upper pipe-clay opening, separated from each other by six or eight feet of unproductive rock. They are worked about twenty feet below the surface. There is but a small amount of water, which is bailed out. Some very large isolated masses of lead ore have been found here, one of which, weighing 1,527 pounds, was sent to the Centennial Exhibition. Small quantities of zinc ores are also found. The mine produced, during the year 1875, of lead ore, 70,000 pounds, and in 1876, 40,000 pounds. The mine has not been worked much during this summer, as the owners are engaged in farming.

DODGEVILLE DISTRICT.

The mines of this district comprise those in the immediate vicinity of the village. The zinc ore diggings situated about two miles east of the village, and those in Van Meter's Survey about four miles west of the town. The most productive and profitable are those situated east of the village, worked for drybone blende and lead ore.

Evan Williams' Mines.—Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 6, Range 3 east. These mines were discovered in 1844, and were worked at intervals until 1853. Since then Mr. Williams has worked them continuously to date. The ore is found in flat sheets, about one hundred feet wide, in the lower beds of the Galena limestone, and the ground is drained by a level a quarter of a mile long.

Mr. Williams estimates that this range has averaged fifty thousand pounds of lead ore per annum during the last twenty years. Previous to 1863, they were worked exclusively for lead ore. Since then they have averaged one hundred tons per annum of blende, the production rising in some years to two hundred tons. During the present year (1876) thirty thousand pounds of lead ore have been produced here, and one hundred and twenty-five tons of blende. In November, 1875, Mr. Williams commenced working about seven hundred feet south of the preceding location. A flat sheet was found here at a depth of ninety feet, and has been proved horizontally a distance of sixty feet. This mine in the past year has produced, lead ore, 15,000 pounds; blende, 50 tons. In July, 1876, Mr. Williams sunk a shaft twenty-five feet deep, about quarter of a mile west of the center of Section 25, and discovered a flat sheet of blende about five inches thick, from which he has obtained about three tons of blende.

Owens & Powell.—On the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 25 are some small drybone digging, on Mr. Williams' land. Five tons of ore are produced here each year. This is known as Rounds' range.

Jones, Farrager & Owens.—Southwest quarter of southwest quarter of Section 25, near the west line of the Section on Evan Williams' land. This is an old range, which has been worked since its discovery in 1849. The range is drained by a level three hundred yards long. The ore is found in flat sheets, from forty-five to eighty feet below the surface. Five shafts are now open. These diggings produce only lead ore. The annual product is valued at from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Mrdth Evans.—Northeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 25, in John Williams' land. These diggings are on Morgan Jones' old range, and have been worked during the last four years for Smithsonite. During the present year (1876), lead ore and blende have been discovered, and 65,000 pounds of lead ore have been produced, and considerable blende.

Hugh Jones.—Northeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 25. These diggings are on the eastern portion of the Watkins range. They were discovered in 1848. The present party commenced work in 1864. The ore is found in an irregular, flat sheet, from one hundred to two hundred feet wide, in the lower part of the Galena limestone. The annual product of this mine is: Lead ore, 25,000 pounds; blende, 150 tons.

Hendy, Davey, Lovey & Co.—Northwest quarter of northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 6, Range 3 east. These diggings comprise the southern and western portions of the Watkins range. The ore is blende and lead ore, found in a flat sheet, in the same opening and position as in the Hugh Jones diggings. The works extend eastward, and will ultimately connect with them, the intervening space being about one hundred feet. The mine has been and is now quite productive—the exact amount cannot be ascertained.

Samuel Clegg.—Northeast quarter of southeast quarter of Section 26, Township 6, Range 3 east. The land is owned by Mr. A. P. Thompson, of Buffalo. The ore is found in a flat sheet, in the glass-rock opening, and is obtained from three shafts, each 100 feet deep. Lead ore only is produced. It was discovered in 1870, and produced in that year 20,000 pounds. Since that time to October 1, 1876, the total product has been 600,000 pounds.

Joseph Pearce Diggings.—This mine is situated in the village of Dodgeville, a short distance northwest of the court house. It is known as the Lowry range, and was discovered in

1836. It was not worked from 1850 to 1870, when Mr. Pearce commenced work on it, and has worked it continuously ever since. It is worked exclusively for lead ore, which is found in tumbling openings and in flat sheets, from fifty to seventy feet wide. The range is drained by a level 800 feet long to a depth of 30 feet below the surface. The deepest shaft is eighty feet. There is considerable water in the mines, but much less than there was twenty-five years since. The water is removed by a horse-pump, worked during the daytime. The length of the range, so far as it has been worked, is 1,000 feet. During the last two years, this mine has produced 200,000 pounds of lead ore; previous to this it only paid expenses.

William Carter & Owens.—West half of the southeast quarter of Section 26. Owner of land, A. P. Thompson, of Buffalo. This is known as Edward Edwards' range, and was discovered in 1853. The range has a general north-and-south course, but with some irregularities. It was worked north 500 feet, then west 600 feet, then north—the north-and-south portions being the most productive of lead ore. The mine is quite wet, but is drained by a level about two thousand feet long. The number of shafts is nine, the greatest depth below the surface being seventy feet. The length of the drift is 1,250 feet. Mr. Carter has been working this mine for six years. During that time, the product of the east-and-west portion has been 65,000 pounds of lead ore annually, and in the north-and-south portions, 150,000 pounds per annum, with the same expense. Other parties working in this vicinity are Nicholas Bailey & Co. and John Bosanco & Co.

Lambly Range.—Northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 6, Range 3 east. This range has been worked continuously for a great many years. It produces lead ore to the amount of about thirty thousand pounds per annum. Four years ago, its annual product was 200,000 pounds.

Porter's Grove Diggings.—These mines are situated in Town 6, Range 4 east. At present the following mines are in operation:

Union Mine, William Hendy & Co.—Situated on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 28. The ore produced is lead, and in tumbling openings, at a depth of seventy feet, and in the upper surface of the rock. The mine is drained by a level one-quarter of a mile long.

Ridgeway Mine, William Hendy & Co.—Situated on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 21. This mine is owned and operated by the same parties as the preceding, and is in the same range, which is known as the North-and-South Branch Lot. It is drained by a level a quarter of a mile long. The present owners commenced operating them in 1872. Since then the product of lead ore has been as follows:

	Union Mine. Lbs.	Ridgeway Mine. Lbs.
1872.....	300,000	44,000
1873.....	35,000	44,000
1874.....	16,000	63,000
1875.....	38,000	44,000
1876, to October 1.....	22,000	17,000

Frank Farwell & Co.—Southeast quarter of northeast quarter of Section 28. These parties commenced working on the Wakefield range in October, 1875. Previous to that time it had not been worked for twenty years. Most of the workings are at a depth of thirty-five feet below the surface, although some are as deep as sixty feet. The work is chiefly removing pillars of lead ore, which have been left from former operations. The product from October, 1875, to October, 1876, has been 14,000 lbs. Other parties mining in this vicinity are John and Thomas Paull, of Ridgeway, producing lead ore.

VAN METER'S SURVEY.

On the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 5, Range 3 east, are three very large ranges which have not, to our knowledge, been reported. Their general course is northwest and southeast, and they are crossed by numerous north-and-south crevices. It is at these crossings that the largest bodies of ore are found. The ore is galenite, and is entirely free

from any mixture of zinc ores. It is found in the green rock opening. The northernmost of the three ranges known as the Duke Smith, contained an opening in places fifty feet wide, somewhat intersected with bars. It was worked over a quarter of a mile in length, and produced about half a million pounds of lead ore. It has not been worked since 1853. A short distance south of this is a parallel range, which produced over 20,000 pounds in a distance of about 100 feet. The opening was about thirty feet wide.

The third parallel range, 300 feet south of the Duke Smith range, has been worked since the winter of 1873-74, by Mr. John Hutchinson, of Mineral Point. The lead ore occurs in large pockets, containing crystalline pieces of from one to 500 pounds' weight. The opening is in the green rock, and is from ten to twelve feet high. This range has been the least worked of all, but formerly produced about 100,000 pounds. It now yields ore of the value of \$5 per day when worked. None of the ranges have been worked to any great depth, and all were abandoned with ore going down in the crevices. The gradual diminution of water in the country has now made it possible to resume work.

Powell & Co.—This party is working on what is known as the Nic Schillen range. Work was commenced in the spring of 1876, and continued for three months. The work was in the glass-rock opening, and about twenty feet below the surface. The amount produced was 3,000 pounds.

Richards & Burns.—This party is situated south of the preceding, and in land of the Sterling estate. They have been working there during the present year, in the green-rock opening, producing about 2,000 pounds per month.

Powell Diggings.—They are situated about a quarter of a mile north of Mr. Hutchinson's diggings. This is a new discovery, and has been in operation about a year. The product has been 35,000 pounds.

MINERAL POINT DISTRICT.

These mines comprise those in the immediate vicinity of the city and those of Lost Grove and Diamond Grove. Considerable mining is being carried on at these localities, which are among the oldest and most productive of the lead region. They are all comprised in Towns 4 and 5, Ranges 2 and 3 east. In addition to the lead ore, a great deal of zinc ore has been produced within the past ten years, and they now supply a large portion of the zinc ore of the lead region.

Terrill Range and Badger Range.—These ranges are situated on Lots 128, 129, 130, 131, 132 and 134, of Harrison's survey of the city of Mineral Point. They are old and well-known ranges, which have been worked continuously for many years, and are now productive of Smithsonite and galenite. The mines are situated in a high ridge, from which the water drains naturally into the adjacent ravines, leaving the diggings constantly dry. The ore is found in flat sheets and "pitches" (inclined sheets). The ranges are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet wide, more than a quarter of a mile long, and contain ore at depths varying from ten to sixty feet below the surface. There are three principal openings in the lower beds of the Galena limestone. The parties now working on the Terrill range are as follows:

Matt Shields and John Linden.—They have been working for three years, at an average depth of forty feet, producing chiefly Smithsonite from the second opening. The sheet averages about ten inches in thickness.

Pascoe & Collins.—They have been working their present mine during the last eight years, producing Smithsonite, blende and galenite from the green rock and green-rock opening. The Smithsonite is the most abundant, and the lead ore the least so. The workings are from twenty to sixty feet deep, and the ore is found in sheets from one to four inches thick. The blende is found at the greatest depth, and averages about four inches in thickness.

Jacka & Waggoner.—These parties have been working here eight years, at a depth of about fifty feet below the surface, but never having reached the lower opening. They estimate their annual production at 15,000 pounds of galenite and 25 tons of Smithsonite. The range at this point is two hundred feet wide.

Hitchins & Terrill.—They have been working at various times during the last ten years in the northwest end of the Terrill range, known as the Brush Lot, producing lead ore and zinc ore. This was formerly very rich ground. The work at present is confined to prospecting.

Huxtable & Son.—These parties are working near the center of the range, and from twenty to fifty feet deep, producing large amounts of lead and zinc ore. This is believed to be one of the best mines in the range.

Parties working on the Badger range are as follows:

Thomas Cox & Sons.—These parties are working near the center of the range, and have been mining here during the last ten years. The ore is found in three flat openings. The first is from ten to twenty feet below the surface, and contains chiefly Smithsonite, in sheets of three inches in thickness. The second opening is ten feet deeper, containing the same ore, mixed with galenite, in sheets of three inches. The third opening is ten feet below the second, and contains chiefly blende, in sheets averaging four inches. The description in these openings applies to all other mines in the range. Other parties working in this range are:

Cox & Co., James Hitchins & Holman and Harris and Partner.—The mining ground on this ridge is owned in small lots by several parties, among whom are Messrs. Ross, Priestly, Tyck and Prideaux. It was found impossible to obtain any information of the amounts of ore produced on this ridge, but it is safe to estimate ore to the amount of \$600 per annum for each man, and this is probably much beneath the actual amount.

William Prideaux Mines.—Southeast quarter of northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 5, Range 3 east. This is a part of the Ashbank range, so called from the decomposed appearance of much of the surface lead ore. It was discovered more than thirty years since, and worked extensively for lead ore. The course of the range is nearly northwest, and its average width about twenty-five feet. The principal product of the mine is Smithsonite, with some lead ore. The workings are chiefly in the green-rock opening, where the ores are found in flat and pitching sheets, from two to eighteen inches thick. The ground is dry, and the workings rather shallow, seldom being more than fifty feet below the surface. In one place, where the water was troublesome, it was removed by drilling a hole fifty-four feet deep, draining it off through a lower opening. During the present year (1876), about 51,000 pounds of lead ore and some blende were obtained in the brown-rock opening. Mr. Prideaux commenced work in April, 1873. He estimates that from January 1 to October 1, 1876, the value of ores produced is \$6,500, and about the same amount from April, 1873, to January 1, 1876. A short distance southwest of the preceding is a parallel range not worked at present, but regarded as valuable mining ground.

J. Jackson & Co.—These diggings are also on the Ashbank range, and a short distance east of William Prideaux. The ores produced are Smithsonite and galenite, in nearly equal amounts, found in flat sheets in the green rock and its openings, from fifteen to forty feet below the surface. The range is about forty rods long and 350 feet wide; ten shafts have been sunk upon it. Work was commenced here in 1868, since which time it has been continuous, the mines proving very productive. No exact amounts could be ascertained, but the owners estimate the value of ores produced since 1868 at \$18,000, the present year being the most remunerative.

Mitchell & Pollard.—Northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 30, Township 5, Range 3 east. This range is situated about sixty rods southwesterly from the Prideaux mines. These parties have been working about four years, producing Smithsonite and lead ore. The workings are shallow and dry, similar to the Ashbank range, but not so productive.

Sinapee Diggings.—These mines are situated on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 30. They were discovered in 1854; have been worked continuously since then, and now furnish employment to several parties, among whom are

Samuel Prisk and William Paynter.—These parties commenced work in the fall of 1875, and have produced during the last year about fifty tons of Smithsonite and some lead ore. The diggings are quite dry, and average about fifteen feet in depth. The ore is found in flat sheets, the principal workings being in the glass-rock openings. The mine furnishes fine cabinet speci-

mens of galenite. The range is about five hundred feet long, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet wide, and has a general east-and-west course. The ore sheet is from two to four inches thick.

Prisk & Coad.—This is a parallel range, situated about three hundred feet south of the preceding, and having about the same length, width and thickness. The above parties commenced work in the fall of 1875, and are now working in the upper pipe-clay opening. This mine is from fifty to sixty feet deep, and formerly produced over a million pounds. The production during the past year was 7,000 pounds of lead ore.

Samuel and William Richards.—These parties are working a short distance east of Prisk & Paynter. They have been engaged here about a year and a half, producing chiefly blende and lead ore.

Bennett & Brady.—Situated near the center of Section 29. A large amount of work has been done here, including a level to unwater the ground. They are quite productive of the ores of zinc and lead.

Short & Co.—Situated on the northwest quarter of Section 29. Considerable mining has been done by these parties in this vicinity during the last few years. There are several very profitable mines in the northwestern part of Strong's Addition to the city of Mineral Point, all on land owned by Mr. J. J. Ross. They are as follows:

Bohan & Co.—Smithsonite and lead ore are produced here. The range is from seventy to eighty feet wide, has a general east-and-west course, and is worked to a depth of seventy feet below the surface. There are two openings, separated by about twenty feet of unproductive rock, the lower ore being the glass-rock opening.

Connaughton & Casserly.—These parties are working on an east-and-west range, about three hundred feet north of the preceding. They have been working here during the last two years, having sunk two principal shafts to a depth of sixty feet to the glass-rock opening. This is an east-and-west range, about sixty feet wide, and has been drifted on to a distance of 100 feet. It produces chiefly blende, estimated by the owners at \$800 per year.

John Wægler & Co.—Situated about three hundred feet northwest of the preceding. These parties are working in the same openings, and producing chiefly zinc ores. Until very recently, two other parties were employed in this vicinity, this ridge having for many years been very good mining ground.

Bennett & Co.—This party is engaged in mining and prospecting about a quarter of a mile east of the preceding diggings. Near the corner of Towns 4 and 5, Ranges 2 and 3 east, are a number of ranges which have been worked for many years. Those situated on Section 1 are the property of the Mineral Point Mining Company; those on the adjacent sections are the property of Mr. John J. Ross. There are six principal crevices, running nearly parallel, on Sections 33 and 1. Their general course is south 70° east, and on entering Section 6, they run nearly east and west. The crevices lead down to the opening between the buff and blue limestones, known as the glass-rock opening. The ore here is found in a flat sheet, about a foot thick and from seventy to one hundred and forty feet wide, which has been worked for a distance of half a mile. The ores are galenite and blende, and occur associated with baryte, and have to be separated before reduction. The mode of drainage in Mr. Ross' mine is somewhat peculiar; shafts were sunk at intervals to a distance of eight feet below the opening, into the buff limestone, where a bed is reached through which the water readily passes away. This mode of drainage was accidentally discovered in prospecting for the sheet. No ore of any consequence is found in the upper pipe-clay opening; occasional bunches have been found, probably not over 20,000 pounds in all. These ranges have been worked at intervals for the last forty years by various parties. Active operations were commenced by Mr. Ross about ten years ago, since which time his ground has produced about 2,500,000 pounds of lead ore, and about 3,500 tons of zinc ores. During the whole time in which these mines have been worked, it is safe to say they have produced not less than 8,000,000 pounds of lead ore, and twice as much zinc ores. During the winter of 1874-75, ore to the value of \$1,600 was produced.

During the winter of 1875-76, \$1,000 worth of ore was produced. On the lands of the Mineral Point Mining Company, several parties are working on tribute. The amount this ground is producing could not be ascertained.

Goldsworthy & Brother.—These diggings are situated on Lots 279 and 280 of Harrison's survey, about a quarter of a mile east of the preceding, and on the northwest quarter of Section 6, Town 4, Range 3 east. This is known as the Barber range, and has been worked in the winter seasons during the last six years. The ore is Smithsonite, much mixed with pyrites; it is found in the upper pipe-clay opening, in a flat sheet from eight to thirty feet wide, and from eighteen to twenty-four inches thick, being most productive in crossing crevices. About twenty tons per year is produced here.

T. Lutey & Co.—This party is working a short distance east of the preceding, on land owned by M. M. Cothren. They have been working in a continuation of the Barber range for about two months (October and November, 1876), and have now a very good prospect. Most of the lead ore from the Barber Range is obtained from the glass-rock opening, but it never has been worked for zinc ore.

Suthers & Co.—Situated on the southeast part of Harrison's survey. This is a nearly east-and-west range, known as the "Walla Walla," and has been worked by the present party since 1865. The range is about 120 feet wide, and has been worked in the glass-rock opening to a length of about 1,000 feet, and at a depth of seventy-three below the surface. The mine produces lead ore and both kinds of zinc ore. The average annual product of lead ore is about 44,000 pounds. The products from January to April, 1876, of all kinds of ore were valued at \$900.

J. Arthur & Co.—Situated on the southwest quarter Section 6, Township 4, Range 3 east. This is an east-and-west range, discovered about two years since, and worked continuously to the present. The ores are Smithsonite and lead ore found in a flat sheets, from six inches to one foot thick, in the glass-rock opening, at a depth of sixty feet from the surface. The range is about one hundred feet wide. It is situated on land owned by Mr. J. J. Ross. The ground is comparatively dry.

Hoare Bros.—Situated about fifty yards east of the preceding, and on the same range, in land owned by Mr. J. Hoare. This party has been working here about two years, producing lead ore and Smithsonite from the glass-rock opening. The diggings are now very good.

Nichols & Holmes.—Situated on northeast quarter Section 7, Township 4, Range 3 east, a short distance east of the old zinc works. There are some irregular flat sheets of zinc ore in the glass-rock opening, about twenty feet deep. They have been worked during the last two years, and have produced considerable zinc ore.

Harris & Lang.—These diggings are situated about half a mile south of the preceding. This is an east-and-west range, situated in the glass-rock opening, about twenty-five feet deep. It has been worked about a year, producing considerable zinc ore. In the vicinity of the Mineral Point Town Hall, on the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 4, Range 3 east, are the following diggings:

Prideaux & Henry.—This is a north-and-south range, about 200 yards south of the Town Hall, which has been worked by the present party since 1866. The ores are lead and zinc, found in flat and pitching sheets, from eight to ten inches thick, in the upper pipe-clay opening, at a depth of from one to sixty feet below the surface. The range is from sixty to seventy feet wide, and has been worked to a distance of 350 feet.

Jeffrey & Bro.—Situated about one hundred yards south of the preceding, and probably on the same range. The range is here one hundred feet wide, and produces lead ore and both kinds of zinc ore in about equal quantities, and considerable iron pyrites. The work has been chiefly done in the winter season during the last two years.

Mankey & Son.—Situated about 150 yards southeast of Jeffrey & Bro. They have been working during the last twelve years in a north-and-south range. The product is lead ore, found in vertical crevices, and in flat sheets in the green-rock opening, at a depth of forty feet from the

surface. All the diggings in this hill are dry, and most of them are remunerative, but the amounts of ore produced could not be ascertained. The mining land is owned by Messrs. Henry Coad, Prideaux & Woodman. About a quarter of a mile north of this ridge is the Mineral Point Hill, lying directly east of the city. The following parties are mining there:

Short & Foster.—Situated about 200 yards west of Jeffrey & Bro., on an old north-and-south range, sixty feet in width. They have been working during the last two years in the winter season, producing lead and zinc ores from the pipe-clay opening. The diggings are about forty feet deep.

Vivian & Sleep.—This party is working a nearly east-and-west range, the most southerly of several parallel ranges which cross the hill. The range is about fifty feet wide, and produces zinc ores, chiefly Smithsonite, from the upper pipe-clay opening, which is here about twenty-five feet below the surface. They have been working here during the last thirteen years, operating during the entire year.

Brown & Cluthers.—They have been mining about a year on a parallel range 150 feet north of the one last mentioned. The range is about fifty feet wide, and produces zinc ores, chiefly blende. The ore is found in flat and pitching sheets in the pipe-clay opening.

James Dunn & Son.—This party has been working about three years on a range 150 feet north of the preceding. Both kinds of zinc ores are produced from the upper pipe-clay opening, which lies here about forty feet deep.

Trewilla & Strong.—This party has worked about eight years in this vicinity and one and a half on their present range, producing zinc ores.

Goldsworthy & Hocks.—Situated about one-fourth of a mile east of Vivian & Sleep. They have been mining about a year, producing blende. The mining land in this hill is owned by Messrs. Hutchinson, Henry, Curry, Gundry and Washburn. The ranges all bear a little north of west and south of east, and have never been worked below the upper pipe-clay opening. The earliest mining in this vicinity was done in the Mineral Point Hill. The ranges were formerly very productive, and have been worked continuously for many years to the present time. There are a few other parties mining within a few miles of Mineral Point. They are as follows:

Rogers & Mankey.—Situated on the northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 4, Range 3 east, on land owned by Mr. Suthers, near Rock Branch. This is a new discovery, made in October, 1876, being a flat sheet of Smithsonite in the brown-rock opening.

Jeffrey & May.—Situated a short distance north of the preceding. This is also a new discovery, made about the same time as the preceding, being a flat sheet of zinc ores in the glass-rock opening. The prospect is very good.

Badcroft Diggings.—Section 15, Township 4, Range 3 east. Work was begun here in 1872, and has been continued at intervals since. A small amount of lead ore has been produced. The ore is found in flat and pitching sheets in the pipe-clay opening, about twenty feet below the surface.

Shepard & Co.—Situated on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 4, Range 2 east. Work was commenced here in August, 1876, on the old Maloney range. This range has a general east-and-west course, and yields lead ore and blende from the pipe-clay opening, which is here about twenty-five feet deep. The ore occurs in flat sheets from four to five inches thick, the blende forming the top and bottom of the sheet, and lead ore the central part. The product has been, to December, 1876, lead ore, 1,500 pounds; blende, three tons. The ground is dry, and the prospect considered good.

Clebenstein Diggings.—They are situated on the same ridge, and a short distance east of the preceding. They are now operated by August Cain, who has been mining about a year. They were operated from 1865 to 1875 by Mrs. Clebenstein, and produced large amounts of lead and zinc ores. The ore was found in flat sheets, in the pipe-clay and glass-rock openings.

H. Joseph's Diggings.—Situated on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 4, Range 3 east. Mining was commenced here in 1871, and continued until the fall

of 1874, when it was discontinued on account of water. The ore found here was exclusively blende, which occurred in a flat sheet in the green-rock opening. The width of the sheet was about eighty feet, its greatest thickness three feet, and it was worked for a distance of 800 feet. The greatest depth below the surface is seventy feet. During the years 1873-74, this ground produced about one thousand tons of blende.

Diamond Grove Diggings.—These diggings are situated on Sections 25 and 26, Township 5, Range 2 east. They produce chiefly zinc ores, found in flat sheets in the pipe clay and glass-rock openings. The following parties are now mining here.

Cain & Read.—Situated on the northwest quarter of Section 25. This party has been working on the Rodersdorf range during the winters of 1873-74, 1874-75. The ore, which is Smithsonite, is found in the glass-rock opening, in a range from sixteen to twenty feet wide, and two hundred feet long. The production during the first season was seventeen and one-half tons; in the second season, twenty tons.

Robert Conley & Sons.—Situated on the southwest quarter of Section 25. Mining has been carried on here by the above party during the last ten years, on an east-and-west range. Both kinds of zinc ore and lead ore are found here, in the pipe-clay and glass-rock openings, but chiefly in the latter. The range is from forty to sixty feet wide, and has been worked a distance of one hundred and fifty yards. During the last year and a half, the product of lead ore has been 60,000 pounds, and 60 tons of zinc ore during the last two years.

Biddick Diggings.—A valuable deposit of lead ore has lately been discovered on the southwest quarter of Section 24, Township 5, Range 2 east. Four flat sheets, from one to four inches thick, are found here, situated above one another in the upper pipe-clay opening. It has not yet been sufficiently worked to determine its actual extent.

Martin Bros. & Cramer.—Situated on the southwest quarter of Section 25. This and the preceding one are on land owned by Mr. James Spensley. They have been mining here on an east-and-west range, which was discovered two years since. The ore is Smithsonite, and is found in the glass-rock opening, which is here from ten to thirty feet deep.

Spensley & Brown.—situated on the northeast quarter of Section 26, Township 5, Range 2 east. Men have been employed since July, 1876, driving an adit in the glass-rock opening. The adit is 200 feet long, and drains an east-and-west range. The product has been: Lead ore, 36,000 pounds; blende, 6 tons.

Opir & Lancaster.—Situated on the northwest quarter of Section 26. This party is working the same range, 450 yards west of the preceding. It is here known as the Lancaster range, and has been worked by the present party about a year. The product has been 150 tons of blende. It is worked by an adit.

McDermott & Co.—Mining has been carried on here by Mr. McDermott for about twenty-six years, in the McShane & Gray range. The ore is found in flat and pitching sheets, in crevices and crevice-openings in the Galena limestone, above the flat openings. The diggings now produce lead and zinc ore. The average annual product is about thirty thousand pounds.

Schlosser & Co.—This party has been working four or five years on the east end of the same range as the preceding. The ground is dry, and the lead ore is found about forty feet below the surface. The average annual product is about ten thousand pounds.

William & Thomas Thrasher.—This party has been working in this vicinity about fifteen years, on a parallel range, situated about a quarter of a mile southeast of Schlosser & Co. The product is chiefly lead ore.

Lost Grove Diggings.—These diggings are situated on land owned by Mr. J. J. Ross, on Section 33, Township 5, Range 2 east. Mining is confined here to the winter season. The ground is dry, and the ore is found in flat sheets in the glass-rock opening. The following parties are mining here:

Rigger & Arthur.—This party has been working two years in an east-and-west range, producing lead ore and Smithsonite. The range varies from twenty-five to fifty feet in width,

and lies from thirty to forty feet below the surface. The product is valued at \$12,000 per annum.

Clayton & Co.—Situated about a quarter of a mile northwest of the preceding. Have been working during the last twelve years on the Jim Brown range. This is an east-and-west range, from fifty to sixty feet wide, and lying about seventy feet below the surface, producing exclusively lead ore. The product has been about twenty thousand pounds per annum.

Garden & Son.—Situated about one-fourth of a mile south of the preceding. They have been working about two years, and have produced about \$400 worth of ore.

Robert Brown & Co.—Situated about half a mile east of Clayton & Co., and on the same range. The diggings here are from twenty-five to fifty feet deep. They have been working about three years, and have produced about thirty thousand pounds per annum.

Furfer & Co.—They have been working on a range near Brown & Co. during the last eight years, producing lead and zinc ore.

CALAMINE DISTRICT.

There are several tracts of land situated in Sections 18 and 19, Township 3, Range 3 east, which were formerly quite productive, but little work is now done on them. They are situated on the left side of the Pecatonica River, on the ridge which separates the Wood and Bonner Branches. The ridge slopes abruptly on all sides, but one toward the various streams which nearly inclose it. On the summit of the ridge there is a thickness of about one hundred feet of Galena limestone, underlaid by about fifty feet of the blue and buff limestones, below which is the sandstone. All these formations may be distinctly seen in passing from the summit of the ridge to the valley of the Pecatonica. During the winter of 1876-77, some mining was done here by Mr. Charles Mappes, of Belmont, on an east-and-west range, lying from thirty to forty feet below the surface. Four men were employed, working on a flat sheet of blende and galenite. The amount produced could not be ascertained. Some Smithsonite is also produced in this vicinity.

Yellowstone Diggings, Pierce & Son.—Some work has been done here during the winter seasons of the last three years, in a range a quarter of a mile north of the New Kirk range, situated on the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 4, Range 4 east. The lead ore is found in a vertical sheet in a crevice opening about fourteen feet below the surface.

In the winter of 1874-75 the product was 18,000 pounds, and in the following winter about one thousand eight hundred pounds. No mining is done here in the summer.

WIOTA DISTRICT.

This is a small group of east-and-west ranges, crossed by north-and-south crevices, situated on the northwest quarter of Section 19, Township 2, Range 5 east. But very little mining is done here; the annual production of the whole district does not exceed 40,000 pounds. The ore is lead, occurring in the middle portion of the Galena limestone, and there does not seem to be any regular opening. There are several parties here, among whom the principal ones are as follows:

Purcell & Harden.—They are at work in the old Hamilton Diggings, removing the pillars from the old workings, which were abandoned many years since. They are unable to go any deeper, or make any new discoveries, on account of the water, which is here quite plentiful. The ground is owned by the Ridgeway Mining Company, of Madison. Messrs. Purcell & Harder have worked here two years, and during that time have produced 20,000 pounds of lead ore.

Smith & Anderson.—Situated a short distance north of the preceding, and from the northern part of the Hamilton Diggings. This does not appear to form any regular range. The ore occurs in east-and-west sheets, in very hard rock, and seldom in openings. The diggings have now been worked since January, 1873, and have produced 80,000 pounds.

COPPER IN THE LEAD REGION.

The last mining for copper in this region was done at Mineral Point from 1873 to 1876. Mr. James Toay is authority for the following sketch of the work in past years: "Sometime in 1837-38, copper was discovered on the southeast quarter of Section 32, Township 5 north, Range 3 east, one mile northeast of the Mineral Point Court House. The crevice had a course south 85° east, and was traced for over one-third of a mile. The locality has not been worked since 1842. A great amount of copper was obtained. Some of the ore was smelted by William Kendall & Co. Sometime in 1844, S. P. Preston came to the region and went into partnership with Kendall & Co. Two other furnaces have been worked; one by Charles Bracken and one by Curtiss Beach."

From 1873 to 1875, Mr. Toay produced about two hundred tons of copper ore from the mines near Mineral Point.

For a detailed statement of the statistics of the amount and kinds of ore raised prior to 1877, reference is made to the State Geological Report of 1877.

SETTLEMENT OF THE LEAD REGION.

A brief narrative of the settlement of the lead region is necessary to a complete understanding of the growth which eventuated in the formation of Iowa, La Fayette and Grant Counties.

In the general history of the State, which precedes these pages, can be found a sketch of the several explorations of the Wisconsin River, or rather the fact that they were used as avenues for the still further exploration of the Mississippi Valley during the seventeenth century. Those rapid journeys cannot be considered as bearing upon the subsequent selection of this region by white men, save in so far as they made known the existence of a habitable section, and one which contained valuable mineral deposits as well as fertile agricultural lands.

THE FIRST EXPLORER.

Nicholas Perrot is said to have discovered lead in this region during his visit here in 1692, but this assertion is not proved by his written statements concerning his trip.

Probably the first *explorer* of what is called the lead district, including Dubuque County, Iowa, and Jo Daviess County, Ill., was Le Sueur, a French trader, who, on the 25th of August, 1700, while on an expedition to the Sioux on St. Peter's River, now in Minnesota, discovered a small river entering the Mississippi on the east side, which he named "The River of the Mines." He describes it as a small river running from the north, but turning to the east, and he further says that "a few miles up this river is a lead mine." Le Sueur was unquestionably the first white man who trod the banks of Fever (Galena) River. He visited lead mines which were then known to and probably operated in a crude manner by the Indians.

Whatever may have been done in the way of mining by the natives during the unrecorded years of their occupancy, it is clear that the primitive methods of work have left no traces visible to-day.

A natural sequence of the ownership of the territory now known as the Mississippi Valley was the exploration of the river by French adventurers. Le Sueur pointed the way for other brave men, who were inspired both by a love of wild life and that universal hope of pecuniary gain. When reports of discoveries of rich mineral deposits in the hills of the section defined by the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers reached the lower settlements, numerous parties undoubtedly attempted to speedily profit by the knowledge thus gained.

THE MISSOURI DIGGINGS.

Some twenty years after the voyage of Le Sueur (who unquestionably did find lead at several different points on the Upper Mississippi, besides obtaining specimens in the Fever River

country), mining was actually begun in what are known as the Missouri Diggings, although it was not until 1798 that it became a regular business or was systematically carried on.

The sparse settlement of the Lower Mississippi Valley at the beginning of the century did not conduce to a rapid invasion of the Indian country, as in the present days the discovery of valuable minerals in forbidden regions would do.

THE MARGRY LETTERS.

A most valuable contribution to historic information was recently made through the mediumship of Hon. E. B. Washburne, late United States Minister to France, and formerly a resident of Galena. Mr. Washburne dates his interest in the lead region from 1840, and because of those years of prosperity there he gladly improved opportunities presented while he was in France to gain further knowledge of its early history. The subjoined extract explains itself, and is most timely in its appearance.

CHICAGO, December 13, 1880.

MR. A. D. HAGEN, *Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society.*

DEAR SIR: From the great interest you have taken in the early discoveries and explorations in Canada (or New France) and Louisiana, you are aware that Pierre Margry is one of the most thoroughly studied men of the present day in all those matters, as he is also one of the best-known men in historical circles, both in Europe and in this country. The Chicago Historical Society honored itself, some time since, by making him an honorary member. In view of his extended and accurate researches, he has been decorated by the French Government as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. It may be said that he has spent most of his life in the archives of the Ministry of the Marine of France. It is a mine of historic wealth of unsurpassed richness. Under the patronage of our Congress he has brought out a vast mass of material, hitherto unpublished, in relation to the discovery and explorations of the French on the North American Continent. This material is in the course of publication at Washington, and will be looked for with great interest by all students of history.

I had the pleasure, during my residence in Paris, of knowing Mr. Margry quite well, and talked with him often in regard to the early history of New France and Louisiana. In the course of our conversation, I took the opportunity to talk with him touching the early discoveries of lead mines in what is now Illinois and Missouri, and received a letter in reply, which I inclose herewith. He was kind enough to send me a transcript of certain documents which are to be published by Congress, and which I have not yet seen. By these documents I am more convinced than ever that the Galena and Dubuque lead mines were the earliest ever discovered by the French explorers, either in Illinois, Iowa or Missouri. The accounts of the discovery, about the year 1719, of the mine of M. de la Motte and the Maramek mines of Missouri, are very interesting, but I cannot here refer to them particularly. What interested me very much is an extract from a letter, written from Fort de Chartres, on the 21st day of July, 1722, by one Le Gardeur de Lisle, which I copy herewith, and which is in relation to the discovery of minerals on the Illinois River:

"I have the honor to inform you, gentlemen, that I have been sent in command of a detachment of twelve soldiers, to accompany Mons. Renaud to the Illinois River, where the Indians have found some lumps of copper, which they brought to Mons. de Boisbriant, and more particularly to a coal mine, said to be very rich.

"When we reached the place of our destination, M. Renaud commenced the search for the copper mine, but without success, no sign of that metal being visible anywhere. However, in looking for the coal mine, which we had been told was near the spot we had examined before, we discovered a silver and copper mine, of which Mons. Renaud made an assay, and which upon the surface of the ground is much richer than M. de la Motte's.

"I have kept a little diary of that journey; I take the liberty of sending it to you. It will enable you to locate the spot where this mine is situated. It is a most beautiful site; the mine is easy to work, and close to a magnificent country for settlers. I am delighted with my trip and with the success which has attended it, for the assay made by Mons. Renaud was upon ore found on the surface, and it has proved to be much better than that of M. de la Motte's mine," etc.

The alleged discovery of silver and copper mines on the Illinois River has never been verified to any extent. As to the coal mine said to be "very rich," a question which now arises is, Where was it located? All of the expeditions for the discovery of mines were fitted out at Fort Chartres, which was then evidently the commercial as well as the military headquarters of all the country.

The letters, reports, etc., made in regard to these early mines, are very interesting. In one of the reports made by one Le Guis, in 1743, he speaks of the miners of that day, and his description of them would apply, in many respects, to the miners in the Fever River, or Galena, lead mines half a century ago. He says:

"Most of these miners, numbering eighteen or twenty when I left Illinois, have been driven there by fast living, unable to satisfy their passions any longer. Then, everybody here works for himself, and only gives his attention to a few veins or branches, not being able to dig far enough to reach the heart of the mine. In their search they use an auger four or five feet long, which they sink into the ground in different places until they find one of these veins. When they do strike one, they make a big hole and dig all the mineral they can out of it. If they meet with any obstacle, in the way of stones or water, they give up that vein and try elsewhere. As soon as one man has gathered enough mineral to live the rest of the year, he quits work and begins to smelt it."

Further along in this report, M. Le Guis gives an account of the manner in which these miners smelted their ore in 1743, and it is almost precisely the same method which was followed in the Galena up to within three or four years

before I located there in 1840. There were then the remains of many old log furnaces throughout the mines. It was about in 1836, I think, that the log furnaces were supplanted by the Drummond blast furnace. The amount of waste or scoria by the old log method of smelting was very great. This waste was in a great measure avoided by the blast furnace, of which the inventor was Robert A. Drummond, of Jo Daviess County, the uncle of the Hon. Willis Drummond, of Iowa, late Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington.

The following is the description of the log furnace one hundred and thirty-seven years ago:

"They cut down two or three big trees and divide them in logs five feet long; then they dig a small basin in the ground and pile three or four of these logs on top of each other over this basin; then they cover it with the same wood, and put three more logs, shorter than the first, on top, and one at each end, crosswise. This makes a kind of box, in which they put the mineral; then they pile as much wood as they can on top and around it. When this is done, they set fire to it from under, the logs burn up, and partly melt the mineral. They are sometimes obliged to repeat the same operation three times in order to extract all the matter. This matter, falling into the basin, forms a lump, which they afterward melt over again into bars, weighing from sixty to eighty pounds, in order to facilitate the transportation to Kaskaskia. This is done with horses, who are quite vigorous in this country. One horse carries generally four or five of these bars. It is worthy of remark, gentlemen, that in spite of the bad system these men have to work, there have been taken out of the La Motte mine 2,500 of these bars in 1741; 2,228 in 1742; and these men work only four or five months in the year at most."

Mr. Margry also observes that he is unable to throw direct light upon the occupation of the Fever River section by the French, in the eighteenth century. A history of Louisiana, written by Lepage Dupratz in 1758, forty-five years before the ownership of the colony was transferred, contains the statement that "the region is not frequented." This is but natural, since the French Governors held quasi court in Canada and the Lower Mississippi region, leaving the western tract of the present Illinois out of the range of more frequent mention.

DUBUQUE'S SETTLEMENT.

In 1788, Julien Dubuque, a French trader with the Indians, who had heard of the region in the course of his business, located on the site of the city bearing his name. He was accompanied by a party of miners. Dubuque obtained a grant of a large tract of land from the chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes, and was, fortunately, able to secure the confirmation of his claim from Carondelet, then Governor of Louisiana. The grant was confined to the western bank of the Mississippi. Dubuque remained in occupation of these lands, engaged in mining, until the time of his death, which occurred in 1810.

Julien Dubuque's grave is on the summit of a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi River, about two miles below the city of Dubuque, and above the mouth of Catfish Creek.

When Dubuque located on the west shore, it is said that a man named D'Bois also located on the east bank, nearly opposite the Frenchman's trading and mining post, probably a short distance below the Dunleith of to-day. But so little is known of this man that his residence is traditionary. The period between 1788 and 1811 is one of vague and uncertain historic character in this region. It is said that traces of white occupants at a very early period were discovered on the Sinsinawa by the "first" settlers of Jo Daviess County, who were miners. It would be strange, indeed, with the knowledge of the immense deposits of lead and the abundance of game in this region, as well as the mining operations of Dubuque, so near at hand, if no adventurers or traders ever visited the Riviere au Fève, or ventured among the Sacs and Foxes east of the Mississippi; especially since the success of Dubuque in gaining a grant could not be kept a matter of absolute secrecy. Roving traders and agents of the American Fur Company—that corporation which has left its tracks everywhere throughout the Northwest—must surely have been cognizant of the rich stores of peltry annually obtained along the Wisconsin and its many tributaries, and engaged in competition with the miner and trader on the west side. But thus far no record of occupation or irregular traffic has been discovered. The first evidence of occupation of Jo Daviess County after D'Bois, and prior to 1819–20, is the testimony of Capt. D. S. Harris, of Galena, an old steamboat Captain who ran upon the Mississippi at a very early day, and who furnished the information hereinafter given, as late as 1878.

A MISSING ISLAND.

Capt. Harris says that, in 1811, George E. Jackson, a Missouri miner, had a rude log furnace and smelted lead on an island then existing in the Mississippi, but which has since dis-

appeared. The island was on the east side of the main channel, a short distance below Dunleith, nearly opposite the mouth of the Catfish Creek. Jackson floated his lead to St. Louis by flat-boat, and experienced much trouble with the Indians. He was joined in 1812-13 by John S. Miller, but soon after the island was abandoned. Jackson went to Missouri, and Miller went down the river and built the first cabin and blacksmith-shop on the site of Hannibal, Mo. It is said that in 1818, Miller, in company with George W. Ash and another man, ascended the Mississippi with a boat load of merchandise as far as Dubuque's mines, trading with the Indians. It is believed he penetrated to the site of Galena, and spent some time on Fever River, in this region.

The first permanent settlement by white men on the east shore, within the lead district, of which any reliable knowledge remains, dates from 1820, on what is now Galena River. In 1823, Miller and Jackson again visited this spot.

In 1803, when the United States purchased the province of Louisiana from Napoleon, of France, the existence of lead mines in this region was well known. In 1807, Congress enacted that these mines should be reserved from sale and held in fee simple, under the exclusive control of the Government. Leases of three to five years were issued to various individuals to work them as tenants of the United States, but, until about 1823, most of the work was done in Missouri, and the operations appear to have been carried on without much system. Miners throughout all the lead-mining districts paid but slight attention to Congressional enactments. Lessees were not properly supported in their rights, and, of course, became constantly involved in disputes with claimants and trespassers, which often proved ruinous to their undertakings.

DUBUQUE'S OPERATIONS ON THE EAST SIDE.

The veteran Capt. Harris says that, unquestionably, Julien Dubuque operated on both sides of the Mississippi, and mined on Apple River, near the present village of Elizabeth, worked the old Buck and Hog leads, near Fever River, the Cave Diggings, in what is now Vinegar Hill Township, and others, as early as 1805, and very probably at a still earlier date. The Indians were on very friendly terms with Dubuque, and, when they reported a discovery to him, he sent his assistants, Canadian Frenchmen and half-breeds, to prove them, and, in some cases, to work them. All over this region, when Capt. Harris came to Fever River, a lad of fifteen, in 1823, traces of old mining operations existed, which were evidently not the work of the Indians. At what was called the Allenwrath Diggings, at Ottawa, about two miles from the present city of Galena, a heavy sledge-hammer was found under the ashes of one of those primitive furnaces, in 1826. This furnace had been worked long before the date generally assigned to the first white settlement in this region. This ancient hammer, weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, was—and probably still is—preserved by Mr. Houghton, a well-known editor of the Northwest. The Indians never used such an implement, and it was unquestionably left by some of Dubuque's miners where it was found in 1826.

All these important considerations, in connection with the fact that the Mississippi River was the great highway of the pioneers of that day; that Prairie du Chien was a thriving French village, and had been a French military post as early as 1755, long before Dubuque located above the mouth of Catfish Creek; that a military and trading post existed at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island) previous to the later "first settlements" on the east side of the Mississippi, now Jo Daviess County, lead almost irresistibly to the conclusion that "La Pointe" was well known to the earlier Indian traders, and that the lead-mining region around Riviere au Feve had been visited and occupied, temporarily at least, by white men, for many years prior to 1819-20. But by whom? History is silent, and those hardy pioneers have left no footprints on the shifting sands of time.

It must be considered as reasonably certain, as previously stated, that the lead-mining district, now lying in Jo Daviess County, Ill., and in Grant, Iowa and La Fayette Counties, Wis., was more or less occupied by Dubuque's men before any permanent settlements were made in the territory. Dubuque, by his wonderful magnetic power, had obtained great influence among

the Indians, then occupying this entire region. They believed him to be almost equal to the Great Spirit, and they feared him nearly as much. They implicitly obeyed him, and it is not a mere chimera to presume that they reported to him the existence of leads on the east as well as on the west side of the Father of Waters; and it is reasonable to suppose, when such reports were made to him, that he verified them by actual observations made by himself or his men. From the remembrances of the oldest residents of this region, now surviving, and the traces of mining done by whites long before any permanent settlements were made, it seems more than probable that Dubuque and his men were the first whites who occupied the Fever River lead-mining district, in common with the aboriginal inhabitants.

It must also be considered certain that "La Pointe" was familiar to them as a trading-post, long previous to actual white settlement. The total absence of records leaves the subject enshrouded in a darkness that is relieved only by tradition. The locality here designated as "La Pointe" is that also known as "The Portage," near the present city of Galena.

In February, 1810, Nicholas Boilvin, then agent for the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, passed through this region on foot from Rock Island, with Indians for guides, and by them was shown a lead mine, which, from his memoranda, written in the French language, was near Fever River, and was probably what was afterward known to the early settlers as the Old Buck Lead.

EARLY NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

In 1810, Henry Shreeve is said to have worked his way up to Fever River, and there obtained a small cargo of lead, which he floated back to the towns on the Lower Mississippi.

The following extract from Moses M. Strong's forthcoming, "History of Wisconsin," confirms the fact of early-time navigation and intercourse between the lead region and St. Louis:

"In the period between 1815 and 1820, Capt. John Shaw made eight trips, in a trading-boat, from St. Louis to Prairie du Chien, and visited the lead mines where the city of Galena now is, and where the Indians smelted the lead in rude furnaces of their own construction; and at one time Mr. Shaw carried away seventy tons, which they had produced from the ores obtained by themselves, in their primitive modes.

"Capt. Shaw afterward lived in Green Lake County, in this State, where he died a few years since."

In 1816, by a treaty made at St. Louis with various tribes to settle the disputes that had arisen under the treaty of 1804, by which the Sacs and Foxes had ceded to the United States all the lands lying between the Illinois and Wisconsin Rivers, east of the Mississippi, all the lands north of a line running west from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, were relinquished to the Indians, except a tract five leagues square on the Mississippi River, to be designated by the President of the United States. These reservations were intended to be sufficient to embrace the lead mines known to be worked by the squaws and presumed to be valuable, although their location was not known to the Government, and probably the undefined character of the reservation is thus accounted for.

DAVENPORT AT FEVER RIVER.

In 1816, the late Col. George Davenport, agent of the American Fur Company, trading with the Sacs and Foxes, occupied the trading-post at the Portage, on Fever River, and lived there, but how long is not now known. He soon after left that point and went to Rock Island. The post was afterward occupied by Amos Farrar, of the firm of Davenport, Farrar & Farnham, agents of the American Fur Company. This important fact in the early history of this district is given on the authority of William H. Snyder, of Galena, who had the statement direct from Col. Davenport in 1835.

Previous to 1819, the Sacs and Foxes, both noted as warlike and dangerous tribes, had killed several traders who had attempted to traffic among them. It was currently reported that a trader met his death at their hands, at Sinsinawa, in 1813.



S. H. Seely,

(DECEASED)

WHITE OAK SPRINGS.



THE BUCK LEAD.

In 1819, the historic diggings known for more than half a century as the "Buck Lead," were being worked by the Indians, the labor being mainly performed by squaws. It was the largest body of mineral then ever discovered on Fever River, and an immense amount of galena ore was taken out by the natives and sold to traders, before the lead was worked out by Johnson, as hereinafter referred to. Mr. Farrar estimated that several million pounds had been taken from this lead by the Indians; more, in fact, than was taken from it by white miners afterward. This lead took its name from "The Buck," a Sac or Fox chief, who was encamped with his band on Fever River in 1819, and worked it. Its existence had been known to the Indians for many years, and unquestionably by Dubuque, previous to its working by Buck and his band. Close by it and parallel with it, was a smaller lead, which may be called the "Doe" lead, in honor of Buck's favorite squaw. Before the arrival of Johnson, in 1820-21, the Indians took from this lead the largest nugget of mineral ever raised in the region. It took all the force they could muster to raise it, and, when they had succeeded in getting it out, the Indian miners urged that it be sent to Washington as a gift to the Great Father, but, since no record of its having been so disposed of is extant, it is reasonable to believe that the traders outweighed their inclinations by offering a slight advance on the customary price, which was a peck of corn for a peck of mineral.

JESSE SHULL'S TRADERSHIP.

In 1819, when the Buck Lead was being worked by the Indians, Jesse W. Shull was trading at Dubuque's mines, for a company at Prairie du Chien. That company desired him to go to Fever River and trade with the Indians; but he declared that it was unsafe, that the Sacs and Foxes had already murdered several traders, and declined to go unless he could have the protection of the United States troops. Col. Johnson, of the United States Army, subsequently was induced to summon a council of the Sac and Fox nations at Prairie du Chien, and when the chiefs had assembled, he informed them that the goods which Mr. Shull was about to bring among them were sent out by their Father, the President of the United States (it was not considered a sin to lie to the Indians even as long ago as then), and told them that they must not molest Shull in his business.

Having received from the Government officers and from the Indians assurances of protection, Shull came to Fever River late in the summer of 1819, and erected a trading-house on the bottoms at the river, probably near the foot of the present Perry street. Mr. Seymour, in his "History of Galena," published in 1848, fixes the location as the "site of the American House;" but, as that landmark has long since disappeared, the location is indefinite. During 1848, Mr. Seymour had a personal interview with Mr. Shull, then residing in Green County, and gathered from his lips the information given herein. Mr. Shull stated that he and Dr. Samuel C. Muir were the first white settlers on Fever River at that point. Dr. Muir began trading, with goods furnished by Col. Davenport, at that place, the same year. Mr. Shull also said that Francois Bouthillier, a French trader known about Prairie du Chien as early as 1812, "occupied" a rude hut at the bend, on the east side of Fever River, in 1819; but whether he built the same, or merely occupied a shanty already constructed by some earlier trader, is undetermined. This leaves the subject in a vague state; but the inference is that Bouthillier not only lived in but also built the hut.

Mr. Shull does not appear to have been a permanent fixture at Fever River, for he soon moved to other places, and changed his base as the Indians shifted their hunting and trapping grounds. He subsequently removed to what is now La Fayette County, as is shown in the history of that county proper.

DR. SAMUEL C. MUIR.

Dr. Samuel C. Muir, mentioned by Mr. Shull as trading in the district in 1819, may have been the companion of that pioneer, but no evidence goes to prove the fact. Just when he first came and how long he remained is unknown. Dr. Muir was an educated physician, a graduate of

Edinburg, and a man of strict integrity. He was Surgeon in the United States Army previous to his settlement at La Pointe. He married an Indian woman of the Fox Nation. In 1819-20, Dr. Muir was stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw. He resigned in the latter year, and built the first house on the site of Keokuk, but leased his claim to parties in St. Louis, and again came to La Pointe in 1820, to practice his profession. He was the first regular physician in the district. He remained ten years. Subsequently, he returned to Keokuk, where he suddenly died, leaving an estate badly involved. His widow and her two surviving children (two had previously died) disappeared, some say to resume her old relations with her tribe, on the Upper Missouri.

A. P. VAN MATRE.

In the summer of 1819, A. P. Van Matre located on the east side of the river, at La Pointe, where he engaged in smelting. From an article on the early settlement of this district published in the *Galena Sentinel* in 1843, the following is taken relative to this man :

"In the fall of the year 1819, our old friend, Capt. D. G. Bates, started from St. Louis, with a French crew, for Fever River, Upper Mississippi, lead mines. His vessel was a 'keel,' the only means of conveyance then of heavy burthens on the Upper Mississippi; and the boatmen in those days were, some of them, 'half-horse and half-alligator.' But the merry French, after arriving off Pilot Knob, commenced hunting for Fever River. After a search of three days they found the mouth, and, on the 13th of November, after pushing through the high grass and rice lakes, they arrived safely at where Galena now stands, where they were greeted by some of the natives, from the tall grass, as well as by our old acquaintances, J. W. Shull and A. P. Van Matre, who had taken to themselves wives from the daughters of the land, and were traders for their brethren. [A portion of the scrap is here gone. Others are evidently mentioned; Dr. Muir, for one.] Capt. Bates, after disposing of or leaving his cargo in exchange for lead, etc., returned to St. Louis for another cargo."

Future generations will be glad to learn what the primitive "keel-boat" was. The novel craft was built to fill the peculiar demand of the locality. It was something like a modern "scow-barge," only its hull was lower. These boats were from fifty to eighty feet long and from ten to fifteen feet beam, with two to three feet depth of hold. On the deck was built the "cargo-box," which generally extended to within about ten feet of the ends of the boat, with about two feet space between gunwales and box. This space was called a "walking-board." Sometimes there was no room for this runway, and it was projected over the hull. The rudder was a gigantic sweep. The boat was propelled by oars, sails, poles, or any other contrivance which ingenuity or necessity suggested. When the water was high and the boat near shore, the crew would seize the bushes and "bushwhack" along. The character of many men who engaged in this life was such as to render "bushwhacking" a term of severest reproach even to this day. Frequently, a long rope was attached to the boat, and the crew organized into a towing-club. This style of navigation was called "cordelling." Sometimes a rope was made fast to a tree or an anchor and hauled upon, the crew walking from stem to stern until the craft was alongside of the anchorage, when another "hitch" was made. This laborious work was the only method of securing navigation in the Upper Mississippi at the time mentioned.

Francois Bouthillier, the other and later occupant of the Fever River trading-post in 1819, was a roving trader, who followed the nomadic habits of his dusky customers. Whether he remained in his shanty, calling it home, from that time on, is unknown. The second mention of him is made in the statement of J. G. Soulard, who, while on his way to Fort Snelling, in 1821, found Bouthillier at Fever River, still acting as trader. Mr. Shull, in the interview with Mr. Seymour, already mentioned, said: "Mr. Bouthillier, after he occupied a shanty at the 'Bend,' in 1819, purchased a cabin then known as the cabin of Bagwell & Co., supposed to be near the lower ferry. In 1824, and previous to Bouthillier's purchase, the house and lot had been sold for \$80." Here Mr. Bouthillier engaged in trade and established a ferry, which is the first permanent settlement made by him of which authentic account is given. Capt. Harris is authority for saying that such a ferry and trading-house were built near that point.

In this connection, it is well to add that Mr. George Ferguson and Mr. Allan Tomlin, early settlers and reliable men, both express the opinion that there was a trading-post at the Portage, three and a-half miles below La Pointe, before either of those whose names have been mentioned were at the place. However this may be, in the absence of further evidence, it must be admitted that there were a large number of Indians encamped or living in the region referred to at that time, whose women and old men were engaged in raising lead from the Buck lead, and the fame of their rude though, for them, extensive mining operations, must have naturally attracted the attention of traders, who probably came to traffic with them. The inference, if not the proof, sustains the statements of Messrs. Ferguson and Tomlin. The Portage was a narrow neck of land between Fever River and the Mississippi, so named because the Indians and traders were accustomed to transport their canoes and goods across to save the journey down to the mouth, some two and a half miles, the neck being only a few rods in width. A furrow was plowed across the neck in 1834, by Lieut. Hobart, and now there is a deep channel, called the "cut-off." This was certainly a good location for a trading-post.

In November, 1821, when the charge of the lead mines was transferred from the General Land Office to the War Department, no mines were known to be worked in any of the mining districts under leases or legal authority, although many were known to be worked without authority, especially in Missouri. This statement is made in the sense of United States authority, for it was only by obtaining the authority and friendship of the Indians, either by marriage with squaws or by presents, that operations could be carried on with impunity by white men.

THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN.

In 1821, Thomas H. January located on "La Pointe." He brought his wife and one child—a son. This must be accepted as the first known presence of a white woman in the lead region. Mrs. January died in a short time after her arrival, and her remains were taken back to Kentucky, her former home, in 1826. Mr. January was a former resident of Maysville, Ky., where he lost his fortune. He moved to the new country for the purpose of retrieving his financial condition. He died November 29, 1828, and was buried with Masonic honors, according to the *Miner's Journal*, a paper he doubtless helped to establish.

THE FIRST AMERICAN HISTORY.

In 1822, this extreme western frontier settlement had become sufficiently well known to have a place in the literature of the day. A book called *The Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri* was published that year. The Galena River, called frequently "Fever River," was also known as "Bean River," because the French traders had styled it "Riviere au Fève," meaning bean. The *Gazetteer* contained the following:

"Bean River (Riviere au Fève, Fr.), a navigable stream of Pike County, emptying into the Mississippi three miles below Catfish Creek, twenty miles below Dubuque's mines, and about seventy above Rock River. Nine miles up this stream a small creek empties into it from the west. The banks of this creek and the hills, which abound in alluvium, are filled with lead ore of the best quality. Three miles below this, on the banks of Bean River, is the trader's village, consisting of ten or twelve houses or cabins. At this place the ore is obtained from the Indians, is smelted, and then sent in boats either to Canada [by way of the Wisconsin to the Portage, then down the Fox River to Green Bay] or New Orleans. The mines are at present extensively worked by Colonel Johnson, of Kentucky, who, during the last session of Congress (winter of 1821-22), obtained the exclusive right of working them for three years. The lands on this river are poor, and are only valuable on account of the immense quantities of mineral which they contain."

In the same work, Chicago is simply mentioned as a "village of Pike County, containing twelve or fifteen houses, and about sixty or seventy inhabitants." It is very evident that there was a "traders' village" on or near the present site of Galena in 1822, and that it was a point of more importance, commercially, than Chicago at that time. The statement is confirmed by

a letter from Capt. M. Marston, then commander at Fort Edwards, to Amos Farrar, Fever River, dated April 12, 1822, in which appears the following: "The Johnsons, of Kentucky, have leased the Fever River lead mines, and are about sending up a large number of men. It is also said that some soldiers will be stationed there. If this is all true, the Foxes, and *all the trading establishments now there*, must remove."

An explanation of the foregoing, and a confirmation of historic assertion, is found in official documents. If the lead mines attracted traders, they naturally attracted miners also. Especially so since the Missouri mines were known to be fields wherein depredations could be, and were, carried on. It followed in logical sequence that the Fever River district should not be left in exemption to the rule. Possibilities soon become probabilities and actualities.

Leaving the Indian's and unlawful white man's attempts out of further mention, it is found that the first regular operations of which records speak were those carried on by James Johnson, of Kentucky, who is named in the foregoing extracts from the *Gazetteer* and letter. Mr. Johnson is spoken of as a brother of the historic Col. R. M. Johnson, famous as the accredited slayer of Tecumseh—a disputed point in more recent history, however, but one foreign to this chapter. The date of Johnson's arrival at La Pointe must remain forever in obscurity, unless some records not now discovered are hereafter brought to light. Capt. Marston's letter, quoted above, is supplemented by a letter written by Dr. H. Newhall, dated "Fever River, March 1, 1828," in which the Doctor speaks of the Buck lead as having been "worked out by Col. Johnson while he was at these mines in 1820-21." J. G. Souldard, who passed up the Mississippi in 1821, as already mentioned, also speaks of Johnson. He says the latter's boats were seen floating down the river loaded with lead. He did not see Johnson, however. It is believed that Johnson first came to the district in 1819-20 as a trader. In 1820-21, it appears probable that he mined without Government authority, but under purchased permission from the Indians. At that time the Land Office, and not the War Department, had control of the matter, and a very vigorous exercise of authority was neither possible nor attempted. It is barely supposable that Johnson was there engaged merely in smelting, and did not mine at all until legally empowered to do so.

In August or September, 1821, Amos Farrar was managing a trading-post on Fever River, as agent for the American Fur Company, and was living there with his Fox wife. This fact is established by the existence of a letter addressed to him at the "Lead Mines, Fever River," from Major S. Burbank, commander at Fort Armstrong, dated October 14, 1821. The letter was sent "by favor of Mr. Music," and tendered Mr. Farrar "my old black horse, if it will be of any service to you." A letter dated at Fort Armstrong, November 21, 1821, signed "J. R. Stubbs," a blacksmith, was addressed to "Amos Farrar, Fever River, and introduced the bearer of the letter, Mr. Symmes, who is accompanied by Mr. Connor and Mr. Bates." These were, probably, B. Symmes and James Connor; but whether it was David G. or Nehemiah Bates, is uncertain. The documents preserved show that Mr. Farrar was, for at least two years before and up to July 22, 1821, in the service of Louis Devotion, as a trader on the Mississippi, located at Fort Armstrong, and receiving his goods, *via* Green Bay, from Canada. About the date referred to, he left Devotion's service and located at Portage, on Fever River. In 1823, he had a trading-house on the bank of the river near the center of what is now Water street, Galena. On the first of June, 1825, Mr. Farrar received a permit, signed Charles Smith, acting Sub-agent of the United States Lead Mines, permitting him to occupy five acres of United States land for cultivation, and to build a cabin thereon, situated near the Portage. He was compelled to comply with all the timber regulations. Mr. Farrar had three children by his Fox wife, but who are now dead. About two years before his death, he married Miss Sophia Gear, sister of Capt. H. H. Gear. He died of consumption July 24, 1832, at his house within the stockade then existing.

THE CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT.

In November, 1821, the jurisdiction of the lead mines was transferred from the General Land Office to the War Department, and January 4, 1822, leases were granted to T. D. Carniel and

Benjamin Johnson, and to Messrs. Suggett & Payne, all of Kentucky, for one hundred and sixty acres of land to each of the two parties to be selected by them, in the northern part of Illinois or the southern part of the then Michigan Territory, now Wisconsin. Lieut. C. Burdine, of the United States Army, was ordered to meet them in the spring at the Great Crossings of the Kentucky, proceed with them in exploring the country, assist them in the selection of their lands, protect them with an armed force, and make surveys of the ground for the information of the Government. Subsequently, leases were granted to other parties. The absence of records in the West—though probably such reports as were made can be found in the archives of the War Department, if one is desirous of gaining positive knowledge—leaves the precise movements of Lieut. Burdine in obscurity. It is presumable that he obeyed the orders of his superiors, however, and made a more or less careful survey. April 12, 1822, Capt. Marston, at Fort Edwards (Warsaw), wrote to Amos Farrar, at Fever River, that "the Johnsons, of Kentucky, have leased the Fever Lead Mines, and are about sending up a large number of men." It is probable that under their lease they selected land to include the Buck lead; and a little later, in the same year, James Johnson and a Mr. Ward (probably D. L. Ward) came from Kentucky, bringing with them a number of negro slaves. It was thus that human slavery was introduced into the lead district. The statement is authoritatively made that the leaders were accompanied by several young white men, whose names are not now remembered. Johnson had his furnace on the site of McClosky's store, on the levee. He worked the Buck lead, and raised a large amount of ore. David G. Bates and A. P. Van Matre worked a vein of mineral on Apple River, near Elizabeth (Georgetown), but smelted their ore at Fever River. The number of miners at work at this period (1822) is not known.

During 1822, Dr. Moses Meeker visited the lead region on a tour of observation. Unquestionably others visited Fever River the same year for the same purpose, as the extraordinary deposit of mineral had become known in the old settlements south and east.

Maj. John Anderson, of the United States Topographical Engineers, was stationed as Government Agent at Fever River in 1822, probably, although the exact date is not shown. He occupied a shanty on what was known as "Anderson's Slough" (now Harris' Slough), about two and a half miles from Galena.

William Adney and wife were also in the place, Adney had been a soldier, and arrived here that spring. Mrs. Adney was the only white woman at Fever River when the Ohio colony arrived, which caused the statement to be made that she was the first white woman to settle in the district. The facts already mentioned concerning Mrs. Thomas H. January's arrival in 1821, and her death a short time later, show that Mrs. Adney must have been the second white female settler. Mrs. Adney's remains were disinterred and taken to her former home in Kentucky in 1826.

Mr. Shall removed to what is now La Fayette County, as is fully shown in the history of that county proper.

These few cabins and smelting-furnaces constituted the abodes of the white population in the entire region, but the bottoms, ravines and hill-sides were thickly dotted with the wigwams of the Sacs and Foxes. They were peaceable and treated the whites kindly. The greater portion of the meats consumed by the settlers was furnished by the Indians. The squaws and old men, who were too weak to hunt, were made to raise the mineral from the mines. The Winnebagoes and Menomonees, although living in what is now Wisconsin, used to trade with the whites on Fever River.

In 1823, large and important accessions were made to the population of the then remote pioneer settlements on Fever River, and the history of the mining region begins to emerge from the obscurity and uncertainty theretofore surrounding it. The testimony of reliable, living witnesses was obtained in 1878, by the Western Historical Company. Capt. D. S. Harris and Hiram B. Hunt, then surviving, and, indeed, the only survivors of the emigration of that year, and a few persons who came in 1824, contributed to the interest and value of the history of the region published in 1878.

MOSES MEEKER'S COLONY.

In 1823, there transpired an important event. Dr. Moses Meeker, who had prospected on Fever River during the previous year, organized a colony and embarked on the 20th day of April on the keel-boat "Col. Bomford," at Cincinnati, Ohio, for "the mines." There were thirty men, besides the women and children, in the party, and seventy-five tons of freight, consisting of a complete mining outfit merchandise and provisions, sufficient to subsist the party a year after their arrival. Among the passengers, and all whose names can now be recorded, were: Dr. Moses Meeker, James Harris, his son, Daniel Smith Harris, then fifteen years old; Benson Hunt and his wife, Elizabeth Harris Hunt; his two daughters, Dorlesca and Dorcina, and his son, Hiram Benson—aged respectively, six, four and two years; John Doyle, wife and child; Maria Bunce and her brothers, John and Hiram; Maria Rutherford; Thomas Boyce; Israel Garretson; John Whittington, the steersman; William Howlett, and a man named House.

At St. Louis, James Harris left the boat and purchased a herd of cattle, which he drove overland, arriving two or three weeks later than the main party.

The "Col. Bomford" reached Fever River June 20, after a safe passage of sixty days, which was considered remarkably quick. The Mississippi was very high, and bushwhacking had to be resorted to frequently. Just below St. Louis, the steamer "Virginia," bound for Fort Snelling with supplies for the troops, passed the pioneers. This was the first steamer to make the trip of the Upper Mississippi, above the mouth of the Illinois River. The "Virginia" touched at Fever River, being the "first arrival" at that "port," landing in June, 1823. Her speed was but little superior to a well-manned keel-boat. The "Col. Bomford" reached haven on Sunday, June 20, and ran up the small creek known as Meeker's Branch, where a landing was effected on the south bank, not far from the main stream.

The arrival of Dr. Meeker marked a new era in the history of the mining district, and gave an impetus to the growth of the little outpost, which was then scarcely more than an Indian village, almost unknown except to traders. It required enthusiasm, energy, bravery, perseverance and patient endurance of toil and privations, not experienced in later years, to venture into the Indian country and there make permanent settlement. Dr. Meeker possessed all those characteristics in a remarkable degree, as did also James Harris, his foreman, confidential counselor and friend. The two men became the head and soul, so to speak, of the new settlement, and to them, perhaps more than to any others, it owes its rapid development, until, six years after their arrival, a town was laid off by the United States authorities. Mrs. Meeker died December, 1829, aged thirty-nine years. Dr. Meeker removed to Iowa County in 1833, and his history will be found in the chapters devoted specifically to that locality. Mr. Harris lived but a few years to witness the results of his labors, as he, too, died in 1829, suddenly. He sleeps beside his former companion, in the cemetery at Galena. His children and descendants are among the respected residents of Galena and the mineral district at the present time.

Returning to the year 1823, it is seen that Dr. Meeker built a cabin on what was called Meeker's Branch, now on the east side of Main street, Galena. Hunt built a cabin a little north. Directly across the road from Meeker's cabin a well was sunk. This well still remains, although unused, to prove the identity of these pioneer cabins. Fifteen or twenty feet north of the well, Benson Hunt built a blacksmith-shop, and there did the first regular work of the kind done in the district. Harris and his son also put up cabins not far from Meeker's.

During the early years of settlement, Fever River was really an arm of the Mississippi, and the first settlers attempted to make a harbor there, with considerable success, as is shown by the early legislative proceedings.

When Dr. Meeker arrived, in June, 1823, he found less than one hundred white men in the entire region. Prominent among them were Dr. Samuel C. Muir, who was practicing medicine and was highly esteemed by all; Thomas H. January, Amos Farrar, Jesse W. Shull, François Bouthillier, A. P. Vanmatre, D. G. Bates, John Conley, John Ray, James Johnson, Nehemiah

Bates, James Connor, B. Symmes, E. Rutter, John Burrell, Joseph Hardy, Robert Burton (not the smelter), Montgomery Wilson, Stephen P. Howard, Martin Smith, Israel Mitchell (a surveyor), John Armstrong, Cuyler Armstrong, William Thorn and others.

The War Department's Report for 1823 shows that the only persons engaged legitimately in mining and smelting in this district under Government lease were James Johnson, James Connor, B. Symmes and E. Rutter. This was in September. Dr. Meeker put up a furnace that year, but his name was not returned in the reports until 1824. During the latter year he cultivated land, and planted the first orchard in the district.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

In the fall of 1823, Israel Garretson and Maria Bunce were married in the Meeker cabin, by an army officer whose name is not preserved. Probably it was Maj. John Anderson, then stationed at Fever River as Government Agent. There was neither minister nor magistrate in the district at that date. Miss Rutherford and William Hines were married at the same time. These, so far as is known, were the first marriages of white people solemnized in the district.

THE FIRST DEATH.

About this time, a General Schirmerman, whose name does not appear in other records obtainable now at this point, was taken sick and died at the village, which was the first death after the arrival of the Ohio colony.

John S. Miller and family came to the mines in 1823, and opened the first public house, in a double log-cabin, on the present northwest corner of Branch and Dodge streets. Galena.

In 1824, James Harris began the cultivation of land at Anderson's Slough, which was the second farm—Meeker's being the first—in the district. It was believed until as late as 1830, that crops could not be successfully grown so far north.

Dr. Meeker's keel-boat returned in 1824, with another load of immigrants.

August 18, 1824, Lieut. Martin Thomas was appointed superintendent of the lead mines of the Upper Mississippi, and authorized to grant leases and permits to smelters and miners, and to farmers, provided they did not interfere with the mining interests.

THE FIRST BIRTHS.

In October, 1824, a son was born to Benson Hunt and wife. The old family Bible contains the following entry, which is almost illegible: "James Smith Hunt, born at fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock P. M. on the 9th day of October, 1824." Soon after this event, Mary S. Miller, daughter of John S. Miller, was born. These were the first white children born in the district. Both were born within the present city limits of Galena.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Following the history of settlement, and reserving the narrative of the mining operations until later, it is recorded that 1825 witnessed a large arrival of white settlers. John Foley, who became the first Sheriff of Jo Daviess County, came that year. Among the more prominent men were Capt. William Henry; Capt. James Craig, whose wife was a grand-daughter of Daniel Boone; Col. Henry Gratiot and his brother, John P. B. Gratiot, and others. The Gratiots came in a light wagon, accompanied by three hired men, with a complete outfit. They struck mineral and made their first settlement in the valley between Hinckley's and Waddell's Mounds. Subsequently, the Indians made large discoveries fifteen miles from Fever River, in what is now La Fayette County, and the Gratiots located there, as is fully shown in the history of La Fayette County.

In 1826, Charles Gear came to the district, with his family and many other persons. He was an enthusiastic Freemason, and his influence can be seen in the organization of Strangers' Union Lodge, No. 14, the first Masonic society instituted in the mining district. It was chartered by the Grand Lodge of the State of Missouri.

Sophia Gear, sister of Charles, taught the first school presided over by a woman in the district, in 1827. She afterward married Amos Farrar.

Capt. Allenwrath, the discover of the Allenwrath lead, came to the mines in 1826, and soon after made his fortunate discovery.

Lemon Parker, William P. Tilton, D. B. Morehouse and Robert P. Guyard organized the Galena Mining Company at an early date, and are remembered as having made Ottawa, now Barton's, a place of considerable importance, where boats landed. The company smelted on an extensive scale. They had several "log-furnaces," and dealt largely in miner's supplies.

THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

June 4, 1826, the first post office was established in the mining region. It was called "Fever River," and designated as in Crawford County, Ill. As the tract south of the Michigan Territorial line (Wisconsin State line), was in Peoria County, the Post Office Department evidently labored under the impression that Crawford County, Michigan Territory, was in Illinois. Ezekiel Lockwood was appointed Postmaster. The service prior to 1828 was semi-monthly, and irregular at that.

The name Galena first appeared December 27, 1826, in official papers.

In 1826, a large number of Swiss arrived and settled at Fever River. These people emigrated to the Red River of the North in 1821, under the patronage of Lord Selkirk. They became dissatisfied with their location, and went back to St. Louis in 1823. Three years later, Louis Chetlain and several of his friends came to the mining district, and, during the summer, nearly all the original colony made their homes here.

Better than any history compiled from the fragmentary statements of after years—better even than unaided memory, striving often in vain to recall the events of fifty years ago, are the letters and memoranda written at that time by intelligent men, who lived here, and knew whereof they wrote. Dr. E. G. Newhall has permitted the following copy of a letter, written by his honored father, Dr. Horatio Newhall, to his brother Isaac Newhall, Esq., of Salem, Mass., to be taken expressly for this work. It will be valuable to the people of this section, both on account of the information it conveys, and because the writer, now passed away, is tenderly enshrined in their memories.

GALENA, FEVER RIVER LEAD MINES,
UPPER MISSISSIPPI, SUPPOSED IN ILLINOIS, }
November 20, 1827.

Dear Brother:

I received, by the last mail brought here by steamboat "Josephine," a newspaper from you, on the margin of which were endorsed the following words: "Write a full account." I was rejoiced to see once more a Massachusetts paper, and presume you meant by the endorsement, a full account of "Fever River." This would puzzle me or any other person on the river. It is a nondescript. It is such a place as no one could conceive of without seeing it. Strangers hate it, and residents like it. The appearance of the country would convince any one it must be healthy: yet, last season, it was more sickly than Havana or New Orleans. There is no civil law here, nor has the Gospel been yet introduced; or, to make use of a common phrase here, "Neither law nor Gospel can pass the rapids of the Mississippi." The country is one immense prairie, from the Rock River on the south to the Wisconsin on the north, and from the Mississippi on the west, to Lake Michigan on the east. It is a hilly country, and abounding with lead ore of that species called by mineralogists "galena," whence is derived the name of our town. The lead mines of the Upper Mississippi, as well as those of Missouri, are under the control of the Secretary of War. Lieut. Thomas is Superintendent. He resides at Saint Louis; a sub-agent resides at this place. Any person wishing to dig, gets a permit of the agent to do so, by signing certain regulations, the principal of which is that he will sell his mineral to no one but a regularly licensed smelter. He has all the mineral he can raise, and sells it at \$17.50 per thousand (pounds), delivered at the furnaces. Any person who gets a permit, stakes off two hundred yards square. This is his lot so long as he works it, and no one can interfere with his discoveries. Any person who will give bond to Government for \$5,000, can have half a mile square, on condition that he employs twenty laborers, and pays Government 10 per cent of lead made from mineral raised on his survey, or sells his mineral to a public smelter. The public smelters, of which I am one, give bond for \$20,000, to pay Government one-tenth of all lead manufactured. They buy mineral of any person who has a permit to dig, manufacture it into lead, pay Government one-tenth, monthly, and are the *great men of the country*. The mineral, lead, and cash all go into their hands. H. Newhall & Co. got their furnace in operation 1st of September, 1827. I made, by the 15th, twenty tons of lead. My men became sick, and I made but 14,000 pounds until 1st of November, since which time I have manufactured about 17,000 pounds every week. I have a store of goods, in Galena, for the supply of those with whom I have dealings, and never sell anything for less than 50 per cent advance. My furnace is on the Sinsinawa River, three miles from Galena, a stream navigable for boats to

my furnace. * * * The privilege of working these mines, you know, was first given by the Government to Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, five years ago (in 1822). He did but little and sunk money. Not much lead was made here till last year. There were then four log buildings in Galena. Now there are 115 houses and stores in the place. It is the place of deposit for lead and provisions, etc., for all the mining country. There is no spot in America, of the same size, where there is one-fourth of the capital, or where so much business is done. There was manufactured here, in the year ending September last, 5,000,740 pounds of lead. The population consists mainly of Americans, Irish and French (that is, in the diggings). There are but comparatively few females. Hence, every female, unmarried, who lands on these shores, is immediately married. Little girls, fourteen and thirteen years old, are often married here. Three young ladies, who came, fellow passengers with me, in June, and the only ones on board, are all married months since. Du'Buque's Mines, on the opposite side of the Mississippi, are worked by the Fox Indians. They, however, merely skim the surface. The windlass and bucket are not known among them. Du'Buque's Mines is a delightful spot, particularly the Fox Village, on the bank of the Mississippi. But, of all the places in the United States, which I have seen, Rock Island, at the lower rapids of the Mississippi, called the Rapids of the Des Moines, is by far the most beautiful. Fort Armstrong is on this island. At the mouth of Fever River is a trading-house of the American Fur Company. Their trading-houses are scattered up and down the Mississippi, on the river Des Moines, St. Peters, etc. Their capital is so large, and they gave such extensive credit to the Indians, that no private establishment can compete with them. An Indian debt is outlawed, by their own custom, in one year. The fur company credits each Indian hunter a certain amount, from \$100 to \$500, according to his industry and skill in hunting and trapping. If, when they return in the spring, they have not furs and peltry enough to pay the debt, the trader loses it. But, on the goods sold to the Indians, there is a profit of 200 or 300 per cent made, and a profit on the furs received in payment.

December 7, 1827.

Fever River was closed with ice on the 21st of November, and, of course, navigation is ended, and I have not sent my letter. I now have an opportunity to forward it by private conveyance to Vandalia. We are now shut out from all intercourse with the world until the river opens again in the spring. We have no mail as yet, but shall have a mail once in two weeks, to commence the 1st of January next. I have not received a letter from one of my friends since I have been in Fever River. I hope you will write me before 1st of January, or as soon as you receive this letter.

Sincerely yours,

H. NEWHALL.

This letter was mailed at Vandalia December 25, and by it is established the fact, that, although Fever River Post Office was established in 1826, it was not regularly supplied, even once a fortnight, until the spring of 1828. Mails were brought by steamboat in the summer, and in the winter the people had none.

In the fall of 1827, Strader & Thompson brought a keel-boat load of general merchandise, including a quantity of flour and pork, from St. Louis. Mr. Bouthillier, whose trading-house was on the east side of the river, near the present site of the railroad station, purchased the entire cargo to secure the flour, as that was scarce, even then. Winter set in without a sufficient supply of provisions to supply the wants of the miners. Nearly all the flour obtainable was held by Bouthillier. It was sour and hard. He chopped it out of the barrels with hatchets, pounded it, sifted it loosely into other barrels, filling two with the original contents of one, and then sold it for \$30 per barrel. Even then, the settlers saw with alarm, that there was not enough to last until spring. The winter of 1827-28 was mild and open until January 6; the streets had been muddy, and "not freezing in the least, even at night"—but the river froze over then. Word had reached St. Louis that the people in the mines were destitute of provisions. The steamboat "Josephine," Capt. Clark, was loaded with flour and started off to take her chances of getting as near as possible to the mines. Slowly she made her way up the Mississippi, and when she reached the mouth of Fever River, the warm weather had weakened the ice, and she made her way, unheralded, to Galena. The date of her arrival is fixed by the following entry in a memorandum book, kept by Dr. H. Newhall: "February 25, 1828, arrived steamboat 'Josephine,'" broke the ice to get up Fever River." Farther corroborated by a letter from Dr. Newhall to his brother, dated March 1, 1828, in which he says: "To our astonishment, on Monday last, a steamboat arrived from St. Louis." The people rushed to the bank, rejoiced and amazed to see a steamboat loaded with flour, except Bouthillier. The day before, Mr. Gratiot had offered him \$25 a barrel for all the flour he had, and the offer was refused. Mr. Gratiot now asked him what he would take for his flour, and Bouthillier, with a shrug, replied: "Dam! hell! suppose, by gar! what man tinks one steamboat come up Fever River in mid de wint?" February 27, the river froze over, and March 5 the boat was still detained by ice, but arrived at St. Louis about March 14.

The following extracts from a letter from Dr. H. Newhall to his brother, dated March 1, 1828, will give some idea of social life in the mines fifty years ago :

We have had but two mails this winter. It has been pleasantly warm here during winter, and the heavy rains caused the ice in the river to break. * * It has been extremely cold for four days; the river is closed with ice, and the boat (the "Josephine," which arrived on the 25th) consequently detained. We have been almost completely isolated from the rest of the world this winter. We have received the President's Message and proceedings of Congress up to the 26th of December, since that time we have had nothing. We, in Galena, enjoyed ourselves well during the winter. There have been ten or twelve balls, the last on the 22d of February. At noon a salute was fired from the cannon received during the Winnebago war. In the evening a ball was given at the Cottage Hotel (the name applied by Dr. N. to the log tavern on the west side of Main street, corner of Green), in a hall (building) sixty feet in length, ornamented with evergreens. * * There were sixty ladies and ninety gentlemen present. The ladies were elegantly dressed, and many of them were handsome. The ball was managed with a degree of propriety and decorum scarcely to be expected in this wild country. Had I been suddenly transported into the ball-room, I should have imagined myself in some Eastern city, rather than in the wilds of the Upper Mississippi. Little should I have dreamed that within five miles was the home of the savage, and that only twelve miles off is a large Fox village, where I have witnessed the Indian dance around a fresh-taken scalp. March 5.—The steamboat ("Josephine") is still detained by ice. * * The *Miners' Journal*, a newspaper, will be commenced at Galena by 1st of May next. The proprietor, in his prospectus, calls it the *Northern Herald*. He altered the name at my suggestion. * * "Old Buck," the Fox chief, who discovered (?) the famous "Buck Lead," has been encamped all winter within a mile of my furnace (on the Sinsinawa, three miles from town). Himself and sons often visit me in town.

In 1829, David G. Bates built a small steamboat at Cincinnati, and called her the "Galena," to run between St. Louis and Galena. Robert S. Harris ran her up the river that summer, but the little boat was short lived.

October 10, 1829, the cholera carried off James Harris, the second victim of that terrible scourge in the mines. Mr. Harris was one of the leaders in the little colony, and his death produced a profound impression.

In the winter of 1832-33, Captain D. S. Harris and his brother R. S. Harris built the first steamboat constructed in this region. It was named "Jo Daviess," and was built at Portage. Subsequently these men became known on the Mississippi as masters of their trade in practical steamboating.

Negro slavery existed in the mines for several years. It was not abolished altogether until 1840. In 1823, Capt. Harris says there were nearly one hundred and fifty negro slaves in the mines. Under the ordinance of 1787 slavery was prohibited in this Territory, but Illinois sought to evade this organic law by the enactment of statutes by which these slaves could be held as "indentured," or "registered servants," and these statutes are known as the "Black Laws." As late as March 10, 1829, the Commissioners of Jo Daviess County ordered a tax of one-half of one per cent to be levied and collected on "town lots, slaves, indentured or registered servants," etc.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE MINES.

It is necessary to take a retrospective view of the history of the mines, at this point, to take up the threads of the narrative of settlement.

Prior to the appointment of Lieut. Martin Thomas as Superintendent of United States Lead Mines, in August, 1824, there does not appear to have been an agent of the Government here authorized to grant leases and permits to operate on United States lands. Leases of large tracts were obtained from the Government, and on these lands small miners were permitted to enter and dig under the lessees. But their numbers were few.

In 1823, the principal leads worked were all old Indian and French mines struck anew. There were diggings on January's Point, about six hundred yards above January's warehouse. On the school section just above were two leads. Next, north, was the "Hog" lead, beyond which were the "Doe" and "Buck" leads, the latter of which had been worked by French miners under Dubuque. Then, there were the "Old Cave Diggings," on Cave Branch, in what is now Vinegar Hill Township, that had also been worked by Dubuque, and the old "Indian Lead," west of the Buck lead. On the east side of the river was the "Backbone Lead," about half a mile east of January's Point, and "Van Matre's lead, on the east side of Apple River, near the present village of Elizabeth. On the west, near Anderson's (now Harris') Slough, were two

old French leads, one of which was worked by — McLanahan, and the old "Indian Diggings," two miles west of Galena.

In 1824, John and Cuyler Armstrong struck a lead on the Middle Fork of Miller's Branch (now Meeker's), above the old Indian leads. North of this, another lead was struck, near where the Comstock lead was afterward discovered. Mr. Vanderslice had made a discovery about two miles northwest of the settlement, and two new leads east of Vinegar Hill were worked by J. Bruner, Michael Byrne and John Furlong. On Cave Branch, one and one quarter miles southeast of "Cave Diggings," John Armstrong had found a good lead, and "the only one," says Capt. Harris, "where I ever saw native lead sticking to mineral." These were all the principal diggings known in what is now Jo Daviess County when Lieut. Thomas arrived, and they had all, or nearly all, been previously worked by the Indians and French.

Up to that time it is probable that the local agent, Maj. Anderson, had not been authorized to grant leases and permits. Johnson and others had obtained their leases at Washington, but the Fever River lead deposits were found to be richer than those of Missouri, and the greater facility with which the mines or "leads" were worked, attracted a large number of miners from Missouri. The Government of the United States had, by advertisements in the leading papers of the Union, called the attention of the people to these lead mines, and invited miners and settlers to the region. They were flocking hither, and it became indispensable to station a resident superintendent here, clothed with authority to grant permits and leases, issue regulations, settle disputes, etc. There was no other law at that time, and, as a rule, the inhabitants were quite as orderly and quite as mindful of each other's rights as they have been in later days. Property was safe and doors needed no locks.

Lieut. Thomas arrived at Fever River in October (probably), 1824, and established his headquarters in a double log cabin which then stood on the bank of the river, in the middle of what is now Main street, about sixty feet south of Gear street. On the north side of Gear street, close by the agency, was a little pond fed by a large spring, and a little creek connected the pond with the river. Immediately after his arrival, Lieut. Thomas issued an order to all miners to suspend operations the next day (the absence of records renders it impossible now to fix the precise date). William Adney, D. G. Bates, John Burrell and John Furlong were working the "Old Cave Diggings," and had just uncovered a sheet of mineral when the order came to stop next day. They worked all night, and the next morning had raised 100,000 pounds. All mining operations stopped, but only for a short time. Within a week they were at work again under direction to sell the mineral only to licensed smelters, so that the Government could collect the rent-lead. In explanation of this, it may be observed that miners could sell mineral only to licensed smelters, for which the Government collected one-tenth for rent, and paid them for smelting it. Miners were paid for only nine-tenths of the mineral they delivered. It is said that in later years the smelters have received from the Government the value of the lead thus paid, but it belonged to the miners, not to the smelters, and the money should have been expended in public improvements in the Territory, in the absence of the rightful claimants.

No records can be found of Maj. Anderson's transactions, and two old volumes marked "A" and "B," containing some of the transactions of Lieut. Thomas' agency during 1825-27, which are preserved in the archives of the county, are all of these records available for this work. Mr. Charles Smith was the sub-agent residing here, and came with Lieut. Thomas, who lived at St. Louis and visited Fever River occasionally.

The first established regulations of which record remains, and probably the first code promulgated by Superintendent Thomas, bears date "1825," but were undoubtedly issued very early in the spring, and are as follows:

REGULATIONS FOR MINERS AT THE UNITED STATES MINES ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

First.—All miners shall forthwith report themselves to the agent, who will enter their names on a register and give them a written permit to mine on ground which is not leased.

Second.—Without such written permit, no miner shall dig or mine; he shall forfeit his discovery and all mineral he digs, and be prosecuted as a trespasser.

HISTORY OF THE LEAD REGION.

Third.—Any miner who gives false testimony in any dispute or arbitration, or before any magistrate, or who is convicted of stealing ore or any other thing, setting fire to the prairie or woods, cutting timber where it is prohibited, shall forfeit his permit to mine or dig, and no smelter shall purchase his ore or give him any employment.

Fourth.—When going to dig, two or more miners must work in company. They are permitted to stake off three hundred yards square, lines to be north and south and east and west.

Fifth.—A permanent post or stake shall be placed near every digging, with marks designating ownership.

Sixth.—A discontinuance of work for eight days in succession shall cause a forfeiture of ground.

Seventh.—When a dispute shall arise respecting the right to ground, the matter shall be arbitrated among miners or smelters. On their failing to settle it, a reference shall be made to the agent, whose decision shall be final.

Eighth.—No person is permitted to build a cabin, cultivate land, cut timber or settle in any manner without written permission of the agent.

Ninth.—Whenever surveys of discovery are required, they will be surveyed twenty rods by forty, running to cardinal points, the length to correspond with the course of the lead, and the discoverer will be entitled to a certificate of survey.

Tenth.—No miner shall hold two discoveries at the same time, nor shall any miner be permitted to go on other ground until his lead is dug out or sold, nor until he abandons it and renders up his certificate of survey.

Eleventh.—All miners must report to the agent the name of the smelter to whom they deliver their mineral, and the amount they deliver in each quarter.

Twelfth.—No certificate of survey shall be sold or transferred to any other than a miner who has a written permit, or to a smelter who has a license; and no survey or other diggings shall remain unwrought for more than eight days in succession, on penalty of forfeiture.

Thirteenth.—All mineral raised when searching for discoveries or leads must be delivered to a licensed smelter, and to no other person.

Fourteenth.—Any miner who shall disobey or go contrary to any of these regulations shall forfeit his permit to dig or mine; and should he attempt to cut timber, mine, farm, cultivate land or build cabins without written permission from the agent, he will be prosecuted as a trespasser on United States land.

(Signed),

M. THOMAS,

Lieutenant U. S. A. and Superintendent of Lead Mines.

FORM OF PERMIT TO MINERS.

_____ is hereby permitted to dig or mine on United States land which is not leased or otherwise rightfully occupied. He is not to set fire to the prairie grass or woods, and must deliver his mineral to a licensed smelter, and comply with all regulations.

Fever River, _____, 1825.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Smelters and lessees will have their ground on Fever River off two hundred yards in front on the river, and four hundred in depth, running in right lines perpendicular to the river.

No timber to be cut within one hundred yards of Fever River bank, from one mile above its mouth to and one mile above the point where January's cabins are situated.

M. THOMAS,

Lieutenant U. S. Army and Superintendent of Lead Mines.

Persons desirous of taking a lease are notified that bonds in the penalty \$5,000, with two sureties, are required, when a lease for three hundred and twenty acres, as usual, will be granted, provided the ground is not occupied. Blank bonds may be had of the agent, who will make the survey when the bonds are given.

REGULATIONS FOR SMELTERS.

This agreement, made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 1825, between Lieut. M. Thomas, Superintendent of the United States Lead Mines, and _____, lead smelter,

Witnesseth: That the said _____ is hereby permitted to purchase lead ore at the United States lead mines on the Upper Mississippi for one year from the date hereof, on the following conditions:

First.—No purchases of ore to be made from the location of any person without his consent in writing.

Third.—(The record was so made). To smelt with a log furnace or furnaces at all times, when one hundred thousand pounds of ore (or more) are on hand at any one furnace.

First.—No ore, ashes or zane to be purchased or otherwise acquired from any other person than an authorized miner or lessee.

Fourth.—To haul mineral to furnaces when fifty thousand pounds (or more) are dug at any one place of three hundred and twenty acres.

Fifth.—To run an ash furnace when four hundred (or more) thousand pounds of ore have been smelted at any one set of furnaces.

Sixth.—To comply with all general regulations for cutting timber.

Seventh.—To keep books which shall contain an accurate and true account of all lead ore, ashes or zane purchased or dug, of all smelted, and of the amount of lead manufactured or purchased, from whom purchases were made, and from whence the ore was dug; said books to be open for inspection by the United States Agent of Mines, and a monthly transcript of the contents to be furnished to him, to be verified on oath if required.

Eighth.—To clean, or cause to be cleaned, all lead ore previous to smelting it, and to weigh a charge of the log furnace when required, and the lead made from such charges.

Ninth.—To pay to the United States a tax of one-tenth of all lead manufactured from ore, ashes or zane, to be paid monthly, in clean, pure lead, to be delivered at the United States warehouse (near the mines), free of expense.

Tenth.—To build a strong log warehouse, twenty by sixteen feet, one story high, the logs to be squared so as not to admit of a bar of lead being passed between them; to have a strong door, with a good and sufficient lock; to have a log ceiling in the usual manner; said warehouse to be located at such place as the agent for mines shall direct, to be built free of expense to the United States.

Eleventh.—Not to employ in any manner whatever any miner, lessee or smelter who has forfeited his permit to dig, his lease or license, on written notice to that effect being given by the agent.

Twelfth.—A non-compliance or neglect of performance of any one of the foregoing articles to constitute a forfeiture of this license, and of the bond given for the faithful performance thereof; and on proof being offered to the agent of the United States that such forfeiture has been incurred, his written notice to the smelter shall be sufficient to suspend the stipulations aforesaid.

Thirteenth.—No sale, transfer or shipment of lead is to be made by said smelter, until all arrears or tax which are due are paid, nor any removal of lead from the place of manufacture, without the consent of the agent of the United States. The said ——— to be allowed wood and stone for smelting and furnaces, and to cultivate enough land to furnish his teams, etc., with provender and his people with vegetables.

It is distinctly understood that the bond given for the performance of the stipulation in this license, is to be in full force and virtue until all arrearages of rent or tax are paid to the agent of the United States, and a written settlement is made with him, on which a certificate that no such arrearages exist shall be given, when the bond shall be null and void.

The earliest permit recorded is as follows:

"John S. Miller, a blacksmith, has permission to occupy and cultivate United States land. He will comply with all regulations for the cutting of timber, etc. Twenty acres. Dated May 16, 1825.

"(Signed)

M. THOMAS," etc., etc.

The first recorded survey of mineral land was of five acres of mineral land (a discovery lot), two acres in length by one-quarter of an acre in breadth, lying and being on what is known as "January Patch Diggings," founded by "beginning at a stake on the north side of a rocky bluff," running to stakes in mounds to the place of beginning. This was a survey for Patrick Dugan and Barney Handley, dated Fever River, May 28, 1825, and signed Charles Smith, Acting Sub-Agent U. S. Lead Mines.

There is also recorded, June 21, 1825, a survey of 320 acres of mineral land on Apple River, for David G. Bates, the original field notes being taken July 2, 1823, signed John Anderson, Major U. S. Topographical Engineers, on Ordnance duty.

A copy of a bill of lading of May, 1825, shows that lead was transported from the Fever River to St. Louis for forty cents per hundred pounds.

According to the regulations, all disputes between the miners were settled by the U. S. Agent. The earliest account of these of which record now exists, is a "Record of Proceedings in the case of Dugan & Welsh and David Mitchell." Joseph Miller and Ebenezer Orne were witnesses for Dugan & Welsh; and Joseph Hardy, Stephen Thrasher and William H. Smith for Mr. Mitchell. There were no lawyers to complicate matters. The witnesses stated what they knew in few words, and the case was summed up and adjudicated by Lieut. Thomas, who gave one-half the mineral dug on the disputed claim to Mitchell, "and it is considered that the other half is an ample compensation to Dugan & Welsh for the labor they bestowed on digging it. Their conduct was violent and quarrelsome, which will be utterly discountenanced at these mines. Mr. Charles Smith, Acting Sub-agent, will see this settlement carried into effect." Signed, M. Thomas, Lieutenant U. S. Army, Superintendent of Lead Mines, and dated May 21, 1825.

In the record of the proceedings in the case of Joseph Hardy vs. Ray, Orne & Smith, on the same day, Israel Mitchell testified that Col. Anderson stated that "Mr. Hardy was the oldest applicant for survey on the river."

The following extract from reports made by Charles Smith to his superior officers, are valuable as showing the exact state of affairs at that time:

June 11, 1825.—Hardy and Jackson are running an ash furnace; Meeker is smelting in his log furnace; Van Matre's ash furnace will be in operation to-day. Perfect harmony exists among the diggers. The regulations appear to give universal satisfaction. Every man appreciates the protection which they afford, and the security they give to their operations presents a stimulus to enterprise, and prevents encroachments upon the rights of others. The difficulty of borrowing or hiring a horse when wanted, has rendered necessary the purchase of one. I have

accordingly bought one, old, to be sure, but serviceable—the price, \$20. He will be worth as much, probably, a year hence.

June 11, 1825.—I have just visited a discovery made by C. Armstrong and I. Thorn, about three-quarters of a mile south of the Cave Diggings. They dug twenty or thirty feet before they struck mineral. Two thousand pounds were taken out in three hours—six thousand pounds, at least, are in view on the west side of the diggings, and I struck mineral over one-half of the bottom. The hole is about five feet in diameter.

Lead was low, and Smith already begins to find that the miners appreciate the situation. The following extracts are significant, and indicate that the miners were not quite satisfied with the reign of Thomas, and were expecting a change. They were not delivering mineral to the licensed smelters with much alacrity:

July 4, 1825.—The diggers generally are keeping back their mineral, some with the expectation of raising the price, and others in the belief that licenses will be obtained by smelters from below. I understand that Meeker offers \$18, an increase of 50 cents on the former price.

July 22, 1825.—Smith reported that in his opinion some regulation is necessary to enable the smelters to keep their furnaces in operation. The diggers are deluded with an expectation that mineral will rise, and, as they are generally able to hold on, they refuse to make deliveries.

July 22, 1825.—Lieut. Low is here with twenty-five men, arrived on the 11th instant; he is encamped near the agency's establishment for a few days, and occupies the finished cabin, with my permission, until he can select a suitable site for building barracks.

Lieut. Low came here with his men to build barracks and remain to enforce the regulations and the collection of the lead rent, as well as to compel the miners to deliver their mineral to the licensed smelters, whether they desired to do so or not. Lieut. Low selected as a suitable site for barracks a point on the west side of Fever River, at about one and one-half miles below the agency establishment, cleared the ground, erected a flagstaff, but before the barracks were commenced the order was countermanded, and Low left with his command. The point is still known as "Low's Point." Tholozan & Detandabartz afterward had their smelting establishment on the east side of the river, about half a mile below Low's Point, or half way down the "Long Reach."

It is to be inferred that the orders of Lieut. Thomas were not always obeyed with the promptness desired by military officers. The following is selected from a large number of similar orders on record at that time, because Mr. Meeker was one of the prominent men at the mines, as well as to show that then, as in later days, such men sometimes took their own time:

TO MR. MOSES MEEKER, *Smelter*:

FEVER RIVER, July 19, 1825.

Sir—By an order of Lieut. Thomas, of the 18th of May, 1825, you were required to erect the warehouse stipulated in your license as a smelter (at the place on Fever River where it will be designated to you), without delay, as it was required immediately. You have since, by consent, commenced the erection of a cabin in lieu of the storehouse, and made considerable progress in that building. You are now required to erect a storehouse (agreeably to the stipulation in your license), from the foundation, on such ground as will be designated to you, or to complete the cabin, at your election. Should the order not be complied with within a reasonable time, the fact will be reported to the Principal Agent, and such measures adopted in the meantime as will be justified by the Twelfth Article of your license.

By order,

CHARLES SMITH, *U. S. A.*

The following orders indicate difficulty in securing obedience to established regulations:

Notice is hereby given to all the diggers of lead ore upon the public land in the vicinity of Fever River, Small-Pox and Apple Creeks, that they must forthwith deliver to the licensed smelters all the mineral they have dug; and in future, the smelters, when guaranteeing the tax to the United States, will take measures to have the ore delivered at such times as may be convenient—at least once every month. A refusal on the part of any digger to comply with this order (which is in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the regulations) will cause his permit to dig to be forfeited, and the ore already obtained will be taken possession of by the agent, for the use of the United States. (Signed) M. THOMAS, *Lieutenant U. S. Army, Superintendent of Lead Mines.*

SEPTEMBER 5, 1825.

FEVER RIVER, October 13, 1825.

M. MEEKER, *Esq.*:

Sir—Unless immediate provision be made for the hauling and smelting of mineral at the diggings, as well as for a satisfactory settlement thereof, notice will be given to diggers to deliver their mineral to licensed smelters, without regard to existing guarantees. It is necessary that the order of the 5th of September should be immediately complied with.

I am, sir,

CHARLES SMITH, *U. S. Lead Mines, Fever River.*

The first recorded return of lead mineral received and on hand at the furnaces of M. Meeker and Bates & Van Matre, the only licensed smelters at that date, from April 8 to May 31, 1825, shows that Meeker received from sundry persons 30,342 pounds, and Bates & Van Matre, 25,601 pounds. Total number of diggers who have permits, 69. June 30, the number of diggers had increased to 89; July 31, 96. In August, the number of diggers permitted was 105. Five smelters reported in August, viz.; Meeker, Bates & Van Matre, Hardy, Jackson and N. Bates. At the end of September, there were 127 diggers, and the five smelters had manufactured during the month 154,323 pounds of lead.

The name of Gratiot first appears in these monthly reports in December, 1825, but he made no return until June following.

The number of diggers at the end of December is reported at 151, but the aggregate amount of lead manufactured was only 2,792 pounds. January 31, 1826, the name of Gibson appears in the list of smelters; diggers number 163; 29,185 pounds of lead manufactured, but the amount of mineral at the diggings was estimated at 425,000 pounds.

In April, 1826, the number of diggers was 287; amount of mineral at the diggings, 900,000 pounds; lead manufactured, 78,528 pounds. May shows a rapid increase of the number of diggers—350. Mineral at the diggings accumulates, but only 6,927 pounds of lead are reported as manufactured by licensed smelters. In June, the first return of Gratiot appears—406 diggers; 173,479 pounds of lead. In July, 1826, Comstock's name appears among the licensed smelters—441 diggers; 140,781 pounds of lead, and 1,400,000 pounds of mineral at the diggings. October, 1826—Diggers, 548; smelters, 7; 269,405 pounds of lead; 1,500,000 pounds of mineral at the diggings. This is the last report to be found.

Although this region was then heavily timbered, it seems that lessees and smelters were favored by the Government, and farmers and villagers had to go to the islands for their wood, as is shown by the following:

NOTICE.

Those persons who have received permission to occupy land in the vicinity of Fever River are hereby informed that all timber for fuel, fencing or building, must be obtained from the islands in the Mississippi, and from no other place in this vicinity, as the timber elsewhere is reserved for the purposes of smelters and lessees.

(Signed)

M. THOMAS, *Superintendent of Lead Mines.*

FEVER RIVER, June 5, 1826.

The following document will be interesting now, when people can own their land. Then, and for a long time afterward, the only title to land was by permit. All the people were tenants-at-will of the United States, liable to be ejected from their homes at any time, at the caprice of one man. It is proper to add that, in 1826, the people of the mines petitioned Congress for more permanent titles, but no attention was paid to their request:

It having been requested from the United States Agent for Lead Mines to grant us permission to build and inclose in a small quantity of ground for our convenience, it has been granted upon the following conditions, viz.:

That we will not claim any right, title or interest in the said lands (other than as tenants, at the will of said agent, or such other agent as may be appointed for the superintendence of the mines); and we hereby bind and obligate ourselves to quit said premises upon one month's notice to that effect being given by said agent—it being understood that those persons who have licenses or leases are not included in this arrangement, but are to occupy agreeably to their contracts. No transfer of said ground or improvement will be made without the consent of the agent, and will be subject to the aforesaid regulations.

FEVER RIVER, June 6, 1826.

A large number of names are attached to this register, among whom are many of the lead-ing settlers. The first name is R. W. Chandler. James Harris and Jonathan Browder, first Commissioners of Jo Daviess County, are among the first signatures. James Foley, Samuel Lawrence, George W. Britton, T. H. January, Thomas Ray, William H. Johnson, N. Bates, Thomas Hymer, J. P. B. Gratiot, Samuel C. Muir, A. P. Vanmeter, Amos Farrar, J. W. Shull, F. Dent, B. Gibson, James Jones, Elijah Ferguson, Isaac Swan, David M. Robinson, E. F. Townsend, H. H. Gear and R. H. Champion are among the signers of this unique document.

A report from Charles Smith, dated July 25, 1826, says: "I have surveyed the upper street in the town, and staked off the lots fifty feet, forty-one in number. There is a great itch-

ing for privileges, and a superabundant *measure of independence*. Complaints about right ground, and *this, that* and the *other* right, are accumulating every day, both from diggers and settlers, and God knows *what* and *when* will be the end of all things. The *dead* and the living both conspire to cause me a great deal of trouble. I am no prophet, but I will be mad enough to predict that not *many months* will elapse without the necessity of the intervention of military force (the only force that can be recognized in this county) to protect the interest of the mines, and to encourage their development. Every day adds proof of their immense importance, and justifies the employment of every possible means for their protection and support. The competition among smelters may, I dare say *will*, have a tendency eventually to injure the mines by producing a reaction upon themselves, and exciting a rebellious spirit among the miners."

Mr. Smith's allusion to the *dead* and living is explained by the fact that in earlier days the people buried their dead in various places along the bench where Bench street, Galena, is now. These remains had to be removed, of course, when the town was laid out, and caused the good-natured Smith a deal of trouble. His gloomy predictions, happily, were not fulfilled.

Thomas McKnight succeeded Charles Smith as resident sub-agent, and remained until Lieut. Thomas was succeeded by Capt. Legate in 1829. Charles Smith died at Galena March 3, 1829.

Mr. McKnight arrived at Fever River as sub-agent November 15, 1826. His first report is dated November 28, 1826, in which he says: "I arrived here on the 15th inst., but did not receive the Government papers until the 20th, in consequence of having a little house to repair for an office. Mr. Dent, the bearer, leaves here to-morrow morning. I am told that there is a great quantity of mineral lying, and will lie all winter, unsmelted. There is a great scarcity of corn for feeding teams. A great many of the teamsters are sending their teams down to the settlements to winter."

The "little house" referred to by Mr. McKnight is still standing on the west side of Main street, Galena, about one hundred and fifty feet north of the corner of Spring street, on Lot 3. The stone "Government house," built for a warehouse in which to store lead in 1829, by Harvey Mann and others, is still standing a little farther north, on Lot 6.

Here occurs a list of persons in whose favor the Superintendent has notified his acceptance of bonds for leases. The list was evidently made and entered of record in November or December, 1826, and entries of dates of surveys made subsequently: John P. B. Gratiot, survey made; John Cottle, survey made; Ira Cottle, survey made; George Collier, survey made; Jesse W. Shull, survey made; M. C. Comstock, survey made January 22, 1827; John Barrel, survey made January 22, 1827; William Henry, survey made January 22, 1827; P. Hogan, survey not made; — Bouthillier, survey not made; — Tholozan, survey not made; Charles St. Vrain, survey made April 5, 1827; David G. Bates (Cave), survey not made; John P. B. Gratiot (section timber land), survey made.

The first mention of the "town of Galena" occurs December 27, 1826, in a permit to Patrick Gray and Thomas Drum to occupy Lot No. 25, in the town of Galena, fifty feet fronting on Hill or Second street, running back to the bluff; but this permit is dated "Fever River."

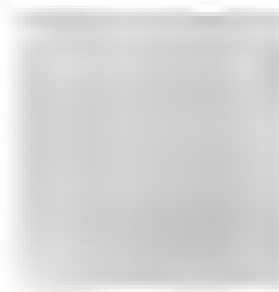
January 23, 1827, a permit was granted to Gray and Drum to enclose fifty feet on First (or Front) street, north of Davis, for the purpose of building a bake-shop thereon. There may have been, probably were, other permits to persons desiring to occupy "town lots" prior to the above, but these are the first that appear of record. The future city of Galena was laid off and evidently named in 1826, as these records show, but permits of the Superintendent were the only titles the people could have to their lots, improvements and homes, and these they must vacate and abandon on thirty days' notice. The United States still retained ownership.

May 12 to 15, 1827, various permits were signed by "Wash Wheelwright, Light Artillery," probably acting in Mr. McKnight's absence. Historians have given, although with questionable authority, as one of the causes of the "Winnebago war," which occurred in 1827, the fact that the Indians were dissatisfied because the miners were encroaching on their territory and digging mineral on the north side of the "ridge," which they considered the boundary of



Henry S. Magoon.

DARLINGTON.



the "Five Leagues Square." In this connection, the following letter and orders will be of interest, whatever may have been the primary cause of the Indians' ill-will:

UNITED STATES LEAD MINING OFFICE, Fever River, June 30, 1827.

TO MR. ELIJAH FERGUSON, NOW MINING ON THE PECALOTEA:

Sir—It is doubtful whether you are within the limits of the country which the United States, by treaty with the Pottawatomies, etc., have a right to explore for mining purposes. Under this circumstance, you will not remove further toward Rock River. Should you prefer to remain where you now are, you are at present at liberty to do so, with the express understanding, however, that should that part of the country be eventually decided to belong to the Winnebagoes, you remove when duly notified of the fact from this office.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

M. THOMAS, Lieut. U. S. A., Superintendent U. S. Lead Mines.

CIRCULAR TO SMELTERS.

U. S. LEAD MINING OFFICE, Galena, October 1, 1827.

Sirs—You are hereby directed to desist from working over the Ridge, and to employ no force whatever, either in hauling or smelting any material that may have been, or in the future may be, raised there. Also to make no purchases of said mineral from any digger.

CHARLES SMITH.

By order of Lieut. Thomas, Superintendent of Lead Mines.

On the same date miners were notified that they had no right to go beyond said ridge for the purpose of mining, and were ordered to suspend all further operations until further orders from the Superintendent.

On the 8th of October, 1827, an order was issued directing all discoveries of lead to be reported to the Lead Mining Office, Galena. On the 15th of November, 1827, the following persons, having struck leads prior to the 3d of July, 1827, beyond the ridge, were licensed to dig or work them out without interruption, but no others were to be allowed to mine beyond the ridge *under any circumstances whatever*: Cabanal, for Ewing & Co.; Stevens, for Kirker & Ray; Riche, for Winkle; Elijah Ferguson, Hawthorn & Deviese; Carroll, for Dickson; Stevenson, transferred to Blanchard; Gillespie & Hymer; Stevens & Co.; George Ames' survey, Moore & Watson, sold to Blanchard; Foster & Hogan.

July 2, 1847, Lieut. Thomas granted a permit to M. C. White to "burn one *lime of kiln* [kiln of lime] above the mouth of Small-Pox [creek]." On the same day, Mr. Comstock had permission to cut fifty large trees for building logs, near the large mound south of Mr. Gratiot's survey. Arbitrations were ordered between McKnight and Ewen Boyer & Co., on Mackey's survey, and between Jacob Himer and Will Baker, to take place on the 7th.

NOTICE.

There will not, for the present, be any town laid off at the Old Turkey Village, commonly called Grant River town. All persons are hereby forewarned from building cabins or houses there, except such licensed smelters who may locate in that vicinity, and such smelters will first obtain a special permission.

M. THOMAS, Lieut. U. S. Army, Supt. U. S. Lead Mines.

FEVER RIVER, July 13, 1827.

August 14, 1827, a permit was granted to Messrs. D. G. Bates, V. Jefferson and Hempsted to make a wharf, or landing, in front of their houses and lots, provided such landing is at all times free to public use; no building to be placed upon it.

On the 8th of August, 1827, Michael Dee was convicted by arbitration of having stolen certain articles, the property of Thomas Williams, and all smelters and miners on Fever River forbidden to harbor said Dee or give him any employment.

This is the first conviction for theft of which record remains.

McKnight left no records, except a few recorded permits; and, except the two volumes from which the above extracts have been made, there are no records of the transactions of the Lead Mines Agency accessible, unless they are preserved in the War Department at Washington, and a letter to that department, asking for information, has failed to elicit a reply.

The only entries to be found of date later than 1827, are a code of regulations for miners, dated April, 1833, and signed Thomas C. Legate, Captain Second Infantry, Superintendent U. S. Mines, and another and shorter code, dated October, 1840, signed by H. King, Special Agent U. S. Lead Mines, in which miners were required to pay not to exceed 6 per cent of the ore, or its equivalent in metal, to the United States.

Under Lieut. Thomas' administration, Charles Smith and Thomas McKnight were Resident Sub-Agents at Galena. About 1828, the agency was removed to a log building there recently erected under permit, by Barney Dignan, on the southwest corner of Main and Washington streets.

In 1829, the office was in the first building above Mr. Barnes' boarding-house, on the upper (Bench) street, and in later time, and until discontinued, the office of the Superintendent was in Newhall's building, southwest corner of Hill and Main streets.

In 1829, Lieut. Thomas was succeeded by Capt. Thomas C. Legate, Second Infantry, under whom Capt. John H. Weber was Assistant Superintendent. Maj. William Campbell, Col. A. G. S. Wight and R. H. Bell were also connected with the office. In November, 1836, Capt. Weber's signature as Superintendent appears of record, and it is probable that he was appointed about that time.

As previously shown, under the old system, which generally prevailed until 1836, diggers were permitted to sell their mineral only to licensed smelters, and the Government collected the rents (10 per cent until 1830, and 6 per cent subsequently, delivered at the United States warehouse, in Galena) of the smelters. The prices paid to miners were made with that fact in view. In 1827, as clearly indicated by the letter from Lieut. Thomas to E. Ferguson, and subsequent orders, the diggers and some of the smelters were operating on lands not owned or controlled by the United States, in some instances, having the permission of the Indians and paying them for the privilege, and in more cases, probably, trespassing on their domain. It had begun to dawn upon the people that five leagues square comprised only a very small portion of the lands rich in mineral wealth, and it was not possible for the Government agents to prevent digging for mineral outside the limits of the reservation, over which, only, could the United States exercise control. The Superintendent of the United States Mines had no authority to grant permits on Indian territory. He could forbid such trespass, but it would require a military force to prevent mining beyond the limits of the reservation, provided the diggers obtained the consent of the native owners. It was plain that the Government could rightfully collect rent only of those who obtained their mineral within the recognized limits of the "five league square." The agent could not fully demand any of the lead obtained beyond the limits of the reservation, and this led to difficulty. It was unjust to pay rent to the Indians and to pay it again to the United States, nor could the agent collect rent even if it had been surreptitiously obtained. Some of the smelters, and especially those operating on Indian lands, either with or without the permission of the natives, or buying mineral from diggers operating beyond the jurisdiction of the agent, began to refuse to pay rent, alleging that, as they obtained lead from Indian lands and were not protected by the Government, they were under no obligation to pay. The agent was placed in an embarrassing position. They were obtaining mineral on the public lands, but they were also obtaining it on lands over which the United States exercise no control, he had no means of determining the amount actually due the Government, and therefore could not enforce payment of any. This refusal became more general until the unauthorized sale of the mineral lands in Wisconsin, in 1834, and subsequently by the Register of the Land Office at Mineral Point (called "Shake-rag" in early mining days), who, in violation of his express instructions, permitted a large number of the diggings actually worked to be entered. Many miners were thus outrageously defrauded, and their rights were disregarded. From that time they declined taking leases, and the lead office gradually fell into practical disuse. Capt. Weber remained as agent until about 1840, but his agency was purely nominal. The regulations were not enforced, smelters paid no rent, and there was a season of freedom from Governmental supervision. In 1840, however, an attempt was made to revive the office. H. King, special agent, was sent to the mines, probably to investigate Weber's loose manner of doing business, or rather his neglect of business. "With Mr. King," says Mr. Houghton, "or very nearly the same time, came John Flanagan."

A letter from Capt. W. B. Green, who was familiar with the events of that period, contains the following information: "The Lead Mine Agency was suspended for several years prior to 1841. After the inauguration of President Harrison, in 1841, the agency was revived and Flanagan

appointed Superintendent—revived, probably, to give Flanagan the appointment. Previous to the suspension of the agency, the royalty to the Government was paid by the miners through the smelters. After the revival of the agency under Flanagan, the attempt was made to collect the royalty directly from the miners. The attempt was only a partial success, as the miners generally refused or evaded the payment. During the suspension of the agency, through affidavits gotten up (as affidavits can be to prove anything when taken *ex-parte*), a bill was lobbied through Congress, giving one of the early smelters a large sum of money for royalty paid by him on mineral reported to have been taken from Indian lands outside the original purchase. This established a precedent, of which most of the other smelters availed themselves, and in a similar manner had large sums voted them—in the aggregate, it may be, amounting to more than all the royalty received by the Government from the mines. The truth is, there was but a very inconsiderable amount taken from the Indian lands prior to the purchase of the lands south of the Wisconsin River, in the winter of 1827–28. What little there was, should, of right, have been paid to the Indians, or, ignoring their right, it should have been paid to the miners who *actually paid it*, as the smelters took the royalty into account when they purchased the mineral and *deducted it* from the value thereof.”

Mr. King remained but a short time, Weber was removed or superseded, and Flanagan left in charge with instructions to enforce the regulations established by Mr. King.

About the same time Walter Cunningham, who, says Mr. Houghton, had been appointed to investigate the Superior copper mines, returned from a tour through that region and established himself here with Flanagan. From this time, the regulations required the miners to pay the rent “not to exceed 6 per cent of the ore or its equivalent in metal,” but in practice, it is said, the rent that was collected was generally paid through the smelters, as formerly.

Flanagan, his associate, Cunningham, and a clerk named Couroddy, by their associations and habits rendered themselves exceedingly odious to the people. Flanagan commenced a large number of suits against individuals for arrears of rent, and compromised them for what he could get in cash, but, it is said, made no returns to the Government of his collections—defrauding the people and the Government at the same time. He was accustomed to say to the people that the “Government must be paid first,” and his arrogant declaration to smelters and others that “I am the Government,” sufficiently indicates his character and the disposition he made of his collections. If he was “the Government,” there was no necessity of making returns to anybody, and none were known to be made by him. Complaints of his high-handed proceedings reached Washington, and in 1843, Mr. Wann states, Capt. — Bell, stationed at St. Louis, was ordered by the Secretary of War to Galena, to investigate Flanagan’s administration. He came, but remained but a few days, dismissed Flanagan and placed Maj. Thomas Mellville, of Galena, in charge of the office, temporarily, until reports could be made to the War Department, and a Superintendent should be appointed. The next year, 1844, according to the best information to be obtained, John G. Floyd, of Virginia, was appointed to the office. Mr. Floyd made an effort to enforce the collection of rent, and in some measure succeeded, but was removed in 1845, at the instance of Hon. Joseph P. Hoge, then member of Congress for this (then Sixth) District, and James A. Mitchel was appointed as his successor, who remained until the office was finally discontinued, about 1847, when the lands were thrown into the market. Practically, however, the office was little more than nominal after the resignation of Capt. Legate, in 1836. Under the pre-emption law, a large amount of mineral lands had been entered. Settlers were required to make oath that no mineral *was being dug* on the lands they desired to enter, and this requirement was easily evaded.

The people generally considered the agency as an imposition, and it was impossible to secure the implicit obedience to the rule of the superintendent that obtained in the days of Thomas and Legate. The experiment of reviving the office was not a success. The Government found upon trial that, instead of being a source of revenue, the management of the lead mines produced constant drafts upon the Treasury, and at last, after the settlers had petitioned in vain for years, early in the session of 1846–47, Congress authorized the sale of the lands. A

receiver was appointed, and by the 5th day of April, 1847, says Seymour, "land to the amount of \$127,700 had been sold at minimum prices, \$1.25 per acre for farming, and \$2.50 per acre for mineral lands, and the days of governmental supervision or ownership of the lead mines ended.

The amount of lead shipped from various ports on the Mississippi, principally from Galena, for nine years prior to the discovery of gold in 1849, and the estimated value thereof, is as follows:

1841—31,696,980 pounds, valued at \$3 per hundred.....	\$950,909 40
Small bars and shot valued at.....	\$1,433 50
Total.....	\$952,342 90
1842—31,407,680 pounds at \$2 75 @ \$3 per hundred.....	\$ 746,298 48
1843—39,461,171 pounds at \$2 37½ per hundred.....	937,202 00
1844—43,722,070 pounds at \$2 82½ per hundred ..	1,235,148 47
1845—54,492,200 pounds at \$3 00 per hundred.....	1,634,756 00
1846—51,268,200 pounds at \$2.90 per hundred.....	1,486,778 09
1847—54,085,920 pounds at \$3.00 per hundred.....	1,622 577 60
1848—47,737,830 pounds at \$3.50 per hundred.....	1,670,824 95
1849—44,025,480 pounds at \$3 62½ per hundred	1,595 920 02

In 1849, the gold discoveries in California disturbed "the even balance of ordinary business operations" in the lead-mining district. The tide of immigration that had been directed to this region, was diverted to the Pacific Coast, and a large number of miners and business men, dazzled by the glitter of California gold, left to seek their fortunes on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Large amounts of real estate, covered by valuable improvements, were forced into market and sold at nominal prices, to obtain the means wherewith to remove to California. Enormous rates were paid for money, and a large amount of capital was withdrawn from the usual channels of trade; improvements commenced or contemplated, were suspended or delayed, and the heavy emigration from the lead to the gold mining region was seriously felt. A large number of men usually engaged in prospecting, and by whom new and important discoveries had been constantly made, were no longer here, and operations were principally confined for a time to old "leads." But in compensation for this, the price of mineral advanced to \$28 per thousand (it had at some periods been as low as \$8 or \$9, and was seldom higher than \$22), and this advance caused operations to be renewed in diggings that had been abandoned as too unproductive to be remunerative. Writing in 1850, in discussing the effect of the "gold fever," Mr. Seymour says: "Although lead is one of the baser metals, and does not strike the imagination like pure gold dug from the bowels of the earth, yet it immediately becomes gold in the pockets of the miner, for nothing but gold is given in exchange for it by the smelter, and it is always in great demand at the market price. If enterprising men were willing to undergo here half the privations and sufferings which they endure by a journey to California and hard labor in the gold mining, their happiness and prosperity would probably be as well promoted by their pecuniary success, saying nothing of the extreme perils thereby avoided, and the painful disruption of domestic ties, so common to this class of emigrants."

CHARLES BRACKEN'S SKETCH.

In 1859, Hon. Charles Bracken prepared an historic statement of the early times in the lead region for the purpose of influencing a Congressional grant of lands for railroad purposes. So far as these annals are concerned, the value of the document lies in the expression of facts, and also in the report thereto appended, giving a list of those who mined prior to 1830, and paid rent to the Government as well as tribute to the Indians. Mr. Bracken wrote:

"At a treaty held by Gen. William H. Harrison with the Sac and Fox Indians, at St. Louis, on the 3d day of November, 1804, those Indians sold to the United States all the land east of the Mississippi River, extending from the mouth of the Illinois River to the mouth of the Wisconsin River, including the lead mines east of the Mississippi. Another treaty was held on

the 24th of August, 1816, at Fort Crawford (St. Louis), between the United States representatives, Gov. Edwards, Gen. Clark and Mr. Choteau, and the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawatomie Indians. The Indians then proved, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, that the country sold to Gen. William H. Harrison did not belong to the Sacs and Foxes alone, but was jointly the country of the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies of the Illinois. The Winnebagoes were not parties to this treaty, and, as a result, the Government ceded to them all the country lying north of a line running west from the southerly bend of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, reserving, however, a quantity of land north of that line equal to five leagues square, to be laid in such tract or tracts as the President of the United States might deem proper. Some six years after the ratification of that treaty, the President, acting under authority vested in him by the act of March 3, 1807, which authorized him to lease the salt springs and lead mines belonging to the Government, directed the Secretary of War to lease the lead mines. Acting under this order, Col. Bomford, of the Ordnance Bureau, on the 15th day of June, 1822, advertised in the principal newspapers throughout the United States that proposals would be received for leasing any land of the Government containing lead mines. Col. James Johnson, of Kentucky, responded to the notice, and became a lessee of the Government for the lead mines of the Upper Mississippi, and was the first person to come into the country for the purpose of mining under Government auspices. He proceeded with keel-boats to Fever River, where, although accompanied by Maj. Forsythe, the Indian agent at Rock Island, his landing was resisted by the Winnebago Indians (who had assembled in arms to resist the landing of any white men, saying that the Sacs, Foxes, Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies had received presents and payments for lands which belonged to them, and that they never sold to the United States). After Mr. Johnson had counseled with the Indians for several days, and made them presents of merchandise and provisions, they consented to his landing and mining and smelting in their country. Others received similar leases and followed him, and the result was that, at the time of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, in 1829, when the Indian title to the country was extinguished, the miners had dispossessed the Indians of every foot of land where there were indications of lead ore. In thus taking possession of the rich mineral lands belonging to the Winnebago Indians, they carried out the object of the Government, as evinced by the clause of the treaty at Fort Edwards, in 1816, which authorized the President to reserve a quantity of land equal to two hundred and twenty-five sections in their country. As the quantity of land covered by a smelting lease was limited to three hundred and twenty acres, or one-half section, the entire quantity reserved would authorize four hundred and fifty leases, and the Government well knew that, when that number of her citizens were dotted over those lands, the country was virtually lost to the Indians forever, and the result proved the correctness of this conclusion.

"It cannot be shown by any record, that a tract of land five leagues square, or any less in quantity, was ever officially located or reserved, as provided for in the treaty at Fort Howard, in 1816; but, under the orders of the Superintendent of the Lead-Mine District of the Upper Mississippi, surveys were made for licensed smelters, covering a half-section of timbered land each. It appears that no record was kept of such surveys; yet, in every instance where a lease was granted a survey was made, and, as timber was necessary for smelting purposes, these surveys were always made in groves where plenty of wood could be obtained. It may be assumed, that, although there was no record kept, as the surveys were made under the direction of the President, and had metes and bounds regularly established, they must necessarily be considered as a part of the reserve under the treaty; yet, that position would not affect the miners' claims seriously, for in no instance was the mineral smelted taken from the timbered surveys; it was taken from the adjoining prairie lands, which were undoubtedly the property of the Indians. So well was this understood by the miners and smelters that, at a very early day, they refused to pay rent for the lead dug and smelted from the Indian lands. The consequence was, in the spring of 1825, troops were ordered from Fort Armstrong (Rock Island) to force the payment of the rent. Against this military exaction the smelters strongly protested.

"Up to the year 1825, the country east of the Mississippi, lying between the Rock and Wisconsin Rivers, and extending north to Lake Winnebago, was claimed conjointly by the Ottawas, Chippewas, Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies of the Illinois. The Winnebagoes, it will be remembered, were not parties to the treaty of 1816, at Fort Howard, and they were the actual occupants of the land around Fever River, and who resisted the landing of Col. Johnson. Previous to his arrival, Van Matre, Shull and others, who were licensed as Indian traders, also mined and smelted in the country. They were tolerated in this because they were married to Indian women, not because they had any recognized right to do so, conferred by the Government. But, after the arrival of Johnson, all who were smelting in the country were compelled to take out licenses and pay rent to the Government.

"At the treaty concluded at Prairie du Chien, on the 19th day of August, 1825, known as the 'Treaty of Limits,' the seventh and ninth articles divided the mining country on the east of the Mississippi between the Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Ottawas, and the Chippewas and Pottawatomies of the Illinois, and, by the tenth article of the treaty, the United States solemnly establishes and recognizes the boundaries.

"In the summer of 1827, the Winnebago chief, Red Bird, attacked some keel-boats on the Mississippi, above Prairie du Chien, and killed some of the hands.*

"Previous to that time no attempt had been made by the miners to cross the boundary line established in 1825,* but then a military expedition was sent against the Winnebagoes to capture Red Bird. The miners who accompanied the expedition discovered numerous indications of mineral, and in the fall of 1827 a number of them prospected in the country, and a valuable discovery of mineral deposit was found near Dodgeville (in Iowa County). During the following year other mines were discovered.

"The miners purchased the right to mine here from the Indians, and, therefore, when called upon by the Superintendent of the lead mines, refused to pay rent to the Government. The consequence was, troops were ordered out from Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien), to remove the miners from the Winnebago country. To avoid this issue, the miners finally consented to take out leases and pay rent to the Government, and did, therefore, actually pay two duties for the privilege of mining—one to the Indians to keep them quiet, and one to the Government to prevent expulsion.

"The Winnebagoes never consented to the reservation with the other tribes who made the treaties of 1804 and 1816, although they were, as shown, part owners of the country; neither can any evidence be adduced showing that the reservation provided for in the treaty of 1816, was ever located, except in the matter of timber surveys before mentioned. * * *

"When the first leases were granted, in 1822, the Fever River mines were fully 300 miles beyond the border settlements, and the Mississippi was the only thoroughfare into the country, and keel boats the only means of transportation. The consequence was that the necessary implements for mining purposes, as well as the necessaries of life, were taken to the mines at an enormous expense. For years the prosperity of the mines was retarded because the Government discountenanced any attempts at agriculture; the agents assuming that the fencing of farms would consume timber needed for smelting purposes. At first the ore was smelted in log furnaces, and thereby a heavy loss was sustained. For two seasons the mining and smelting operations were suspended, and great sacrifices were made by the miners in defending the country against the Indians. The miners, at a great loss in the expenditure of time and labor and money, and though suffering the worst dangers and deprivations that are to be met with on the frontier, opened this portion of the country to a permanent settlement. The expenditures of Col. Johnson alone amounted to \$10,000."

*See "Winnebago War," in County History.—Ed.

*This is clearly a misstatement, since evidences of white occupation north of the present Illinois boundary are abundant.—Ed.

THOSE WHO MINED PRIOR TO 1830.

The list referred to, as showing the names of miners and the amount of lead raised by them prior to January 1, 1830, is here given:

Name of Miners.	Amount of Lead Mined.	Name of Miners.	Amount of Lead Mined
G. W. Anderson.....	10,551	George E. Jackson.....	6,560
Gabriel Bailey.....	10,900	Richard H. Kirkpatrick.....	42,809
John Bowles.....	57,240	J. J. Kirkpatrick.....	2,339
D. G. Bates.....	111,993	P. A. Lorimer.....	102,596
Bates & Van Matre.....	37,809	P. H. Lebrann.....	45,392
Nehemiah Bates.....	36,706	E. Lockwood.....	183,576
Oliver Cottle.....	81,214	John McDonald.....	81,852
Ira Cottle.....	11,680	James Murphy.....	101,788
L. Collier.....	52,303	William Muldrow.....	82,618
Robert Collet.....	13,415	L. R. M. Moran.....	22,182
M. C. Comstock.....	262,476	James Morrison.....	17,885
Henry Dodge.....	31,661	Moses Meeker.....	144,591
M. Detandbaritz.....	91,966	J. Messersmith.....	2,018
James B. Estes.....	4,760	Abel Moran.....	64,693
James Frazier.....	15,333	W. J. Madden.....	13,638
Abner Flack.....	4,530	R. H. Magoon.....	57,207
B. Firmen.....	40,687	H. Newhall.....	14,552
Thomas W. Floyd.....	1,302	John Phelps.....	22,226
J. P. B. & H. Gratiot.....	607,820	Alexis Phelps.....	24,426
Gratiot & Tury.....	15,843	W. A. Phelps.....	95
J. Gale.....	4,189	J. Perry.....	9,121
Richard Gentry.....	38,252	J. H. Rountree.....	11,270
R. P. Guyard.....	6,274	J. B. Skinner.....	12,941
Allen Hill.....	2,066	F. D. Slayton.....	14,491
Robert A. Heath.....	27,032	William H. Smith.....	51,539
A. E. Hough.....	88,690	Washington Smith.....	8,088
William Hempstead.....	35,628	William Tate.....	11,002
Joseph Hardy.....	107,492	John Tompkins.....	2,821
William S. Hamilton.....	25,601	J. E. Tholozan.....	50,712
A. R. How.....	10,032	A. P. Van Matre.....	12,869
Isaac Hamilton.....	33,788	Robert Waller.....	6,487
George Hackett.....	4,163	W. Wayman.....	3,016
Hardy & Catron.....	9,543	J. Yountz.....	5,027
Thomas Jenkins.....	19,897		
George W. Jones.....	85,981		
A. D. Johnson.....	2,525		
		Total mineral taxed.....	2,983,107

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

The legislative actions by which the mining district has been geographically changed, may be briefly and appropriately stated here, at the risk of repeating certain statements given in the general history which opens this volume.

The ordinance of 1787 provided that not less than three, nor more than five, States were to be erected out of the territory northwest of the Ohio River. Three States were to include the whole territory, and these States were to be bounded on the north by the British Possessions; but Congress reserved the right, if it should be found expedient, to form two more States of that part of the territory which lies north of an east-and-west line drawn through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan.

It is not necessary to trace the various changes of territorial jurisdiction to which Illinois, and especially its northwestern portion, was subjected, until the admission of the State into the Union in 1818. During all that time this section of the country was inhabited only by Indians, and this whole region was claimed by them. In 1804, the Sacs and Foxes, then a powerful tribe, by a treaty made at St. Louis with Gen. Harrison, then Governor of the Territory of Indiana, ceded to the United States all their lands lying east of the Mississippi; but Black Hawk and other chiefs who were not present at St. Louis, refused to be bound by it. All the territory north of the line drawn west from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the

Mississippi was in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, when the State of Illinois was erected, in 1818, except a tract about five leagues square on the Mississippi, of which Fever River was about the center, which, by treaty with various tribes in 1816, the United States Government had reserved, ostensibly for a military post, but really to control the lead mines. The Government had had knowledge for many years of the existence of lead mines here, but their location was not known, and it was thought that all would be included within the limits of the reservation. The Government designed to own and hold exclusive control of these mines.

In January, 1818, the Territorial Legislature of Illinois, assembled at Kaskaskia, petitioned Congress for the admission of the Territory as a sovereign State, with a population of 40,000.

The petition was sent to Nathaniel Pope, the Territorial Delegate, by whom it was promptly presented, and it was referred to the proper committee, which instructed Mr. Pope to prepare and report a bill in accordance with its prayer. The bill, as drawn in accordance with these instructions, did not embrace the present area of Illinois, and, when it was reported to Congress, certain amendments proposed by Mr. Pope were reported with it. It was generally supposed that the line established by the ordinance of 1787, namely, the line drawn through the southern part of Lake Michigan, west to the Mississippi, was to be the northern boundary of the new State. But this, if adopted, would have left the port of Chicago in the Territory of Michigan, as well as all the territory now embraced within the limits of fourteen rich and populous counties in Northern Illinois. A critical examination of the ordinance, however, convinced Mr. Pope that Congress had the power, and could rightfully extend the northern boundary of the State as far beyond the line provided in 1787 as it pleased. The principal amendments proposed by Mr. Pope, therefore, were, first, that the northern boundary of the new State should be extended to the parallel of 42 deg. 30 min. north latitude—this would give a good harbor on Lake Michigan; and secondly, more important than the boundary line, to apply the 3 per cent fund arising from the sale of public lands to educational purposes, instead of making roads, as had been the case in Ohio and Indiana. These amendments were adopted without serious opposition, and Illinois was declared an independent State.

These important changes in the original bill, says Mr. Ford in his *History of Illinois*, "were proposed and carried through both houses of Congress by Mr. Pope on his own responsibility. The Territorial Legislature had not petitioned for them—no one had suggested them, but they met the general approval of the people." The change of the boundary line, however, suggested to Mr. Pope—from the fact that the boundary as defined by the ordinance of 1787, would have left Illinois without a harbor on Lake Michigan—did not meet the unqualified approval of the people in the northwestern part of the new State. For many years the northern boundary of the State was not definitely known, and the settlers in the northern tier of counties did not know whether they were in Illinois or Michigan Territory. Under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, Wisconsin at one time laid claim to a portion of Northern Illinois, "including," says Mr. Ford, writing in 1847, "fourteen counties embracing the richest and most populous part of the State." October 27, 1827, nine years after the admission of the State, Dr. Horatio Newhall, who had then recently arrived at the Fever River Settlement, wrote to his brother as follows: "It is uncertain whether I am in the boundary of Illinois or Michigan, but direct your letters to Fever River, Ill., and they will come safely." In October, 1828, a petition was sent to Congress from the people of that part of Illinois lying north of the line established by the ordinance of 1787, and that part of the Territory of Michigan west of Lake Michigan, and comprehending the mining district known as the Fever River Lead Mines, praying for the formation of a new Territory. A bill had been introduced at the previous session of Congress for the establishment of a new Territory north of the State of Illinois, to be called "Huron Territory," upon which report had been made, *in part*, favorable to the wishes of the petitioners, but they asked for the re-establishment of the line as ordained by Congress in 1787. They declared "that the people inhabiting the territory northwest of the Ohio had a right to expect that the country lying north of an east-and-west line passing through the southernmost

end of Lake Michigan, to the Mississippi River, and between said lake, the Mississippi and the Canada line, would REMAIN TOGETHER" as a Territory and State. They claimed that this was a part of the compact, unchangeably granted by the people of the original States to the people who should inhabit the "territory northwest of the Ohio." They declared that the change of the chartered limits, when Illinois was made a State, was open invasion of their rights in a body when they were unrepresented in either territory; that "an unrepresented people, without their knowledge or consent, have been transferred from one sovereignty to another." They urged that the present "division of the miners by an ideal line, separating into different governments individuals intimately connected in similar pursuits, is embarrassing." They asked for "even-handed justice," and the restoration of their "chartered limits." The *Miners' Journal*, of October 25, 1828, which contains the full text of the petition, says: "We do not fully agree with the memorialists in petitioning Congress again to dispose of that tract of country which has once been granted to Illinois; but we think that it would be for the interest of the miners to be erected, together with the adjoining county above, into a separate Territory. And we firmly believe, too, that Congress departed from the clear and express terms of their own ordinance passed in the year 1787, when they granted to the State of Illinois nearly a degree and a half of latitude of the CHARTERED LIMITS of this country. Whether Congress will annex this tract to the new Territory, we much doubt, but we believe the ultimate decision of the United States Court will be, that the northern boundary line of the State of Illinois shall commence at the southernmost end of Lake Michigan." The petition was unavailing, and the northern line of Illinois remains unchanged, but the agitation of the subject by the people of this region continued. In 1840, the people of the counties north of the ordinance line sent delegates to a convention held at Rockford to take action in relation to the annexation of the tract north of that line to Wisconsin Territory, and it is said the scheme then discussed embraced an effort to make Galena the capital of the Territory. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress for Illinois to exert their influence in favor of the project. The labors of the convention produced no results; but, until the admission of Wisconsin as a State, there was a strong feeling among the people of Northwestern Illinois that they rightfully belonged to Wisconsin, and there was a strong desire to be restored to their chartered limits. Perhaps the heavy debt with which Illinois was burdened at that time may have had some influence in causing the feeling.

St. Clair County, organized April 28, 1809, included the whole territory of Illinois and Wisconsin, to the line of Upper Canada, north of Randolph County, these two being the only counties in the territory.

Madison County was erected from the St. Clair, September 14, 1812, and comprised all the territory north of the second township line south, to the line of Upper Canada. County seat, Edwardsville.

Bond County was organized out of part of Madison, January 4, 1817, and extended in a strip about thirty miles wide on each side of the Third Principal Meridian to the northern boundary of the territory.

Pike County was erected January 31, 1821, from Madison, Bond and other counties, and embraced all the territory north of the Illinois River and its South Fork, now Kankakee River. This was the first county erected by the State of Illinois, which embraced the present territory of the lead region. A Gazetteer of Illinois and Wisconsin, published about 1822, says that the county "included a part of the lands appropriated by Congress for the payment of military bounties. The lands constituting that tract, are included within the peninsula of the Illinois and Mississippi, and extend on the meridian line passing through the mouth of the Illinois, 162 miles north. Pike County will no doubt be divided into several counties; some of which will become very wealthy and important. It is probable that the section about Fort Clark (now Peoria), will be most thickly settled. On the Mississippi River, above Rock River, lead ore is found in abundance. Pike County contains between 700 and 800 inhabitants. It is attached to the first judicial circuit, sends one member to the House of

Representatives, and, with Greene, one to the Senate. The county seat is Colesgrove, a post town. It was laid out in 1821, and is situated in Township 11 south, in Range 2 west of the Fourth Principal Meridian. Very little improvement has yet been made in this place or the vicinity. The situation is high and healthy, and it bids fair to become a place of some importance." This is all that is known of the town of Colesgrove, the county seat of all this region in 1821.

Fulton County was formed from Pike, January 28, 1823, and included all the territory north of the base line, and west of the Fourth Principal Meridian, which had been in Pike.

Peoria County was created from Fulton, January 13, 1825, and, with some exceptions, included the same territory that comprised Fulton. The county seat was Fort Clark, now Peoria, and the first election of which record exists, within the mining district, was in Fever River precinct of Peoria County, August 7, 1826. The election was held at the house of James Smith. This was the trading-post then recently located by Amos Farrar and occupied by Smith as a tavern; a double log-cabin that stood on the west bank of the river about half way between the foot of Perry and the foot of Franklin streets, Galena. Water street now passes over its site.

The following is a copy of a document found among the archives of Peoria County, at Peoria.

I hereby certify that Nehemiah Bates, T. W. Shull and Andrew Clamo, judges, and B. Gibson and Joseph Hardy, clerks of the election, were severally sworn before me as the law directs, previous to entering upon the duties of their respective offices.

Dated at Fever River, this 7th of August, 1826.

JOHN L. BOGARDUS,
Justice of the Peace of Peoria County.

[Poll Book—Continued.]

Samuel C. Mure,
Thomas Nicholsson,
Smith Moore,
John Richardson,
Martin Porter,
James M. Hayle,
Atlas Moore,
James Taylor,
William Bridger,
Jeremiah Smith,
Martin Duke,
Samuel Gouch,
John Armstrong,
George Evans,
Daniel Fowless,
James Read,
Thomas Drum,
Ely Chaffin,
Harbet Flewisland,
Harrison H. Jordon,
William Riley,
James Williams,
Andrew Arnett,
Peter White,
John M. Curtiss,
George A. Reynolds,
Levi McCormac,
David Kirker,
Henry Gratiot,
George Scott,
Caleb Downey,
Richard W. Chandler,
Jacob M. Hunter,
John Phillee,
Stephen Thracher,
John Wood,
James Trimble,
Thomas Gray,
Samuel Atchison,

Moses M. Twist,
Thomas Thornton,
William Hitt,
John Welmaker,
Elias Addams,
T. R. Lurton,
Solomon Perkins,
William Nickols,
Thomas Connor,
Thomas Bennet,
Patrick Hogan,
John R. Smith,
James Beck,
George E. Jackson,
Warren Town,
Andrew Mowery,
John S. Miller,
Thomas Reynolds, Jr.,
Robert McGoldrick,
Isaac Hustow,
John R. Nickerson,
Charles Shargout,
Seth Catlin,
Josiah Little,
John Hosley,
John Boyle,
John O'Neil,
Mathew Fawcett,
David Sciley,
Charles Gear,
Thomas McKnight,
Thomas J. Webb,
James C. Work,
Alexis Phelps,
John Knight,
John B. Dophant,
John O. Handcock,
Samuel S. Lawrence,
James Harris,

John Marfield,
James H. Kirkpatrick,
Thaddeus Hitt,
Felix Scott,
John Ellis,
Stephen Howard,
Charles St. Vrain,
Thomas Davis,
Andrew Clamo,
Joseph Hardy,
J. W. Shull,
Nehemiah Bates,
Barney Handley,
John Furlong,
Patrick Gorman,
John Handley,
William Hansley,
Patrick Lawler,
Charley Guilegan,
B. Gibson,
John L. Bogardus,
James Foley,
Thomas Fitzpatrick,
John Gibbin,
William Barton,
Isaac Martin,
Little Walker,
John McDonald,
Richard Palmer,
Thompson Homes,
Johnathan Browder,
Alexander Mitchell,
Crawford Fandle,
Stephen Sweet,
Hillary Paden,
Samuel Adams,
Henry M. Willison,
Francis Webster,
Thomas Ray,

Thomas Briggs,
John J. Chandler,
Enoch Long,
Thomas Alven,
Josiah Fulton,
Charles Love,
William Mitchell,
Isaac Hamilton,
Levi Gilbert,
A. P. Vanmeter,
Thomas Bado,
James Duncan,
Hugh Walker,
Samuel Scott,
Robert D. Duke,
Benjamin Bird,
Nathan Smith,
Adams Hymer,
James Parmer,
Abraham Kinney,
John Brown,
Thomas Hymers,
John Finneley,
Jacob Glass,
George M. Britton,
William D. Adams,
Daniel Snider,
Peter Dumont,
Ebenezer Owen,
William St. John,
Daniel Moore,
William D. Johnston,
Cyrus Hibbert,
Thomas Lumley,
Benjamin Skillimus,
Burt Curtis,
Edward Foster,
Benson Calvert,
William Kelley,

Israel Mitchell,
Richard Kirkpatrick,
William Kirkpatrick,
William Harvell,
George Middleton,
John Ames,
George Weddling,
Elisha Kellogg,
Bensan Hunt,
John Love,
John Ray,
John Clewes,

James Moefett,
John Moefett,
William Dalton,
John Williams,
James Colligan,
Thomas McCrany,
Robert Clayton,
Abner Eads,
Joseph Clagg,
Mathew Johnston,
Isaac Wiseheart,
William Troy,

Owen Callahan,
Francis Martin,
William Timmerahon,
Foeasson M. Donald,
Aaron Crandall,
Jeremiah Goder,
John Barrett,
Chandler Armstrong,
Joseph Winett,
Gotham Straiter,
Michael Byrnes,
David Clark,

Thomas Harris,
John Conley,
Michael Finley,
James Browner,
Daniel McCaig,
James Smith,
William McCloskey,
John Coray,
Patrick Doyle,
Charles Larock.

There is a tax-list of 1826 on file at Peoria, containing two hundred and four names of men in the Fever River settlement, but the Deputy Collector who undertook to collect the taxes reported that the settlers openly defied him, and refused to pay a cent. This recalcitrant condition grew out of the uncertainty of to whom allegiance was due, as described in the foregoing pages. The people of the region from the first days to the present have been noted for their law-abiding character, with this exceptional exhibition of feeling.

The narrative of the political creation of the counties of Grant, Iowa and La Fayette, is pursued in the works devoted to those several counties by the Western Historical Company, and need not be detailed at this point.

R. H. MAGOON'S MEMOIRS.

His first visit to the lead mines was in August, 1828. He settled in Monticello, in the vicinity of the Galena lead mines in the following month. Capt. Benj. Funk, Thos. Wiley and R. H. Magoon band a band-mill at what is now Wiley's Grove, then called Funk's Grove, in Monticello. After seeing the mill in successful operation, Mr. Magoon went to the Blue Mounds, and, after a brief sojourn, entered into co-partnership with Esau Johnson and Henry Starr for the purpose of smelting. The enterprise proved a success. About December, 1829, he disposed of his interest in the business and returned to the Grove, now part of La Fayette County, but then erroneously accredited to Jo Daviess County, Ill. He re-engaged in the smelting business, having erected a furnace, which was completed about May 1, 1830. He subsequently made the discovery that he was nearly one mile within the boundaries of Michigan Territory. The United States Surveyors denominated his place of residence "Magoon's Grove," in deference to the proprietor. This likewise proving a successful year of smelting, he broke up twenty-five acres of prairie land, which he seeded down with forage supplies. In the early part of 1831, all the mineral in view was smelted, as Mr. Magoon, in anticipation of increased prices, was paying a higher rate per ton than others believed they could afford. This anticipation proved faithful, for, on the arrival of steamboats, lead advanced in figure. With the profit thus realized by his shrewdness, he invested in a stock of general merchandise, such as always finds ready sale in a miner's camp. In 1831, he fenced in a hundred acres of arable land, and extended his operations in ore to the absorption of his whole capital and \$8,000 borrowed from Robert Graham, of Galena.

The winter of 1831-32 was marked by Indian inroads, which, coupled with authenticated reports, presaged a bloody influx of the Sac and Fox tribes in the ensuing spring. These rumors were still further corroborated in May, 1832, by information that the British bands of Sac and Fox Indians had crossed the Upper Mississippi River, ascending Rock River, with the intention of effecting a union with the Pottawatomies, and inaugurating warfare against the whole race of whites. Fully aroused by the threatening aspect of affairs, every settlement of miners and farmers began to erect forts for their mutual protection. Every other business was abandoned, as of secondary consideration, until these improvements were fully achieved. When Funk's Fort was completed, R. H. Magoon was elected Captain, a position which he resigned in a few days, for the express purpose of joining a mounted corps, a branch of the service which he considered more effective in waging war with a fleet-footed foe. Benjamin Funk was elected to fill the vacancy. Moving in such hazardous times, and at no moment confident of

his own safety, he called upon Mr. Robert Graham and deeded to that gentleman his entire estate as collateral for the loan of \$8,000. The transfer was reluctantly accepted by the capitalist, who vainly essayed to dissuade R. H. Magoon from his purpose.

This business satisfactorily accomplished, he removed his wife and three-months-old son to a place of safety in Galena. Then, arming himself, he joined an expedition under command of Col. Dodge that was setting out to reclaim and inter the bodies of St. Vrain and others, who had fallen in an encounter at Plum River. Parts of four companies composed the force, with a few independent volunteers who were starting forth to war on their own account. The first halt was made at Fetter's, a point nine miles from Gratiot. Before alighting, Col. Dodge strongly impressed on the rugged yeomen the necessity that existed for unanimity of action, and urged them to study discipline. The troop was then formed into a hollow square, and, on receiving orders to "Dismount," each man removed his saddle and laid it on the ground where he, dismounted, and turned his horse out to graze. The orders were, that if an alarm was sounded during the night, each man should spring up in his place, and thus be formed in hollow square, to repel an attack.

The line of march was resumed in the morning, and, later in the day, the bodies of St. Vrain and three companions were found and properly buried. One of St. Vrain's number, a Mr. Hawley, was not found. The march was continued on to Dixon's Ferry, on Rock River, where Mr. Magoon was assigned as Second Lieutenant of Capt. Clark's company of mounted volunteers, and in that capacity assisted, with an escort of twenty-five men, to conduct Gen. Brady to Ottawa. Col. Dodge was in command. The journey and return trip was accomplished in immunity.

The camping-place selected was the very spot where St. Vrain and his men encamped the night before they met their fate. At Kellogg's Grove they encountered Capt. A. W. Snyder and his company, from St. Clair, Ill. Capt. Snyder reported that they had a brush with the Indians several hours previous, and, despite the assistance afforded by Gen. Samuel White-side, a portion of his command was sadly demoralized at a sight of the Indians. At the close of the conflict, it was found that several of the Illinois men were killed, whereas their foes escaped almost unscathed.

Before arriving at Gratiot's Grove, a halt was made to graze the horses. No provisions were visible for the bodily support of the soldiers. They were placed in a quandary for a time, not knowing how to remedy the omission. In the vicinity was Fetter's deserted house, and, while wandering around the premises, one of the men descried a huge, rusty iron kettle. Summoning assistance, the kettle was cleaned out and filled with mustard greens, from which they expected to sup sumptuously. Alas for the hopes of men! When the mess was boiled, it proved unpalatable and nauseating. Arriving at Gratiot's Grove, Col. Dodge informed the volunteers that they had covered two hundred miles in five days, thus averaging forty miles a day. May, 1832, was occupied in general skirmishing and guerrilla warfare, which permitted the utilization of Col. Dodge's 200 mounted men. The united strength of the Sacs, Foxes, Winnebagoes and Pottawatomes, was 600 warriors, a force that could have annihilated the gallant miners had they met in a pitched battle. When the mounted men were dispatched to Ottawa, Black Hawk, who had been reconnoitering the white men's position, realized the serious error committed, and instructed Little Priest to make a descent on Fort Hamilton.

Little Priest and his war party invaded Spafford's farm and killed four out of six men entrenched in an open corn-field. One of the men, named Spencer, effected his escape by concealing himself during the fight. The other fortunate was a Mr. Million, whose fleetness enabled him to outstrip his pursuers, and bring the awful tidings to Fort Hamilton. The information was thence disseminated by couriers among the different forts. On the 15th of June, Apple, a resident of the fort, was found dead within half a mile of the fort, bearing unmistakable signs of a murderous attack by the Indians. The exigency of the occasion demanded immediate and energetic action. A pursuing party was organized. Little Priest attempted evasive tactics, but, being hotly pressed, was compelled to ambush himself where the ground inequalities gave

him the vantage. The whites charged valiantly in a sweeping fire, that inspired each man to greater action. The position was captured, and every Indian ruthlessly slain, with the same degree of mercy that they had meted out to their white victims. Not a soul escaped to narrate in the wigwam the desperate struggle. About June 20, word was received by Capt. Clark that the fort at Blue Mounds was besieged. To "boot and saddle" was quickly sounded, and all available mounted men were marched to the threatened locality. A halt was made at Porter's Grove, six miles west of Blue Mounds, and on consultation the march was continued through the night. Nearing the objective point, the mutilated body of Lieut. George Force was found, the remains were carefully collected, and, with a blanket for a shroud, laid in a grave on the open prairie. A parade was held on the ridge, and, in the unanimous opinion of the people of the fort, the Sacs were far the more numerous. The march south was continued to Willow Springs, where they camped were driven for the night. During the night the startling intelligence was received that a large party had appeared from the direction of Pecatonica, and were marching toward Apple River Fort, on the site of the present town of Elizabeth. Capt. Clark instantly ordered the company to saddle, a feat that involved nearly an hour's time, owing to the dense darkness prevailing. They set out upon a forced march, and had proceeded seven miles beyond White Oak Springs, when overtaken by an express messenger, who related the capture of Apple River Fort. He alleged that when approaching the fort that morning, and when within plain sight, he had seen two hundred red demons charging on the fort. The fire was active and incessant for a time, and then ceased altogether. Despairing of the fate of the garrison, he had hastened to convey the information to Capt. Clark, whom he had expected to meet at White Oak Springs. Capt. Clark and Lieut. Magoon, after a hasty consultation, concluded to reinforce White Oak Springs, and to notify the commanders of Fort Gratiot and Fort Funk to maintain a vigilant guard, and forward any fresh intelligence of the aborigines' movements. The mounted company clamored loudly to be brought face to face with Black Hawk and his braves, so as to wreak on them a terrible and sanguinary vengeance. Capt. Clark departed to alarm the habitues of Fort Gratiot of their danger, leaving Lieut. Magoon in charge. That officer caused every man to test his rifle, wipe it out and reload for fresh service. These movements were only completed when two men, attached to Funk's Fort, arrived, saying that the Indians were marching on that place, and when last observed were within three miles and still approaching. Supported by eleven volunteers, Lieut. Magoon made all haste toward the Fort, which he reached without adventure. No Indians were in sight, and, on prosecuting inquiry, it was rendered obvious that a foe only existed in the excited imaginations of the Orderly Sergeant, who, mistaking a scouting party from a neighboring post for Indians, sounded a premature alarm. In the morning, great relief was experienced on learning that Apple River Fort was intact, Capt. Stone having effectually scattered the enemy, who beat a precipitate retreat toward the east. An order was received from Col. Dodge, in the afternoon, directing that a messenger should be dispatched to Kellogg's Grove to inform them there that the trail of a large war party was visible two miles north of his station, and warning them to maintain a strict guard in the absence of volunteers. Capt. Funk and Jacob Duval bore the dispatch to its destination. Maj. Dement, of Kellogg's Grove, sent out scouts in the morning. They quickly returned with a cry of "Indians." General excitement prevailed; every one in the camp was astir. All semblance of order was lost, and Maj. Dement vainly strove to organize his battalion out of this disturbed rabble. They all sallied forth regardless of order, some on horseback, and others, too eager for the fray to catch their horses, on foot. Unopposed they advanced until Black Hawk and his sterling warriors emerged from cover, uttered their war whoop, and charged on the disorderly mob. The whites retreated in overwhelming disorder, in many instances the infantry being trod under foot by their own cavalry. Maj. Dement exerted himself to the utmost of his ability to restore a semblance of order, but his praiseworthy efforts were unavailing. The troops fell back on the houses, wherein they sought shelter from the well-directed missiles of Black Hawk's sharpshooters. Maj. Dement, irritated at defeat, remained outside the protecting walls, and angrily strode up and down the path. Not until a well-

directed bullet from the enemy passed through his hat was Maj. Dement induced to seek shelter at the importunities of his friends. The Indians continued firing on the house until finally, tired of this amusement, they crossed the prairie to the east, and disappeared in the Yellow Creek timber. The damage inflicted by this visitation was the loss of fifty horses, shot dead or crippled.

The following evening, Capt. Clark was handed a dispatch from Col. Dodge, ordering him to proceed to Fort Hamilton, and, after drawing ten days' rations, join the regiment then preparing to march on Black Hawk. No rations were visible at Fort Hamilton, and, weary and hungry, the mining regiment had to make the best of its way to headquarters, where no remedy existed for their complaints. A brace of tough plow oxen were killed for their benefit, but this "bull beef" could not be masticated by the strongest man. Capt. James A. Stephenson was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and, the plans of the campaign having been matured, the route of march was taken up. Progress was extremely slow, owing to the numerous marshes which intersected their path having to be bridged to enable the passage of artillery. So tardy was the march that Black Hawk defiantly boasted that "he could go before the white beard (Gen. Atkinson) and raise corn." Half famished, and driven to the verge of desperation by hunger, the miners petitioned Lieut. Col. Stephenson to permit them to advance to Fort Winnebago to obtain supplies. The request was complied with, under the express stipulation that the mounted company should return by the same route. Alexander and Henry's brigade and Col. Dodge's regiment were included in this order. Arriving at the fort, Clark's company enjoyed their first meal for ten days. On proposing to return to the main body, much rebellious discussion was aroused, as the men, one and all, were opposed to the snail-like progress of the regular army, preferring to march to the head-waters of Rock River, in hopes of overtaking and chastising the Indian chief. Col. Dodge, although expressing doubts of their ability to master Black Hawk, freely promised to accompany them. After reflection, Gen. Henry promised to cast his lot with the mining regiment in pursuit of Black Hawk.

An incident of the campaign will serve to illustrate some of the difficulties the miners had to submit to. Prior to marching up the Rock River country, two barrels of flour were served out to each company. By design or oversight the two barrels served to Clark's corps were musty and sour. Col. Dodge refused to replace them with flour of palatable quality. On being acquainted with the refusal, Lieut. Magoon selected a file of his best men, and, marching to the staff quarters, deliberately bore off the precious goods. This peremptory course, becoming known to the officers of the staff, caused some comment, but, beyond a feeble demur, no action was taken. Having thus secured rations, the line of march was taken up. On the second day, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, it began to rain, and maintained a constant downpour until midnight. Tents were unknown luxuries to these hardy pioneers, who camped down in the grass with saddles for pillows and the weeping heavens for covering. As might have been expected, in the morning the men arose, dripping wet, and resumed their ordinary duties. In course of time, the miners arrived at the rapids near Whitewater, below Horicon Lake, and, after crossing to the east side, a halt was called. During that halt, Lieut. Magoon became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. The place where the troops halted was in an open grove of sugar-trees, with a thick undergrowth of red raspberry bushes. In riding along the border of this patch, the Lieutenant came to an opening, where he could see a dwarfish Indian slowly walking around a very tall, lean white man. As the Lieutenant halted to observe the ludicrous appearance of the pair, the white man noticed the actions of the Indian, and remarked to his visitor, "I wonder what the little Indian wants?" Lieut. Magoon replied, "I suppose he is taking your altitude; see how he cocks up his eye as he goes round." Further conversation led to an exchange of names, the future President of the United States giving his cognomen as "Abraham Lincoln, of Springfield, Ill." Referring to this informal introduction, Lieut. Magoon says: "They met frequently after the war, and often spoke of our first acquaintance, and of the little Indian cocking up one eye at him."

From this grove they marched up Rock River a few miles, then recrossed and bivouacked for the night. Shortly after, an express arrived in camp from Gen. Atkinson, reporting that

Black Hawk's trail had been discovered below where we first crossed Rock River. The track was retraced, and the pursuit became exciting. On all sides in the vicinity of the trail, the Indians had dug spikenard, which vouched for their being famine stricken. Subsequent developments rendered safe the conjecture that no white army could have been kept banded together under a similar train of adverse circumstances. After several days of close pursuit, the scouts reported, at about 6 o'clock in the evening, that the enemy's rear was in view, a short distance in front. The soldiers were in a timber thicket on the north side of Second Lake, northeast of Madison, on the margin of a creek, the banks of which were thick set with brush. It was resolved to camp for the night and devote the whole of the ensuing day to routing and demoralizing Black Hawk's forces. The camp was early astir, breakfast was gulped hurriedly, and accouterments donned so as to be prepared at a moment's notice. The morning wore away without any command being issued, and the impatience of the men manifested itself in murmuring at the protracted delay. At 9 o'clock, orders were issued to mount. The order of march was Ewing's battalion in the lead, the mounted miners, and then Gen. Henry's regiment. They crossed the creek, and were marching over the present site of Madison, when a gunshot was heard on the banks of the lake, to the left. In a few minutes the shot was explained by the appearance of the regimental surgeon bearing in his hand a trophy in the shape of a fresh Indian scalp, reeking with blood. He had surprised the Indian trying to draw a bead on some ducks, and had popped him on the spot. Seeing the Indian fall, he rushed from cover, and, gaining possession of his tomahawk and scalping-knife, began to rend the scalp from the head. The pain partially revived the victim, who muttered some words in his native guttural, which elicited from the surgeon the following: "If you don't like being scalped with a dull knife, why didn't you keep a better one?" He then dispatched the Indian and returned to camp.

The army continued the march on the trail which followed around the south side of the upper lake. They had camped on the southwest side of the lake, and their cold camp-fires showed they had several hours' move of the soldiers. Hitherto the march had been conducted at a walking pace, and now it was altered to a quick trot. After passing over a distance of four miles, a solitary Indian was discovered ahead on the trail. Col. Dodge ordered ten men from Capt. Clark's detachment to advance and kill him. With cocked rifles, the detail advanced. Learning of their presence and his prospective fate, the Indian stoically retreated to a tree, where he steadied his rifle, and, after taking deliberate aim, fired. Clark's men replied with a volley, which they followed up with a bayonet charge. The Indian seized the nearest bayonet in his naked hands and attempted to wrest it from the soldier, who, by a powerful effort threw the Indian, face down, on the ground. With great agility he recovered his position, and again seizing the bayonet. He was forced to release his grasp, and the weapon descended with such force as to penetrate through the body and pin it to the ground. The hapless Indian struggled to release himself, but the brutal volunteer sprang on the body, and, with merciless ferocity, extracted the bayonet and inflicted seven additional thrusts through the body. A parcel enveloped in the folds of an antiquated blanket composed a portion of the Indian's equipment, but no man had the temerity to investigate the contents, fearing contagion or vermin. In the next fall, a hunter named Rowan visited the scene, and, prompted by curiosity, opened the package, which displayed to his astonished gaze the gold watch owned by Lieut. Force at the time of his death at Blue Mounds. The Indian's rifle had been charged with six rifle-balls, the entire number lodging in the thigh of a soldier named Isam Hardin. Two hours subsequently a view was had of thirty mounted Indians, about eighty rods to the left. One of Henry's regiments was detached to follow them, while the main body continued on the trail. This troop of mounted Indians were making in a southerly direction, while the others were continuing due west. Fearing a decoy, Henry's regiment was re-called, and the whole army descended into a valley opening toward the Wisconsin River. The march was continued cautiously, the scouts maintaining a lead of thirty rods. As the army defiled down the valley, the width increased and the bank on the right dwindled in proportions until equalized with the surrounding surface. At this natural outlet, the alarm was communicated from the scouts, who shouted, "Here they come, thick as bees."

Col. Dodge, in a cool tone, ordered his forces to "dismount and form line." The order was executed in a trice. The next command was, "Advance to the top of that eminence." From the elevated range a good view could be obtained. Here the scouts were retreating down the valley, vigorously applying whip and spurs, to escape a score of Indians in pursuit. Capt. Clark opened column to admit the passage of the scouts, and then, forming line, presented a solid front to the foe, which had approached within six rods. A volley was fired, and one Indian hit the dust. The Galena company, with a well-directed fire, demoralized the enemy, who fled in dismay to a safe position behind a ridge forty rods distant. Col. Dodge ordered his men not to expose themselves or to expend a single shot without a sure target. The only wounded was Capt. Parkinson, Second Lieutenant, who received a bullet in the thigh. An inspection of arms followed, when the rifles were cleaned and priming renewed. Col. Dodge then ordered the charge, and the force advanced with eager rapidity, without encountering any obstacles. On arriving at the brow of the bluff, they were saluted by a volley, which passed over their heads. On the return fire six Indians fell, and the remainder retreated at the top of their speed. In the meantime, another party of Indians had outflanked Capt. Clark, who, by a well-directed charge, coupled with the skillful maneuvering of his company, averted a disaster and routed his opponents. They fled for a swamp of tall grass cane, which afforded them suitable shelter and covered their retreat to the opposite bank, where they emerged and disappeared in the woods. Owing to the late hour, it was deemed advisable to postpone the chase and recuperate for the night in camp. When another day was heralded in, the enemy had disappeared, having, during the night, beat a hasty retreat across the Wisconsin River, without removing their lodges. A short journey brought into sight Black Hawk's camp on the west side of the Wisconsin River, about half a mile off. His camp was much larger than the camp of the military, and in the struggle of the preceding day the whites must have been greatly outnumbered. It was then decided to return to Blue Mounds. To facilitate the transportation of the three wounded soldiers—Isam Hardin, Robert McGee and Enoch Nevill—litters were prepared from the materials of a tent presented by Maj. W. L. D. Ewing to Capt. Clark's company. The loss was one killed and eight wounded. The return journey to Blue Mounds was tedious, owing to general ignorance of the topography of the country. To gain a rest rendered necessary by a month of incessant toil, day and night, the miners removed to White Oak Springs. Here the first information of the battle of Bad Axe, which occurred August 22, was received. This pleasant news was rapidly succeeded by an invitation for an Indian treaty at Rock Island, where a general peace was concluded. The war being terminated, the different military divisions were discharged, with the exception of Capt. Clark's and Capt. Gentry's companies, which were held in reserve. When the treaty of Rock Island was concluded, the miners were notified of their discharge from the Federal service, the Government having no further need for their services. By an infamous arrangement of the commanding officer of the forces, Col. Dodge, the two mining companies known respectively as Capt. Clark's and Capt. Gentry's men, were forced to assume the expenses of their own corps during the campaign. The sum of over \$4,000 was accordingly deducted from the pay of the men by the Paymaster, acting under orders from Col. Dodge. Having been involved in war for five months, ending in the Fall of 1832, Lieut. Magoon returned to commercial life, as, during his absence, his financial affairs had suffered. To add to his misfortunes, Robert Graham, his heaviest creditor, succumbed to the cholera, and the estate reverted to an administrator, who was inflexible in his demands. The years 1833, 1834 and 1835 were highly profitable, and successful to such a degree that he speedily regained his independent rank in finance.

In 1836, Lieut. Magoon opened a large store of dry goods and groceries in the village of White Oak Springs. One mile east of the village, he long operated an ash furnace for smelting slag as well as mineral. His store in Monticello and his furnaces there he also operated at a remunerative profit. He sold out his store in White Oak Springs in 1837, closed his ash furnace, near by, in 1840, and closed his store and furnaces in Monticello in 1842. Continued to reside on his large farm in Monticello, which he adorned with extensive improvements till

1853, when he removed to Scales' Mound Township, Jo Daviess County, Ill., where he resided till his death, July 28, 1875, aged seventy-six.

Lient. Richard H. Magoon, we here state, was a man of greatest energy and integrity in business; repeatedly, from 1829 to 1836, rode on horseback from his furnaces in Wisconsin, four hundred miles, to St. Louis, through storm and cold, swimming rivers, the saddle at night his pillow, and often the sky his only covering. His grave is in the cemetery at Darlington. He had his faults, but, looking back upon his forty-seven years all crowded with business in the mines, he could have made the honest boast, that, although cast amid the license of a new country, he never visited a gaming-table, never deserted a needy friend, never liked a negro, intensely despised the lazy, invincibly kept his word of honor-bright, and his contracts to others always at par with gold.





HISTORY OF LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

THE BEGINNING OF SETTLEMENT.

The first settlements perfected by permanent occupation in La Fayette County, were made during the year 1824, and were due to the existence of the lead mines, which have since contributed so materially to the accumulation of wealth and increase in values. There had been visitors who came into the country prior to that date, but those were made up, as a rule, of transients, adventurers and the like, to whom no place was home, and the pressing experiences of the hour the uncertain lines wherein their lives were cast. The history of their occupation of the territory now comprehended within the limits of La Fayette County, is consequently enshrouded in mystery, which the lapse of almost three-quarters of a century has tended to intensify. This is due in a great measure to the absence of records and the fact that those who came, as also contemporaries, have all passed away, rendering it impossible to determine with any degree of certainty the name of him who is entitled to the distinguished honor of record as the first who even temporarily sojourned in the lead regions of what was then known as Michigan Territory. The weight of opinion inclines to the belief that a few straggling soldiers of fortune, with the habits and restless disposition of a Bohemian gypsy, may have strayed into the mines and sought their development. They had been identified, it is said, with the operations undertaken by Dubuque and D'Bois, but, tiring of the monotony and sameness of the scenes about the settlement, made by these French cavaliers, sought with a change of "base" that relief which it brings. We know that Jesse W. Shull, as early as 1818, traversed and explored what is now La Fayette County; and, in that year, employed by the Hudson Bay Fur Company, trafficked with Indians and some French, then the only inhabitants of the county. Some rude mining had been done, some mineral raised, even before that date; and here and there, he found evidences of where smelting had been done, even long before that early period.

Settlements had grown up in the region adjoining subsequent La Fayette County, at a date anterior to that mentioned herein, notably at Galena and other points, which afterward became the source of supplies to miners, and were built up by the immigration to the mines, and the patronage such immigration attracted. It would seem strange indeed, with the knowledge of the immense deposits of lead and the abundance of game in this region, if its settlement was procrastinated beyond that of other points possessing no more fruitful sources of wealth nor advantages for settlers. Roving traders and agents of fur companies who operated throughout the Northwest, could hardly have overlooked the value of sites, since fringed with flourishing villages, which have been built up and become the residence of intelligence, enterprise and wealth. They undoubtedly came into the wilderness annually, and, remaining only long enough to exchange their commodities for furs and minerals, returned to their abiding-places without leaving any finger-boards to guide the historian in his pursuit of facts. But, thus far, no records of such occupation have been discovered, and the only positive evidence of settlements available after decades have elapsed, is to be found in the statements of those to whom the award is made by universal acclamation. The proof that visitors had ventured into the wilderness prior to the coming of settlers in 1824, is established by the traces of mining which they discovered, evi-

dently the work of other than Indians. Some of the largest leads in the mines, particularly about Shullsburg, were advertised to white men by the Indians, who elaborated eloquently, it is said, and with great earnestness, upon their inexhaustible sources of wealth. They had tested their richness for years, and spoke familiarly of the vast deposits of mineral to be found beneath the surface.

At this time, the present county was an almost uninhabited wilderness, possessing, as would seem from the refusal of traders and strollers to remain within its limits, few attractions, and those few of the most limited character. The nearest settlements were Galena, Dubuque, Prairie du Chien, at that time, and relatively of as much importance as St. Louis subsequently became. Chicago then consisted of a few rude cabins inhabited by half-breeds, and gave no indications either from its location or the immigration tending in that direction, of what was reserved for the future to disclose. Peoria was at the south and further east. Vandalia, subsequently the capital of Illinois, with a number of struggling settlements, filling up the intervals, so to speak, between these ambitious but impromptu municipal weaklings, constituted the permanent growth of that day in the great territory which has since reflected back the star of empire. St. Louis was then struggling for existence, and, notwithstanding the wealth and enterprise therein residing, the battling was difficult if not desperate. The confines of civilization, in its most perfect development, were limited to the settlements contiguous to Lake Erie and the western parts of the Eastern States. He who struck out for a home in the Territories was regarded as an adventurous traveler to a country whence return was a question of chance and not of probability.

This, then, was the condition of affairs as they existed sixty years ago, according to sources of information in that behalf, presumably correct. There was naught to attract save the intrinsic merits of the location, which, combined with the hopes of a future, were sufficient to direct the residents of Southern and Eastern States to Wisconsin Territory as an objective point of great interest. To those who at home were independent, it furnished as an incentive the resources for enabling men of means to add to their accumulations. To the imprudent and impoverished, pulling with steady stroke against the current of an adversity both pitiless and uncompromising, it held out a hope for better days, when he, too, could enjoy a home with his household gods clustering, like olive plants, about his table. To the speculator, it afforded a field for operations incalculably valuable; to the scientist, an opportunity for discovery; to the scholar and the Christian, the occasion for labors that have since returned to bless the inventors.

As a consequent, the class of people who established themselves in La Fayette County, and have since been identified with its growth and the development of its wealth, were men of rare excellence. Earnest, frank and kind, they made all men friends by being friends of all men. Illustrating by example rather than precept, they bridged the brief interval between purity and sin by the power of kindness, and looked with eyes of charity upon the mistakes and failings of man. Brave but tender, they were indeed loving, generous Christian men, who have left the shore touched by a mysterious sea, that "has never yet borne on any wave the image of a homeward sail," their deficiencies made up in the book of life by the love they bore their fellows.

And so, too, of the pioneer women, those who braved the absence of home, friends, and congenial associations to accompany their fathers and husbands and sons into the trackless waste of the Northwest, and contemplated a future the horizon of which was darkened by discouragement and gloom. Yet they faltered not, but sustained and soothed their husbands by a trust in the outlook that was constant and bore an abundant harvest. As wives, they were the most agreeable of companions, and as friends the most faithful and affectionate. As mothers, gentle as children ever had the misfortune to lose, who corrected the most pernicious of evils by the most tender management of them. Prudent from affection, and, though most liberal of nature, they practiced economy from the love they bore their husbands, and, at critical periods, preserved order in affairs from the care of which the husband was relieved. She reclaimed her choice from despair, urged his indolence to exertion, and was constantly by to admonish industry, integrity and manhood.

THE EARLY MINERS.

Prior to permanent settlements, temporary residences had been established by lead prospectors in various parts of this county. Indeed, the settlement of the vicinity was induced by lead discoveries made by miners who radiated from Galena, which at that time was a point of importance. Whenever the discovery of ore was made, a settlement followed, composed, as suggested, largely of fortune-hunters, a portion of whom became permanent and influential residents. In 1824, it is said, lead was discovered in large quantities in the southwestern part of the present county, near New Diggings, by a party from Galena, consisting of Duke L. Smith, George Ferguson and a few others, who began their work and succeeded in turning out immense quantities of the metal to their profit. There can be no doubt but that La Fayette County—or, as it was then known, Michigan Territory—would have been settled at an earlier date but for the hardships imposed through a Government Superintendent of Mines, and also the danger apprehended from attacks by the Winnebago Indians.

In 1824, a Superintendent of Mines was appointed for the mineral country claimed by the Government in the Upper Mississippi district. His duties were confined to the enforcement of rules and regulations formulated by himself, and, as they did not always represent that portion of remedial justice in which the law, by reason of its universality, was deficient, their enforcement was calculated to create a variety of opinion, generally adverse to this official. Miners were compelled to locate their claims on land which was free from the claims of others, and restricted in the sale of their ore to licensed smelters. They were obliged to submit to these regulations, because there was no retreat, and the proof of damage the county sustained by the speculations indulged in is to be found in the increased numbers who immigrated into La Fayette when these regulations were removed, and mining became the business of private individuals, companies or corporations.

Another influence that was exerted disastrously in the earlier settlement of this portion of Michigan Territory were the menaces of the Winnebago Indians. They manifested a vindictive uneasiness from the date when adventurous miners first appeared in the future county and began their prospectings. These expressions of uneasiness, as will be seen further along, culminated, in 1827, in open rupture between the savages and the settlers, which compelled the Government to interfere and conquer a peace that was concluded three months later at the Portage. To these two almost impassable embargoes is to be attributed, in a very great measure, the delay experienced in effecting permanent occupation of the domain.

Notwithstanding the difficulties cited, the wave of emigration began to tend in the direction of the lead mines at a day when the Indians were prime factors in its prevention and lords of the soil. As above noted, the first permanent settlements made are said to have been commenced in 1824. The authority for this is general repute, though there are those who claim that their coming occurred during the year 1828.

It is asserted that Henry and J. P. B. Gratiot came in the year 1824. Others maintain that it was not until early in 1825 that they came into the country. At all events, they were there in the latter year, engaged in mining and smelting and conducting business with the Indians and settlers. They are believed to have been the first white men who effected a lodgment in the vicinity which resulted in both permanence and profit. To them is due the honor of laying the foundation in Southern Wisconsin for a large proportion of the wealth, intelligence, morality and enterprise which has ever characterized the inhabitants of that favored region. To these, as also to Col. Parkinson, Col. Moore, Jesse W. Shull, Samuel H. Scales, the Murphys, and the thousand and one men of nerve and character who came in during this period, is to be attributed the prominence La Fayette County has ever occupied in the history of the State. The occasion is here availed of to commend them to the honorable consideration of generations yet unborn for their courage, their steadfastness and pioneer perseverance. The Gratiots settled at a point near what has been known as Gratiot's Grove, which became celebrated as the location of Fort Gratiot during the Black Hawk war. The settlements made in 1825 were included between the present Shullsburg and the Ridge.

Among those who made their advent during 1826, both before and after the Winnebago troubles, were the Van Matre brothers—John, Joseph and Lewis—who began mining in Shullsburg Township, developing what has since been known as the Badger Lot Diggings, having been discovered by these adventurous men through the information imparted to them by an Indian squaw, who pointed out the ore thrown up by Badgers in mining. Jesse W. Shull came the same year and settled in the same vicinity, as also did Deves and Hawthorne, who opened the Stump Grove mines on the Ridge, between the Fever and Pecatonica River; Work and Redford, who employed about twenty men and operated mines on lands east of Shullsburg, now owned by the McNulty Brothers; Abraham Miller, a man named Wakefield, Isaac Hamilton, Humphrey Taylor, George Earl, the Townsends, and many others who made the vicinity of Shullsburg their abiding-place. It should be observed this section of the county had been sought a year previous by Choteau & Pratt and Col. Henry Gratiot, as a field of operations for lead mining. In the summer of that year, the latter gentleman purchased the privilege of sinking for ore in the vicinity from the Indians, paying \$500 therefor, and was employed in profiting from his investment when the rush of '27 began. As early as 1826, there were six log furnaces in operation, and sixty French and Indians employed at Gratiot's Grove.

To continue with the list of settlers who came to the county in 1827: D. M. Parkinson and family reached New Diggings that year; John Armstrong established himself, it is claimed, in 1826, and struck a promising lead, which he afterward sold to George Ferguson; Solomon Oliver settled on Fever River, near the Benton line; Abraham Looney located on the same stream, as also did D. Oliver, a Mr. Leland, Caleb Dustene, a brother-in-law of Gov. Henry Dodge named Willard; P. A. Lorimier, who subsequently removed to the Dubuque mines; Warren Johnson, A. D. Wakefield, Thomas Oliver, a family named Jones, Peter and Benjamin Carr, George Wiley, James Hutchinson, Harvey Carvener, John W. Blackstone, Calvin Curry, Mr. Vosburg, Mr. Harper and others, all of whom put up habitations in the present limits of the New Diggings.

In the spring of the same year, a number of straggling miners had made some approach toward settling up Benton, though here, as in New Diggings, the claim is urged that the township was first visited by pioneers, who came to stay, in 1826. These were a Mr. Rawlins, accompanied by Ashford Rawlins, his son. In March, 1827, Andrew Murphy adventured into Benton with his family, consisting of a wife and five sons, and to that gentleman does the present prosperity of the township owe its origin. Attending him into the wilderness was Peter O'Leary and Catharine, his wife, an old family servant named Peggy, and a French adventurer by the name of Francois. The "group" hailed from St. Louis, and erected their temporary domiciles east of what was afterward known as Murphy's Mill and Furnace. These composed and concluded the roster of settlers who came into Benton that year.

The arrivals in other townships were necessarily limited, immigration being mostly confined to sections of the county wherein ore could be obtained in paying quantities. Fortunatus Berry settled near Gratiot's Grove, in White Oak Springs; Col. William Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, in Wiota Township, and engaged in mining and smelting, erecting the first furnace in the county, save the furnaces built by the Gratiots. This settlement was known as "Hamilton's Fort." Hamilton also platted a village, which he named Wiota, hoping to induce settlements and hasten improvements; Jameson Hamilton began the building up of Darlington; George Skellinger came to Gratiot's Grove; Richard H. Magoon began smelting in Monticello, and afterward built and operated other furnaces in White Oak Springs; Samuel Scales, Capt. Frank and Mr. Deering began the settlement of White Oak Springs. These were aided in their labors by the willing brawn and "pat" advice of those who also came during the same year, notably, James and John Woods, William, Thomas and Augustus Chilton, Andrew Clarno, Hugh McGeary, Anthony Miller, Crawford Million, Mathew Colvin, Col. James Collins, Jerry Adams, A. V. Hastings, Conrad Lichtenberger, George Lott, John Atchinson, Anson G. Phelps, David Southwick, Sample Journey, Frank Washburne, H. H. Gear, George and Marvin Watson, John Shultz, George F. Smith, John Williams, and others throughout various portions of the county, who

exchanged the courtesies of pioneer life and united in acts of pioneer safety in Belmont, Kendall, Wayne, Argyle and elsewhere, though their names and the current of their lives have become obscured with the lapse of years. Added to these was a colony of immigrants, who came hither from Selkirk, a primitive settlement on the Red River of the North. This colony was made up, in part, of Antoine Bane, Joseph Varien, Peter Gorey, the Breckler and Rendsburger families, Gabriel Gorke and others, who established themselves near Gratiot's Grove, where they engaged in mining and smelting.

THE FIRST FARM.

The first farm, or what is now claimed as such, was opened up this year. Its location was at Gratiot's Grove, and the ambitious husbandmen were A. C. Ransom and Kingsley Olds, who came into the county from the American Bottom, opposite St. Louis. They planted a crop of corn, but an early frost nipped the growth before harvest, and they were denied the profit of reaping their reward for the industry and enterprise they had manifested.

In the record of names of those who came during 1827, the claim is not indulged that it is complete. Far from it. There were others who ventured into the wilderness, as stated, but who, having left no "tracks" behind them to guide the historian in his search for facts and legends appertaining to their coming and going. The deeds they accomplished, the trials they endured and the triumphs which blessed their endeavors are reserved for future days to unfold and elaborate.

THE WINNEBAGO WAR.

The most important event of this year was the Winnebago war, in which the unfriendly disposition of the savages culminated during the month of June. At that time old citizens state there was a considerable population in the county, and mining operations were being carried on with profit to all concerned. During this year, De Vee and Hawthorne, with other prospectors and miners, crossed the Ridge, which was regarded as the dividing line between civilization and barbarism, and trespassed upon the Indian mineral deposits. This Ridge is two miles north of the village of Shullsburg. All the territory north of the ordinance line of 1787 was in the undisputed possession of the Indians except the reservations at the mouth of the Wisconsin and Fever Rivers, and the mining district in Jo Daviess County and Michigan Territory. Many rich leads were discovered on Indian lands, and miners persisted in digging there in direct disobedience to orders against such intrusion issued by the Superintendent of the lead mines.

In treating of this episode in the history of the contest for supremacy in La Fayette County, it must necessarily be referred to generally the part taken in the struggle by the early settlers of that county forming incidents simply.

In exceptional instances the right to mine, as already stated, had been purchased of the Indians; but in a majority of cases the search for wealth in La Fayette County, as elsewhere in the lead region, had been prosecuted with an entire disregard of Indian rights or immunities. The crossing of this dividing line was, consequently, the occasion for disputes without number, and occasional bloodshed. Jesse W. Shull, who had discovered a rich lead over the Ridge, was driven off, and his cabin and preliminary works destroyed by the Winnebagoes. But these, it is claimed by authorities presumably correct, were not the immediate causes of the war. Had the contrary been the case, they might have been adjusted without open hostilities. But while these disputes were pending, two keel boats, owned by the contractor, engaged in furnishing supplies to the troops at Fort Snelling, while *en route* to that post, halted in the vicinity of Prairie du Chien, where a large number of Winnebago Indians were encamped. The crews of these transports, it seems, visited the Indian camp, when they rendered the savages helplessly drunk, and kidnaping a number of squaws fled to their boats and pursued the trip to Fort Snelling with these Indian wives as enforced companions. Another version is that the squaws were detained for one night only. There is no dispute about the fact of outrage. When the Winnebagoes realized with returning consciousness the part that had been taken by these disreputable

types of human animals in the scandalous drama cited, they very naturally became exasperated, and determined to wash out the stain upon their honor with blood. Runners were sent out in all directions summoning warriors to the scene of action at once, and recruits assembled at Galena with the avowed purpose of avenging the insult which had been thrust upon their race. When preparations were completed for an advance, a division of the revenging army marched north in the direction of Prairie du Chien, while another division was distributed about the adjoining settlements, which were occupied by miners and others who had become a part of the population at that time. While the danger was impending four Winnebago chiefs visited Gratiot's Grove and informed the settlers there that on account of the action of the whites they were unable to restrain their young men, and that as they did not desire to harm those with whom they had lived upon amicable terms, it would be necessary for them to move elsewhere to avoid the consequences. As a natural result this intelligence produced feelings of the most serious apprehension, and excited the inhabitants throughout La Fayette County to take immediate action for defense. It was impossible to fly, the country being occupied by the wily savage thirsting for blood as a panacea for the wrongs which had been done to him and his wife, and naught was left but to take immediate counsel as to the most available and effectual means of defense.

Meetings were accordingly convened and efforts inaugurated to prevent a surprise, as also to repulse an attack. In July a fort was built on the prairie, to the north of Gratiot's Grove, and, though not tested, would have proved a formidable obstacle to attack. The "fort" was really a block-house, it is said, with defenses at each corner, and was for the times as formidable as skill could render it. Though not deemed necessary to be built until the war was well under way, its completion was hastened by the workmen, and reached before any imperative demand was made upon its resources.

In the meantime, the settlers had enrolled themselves for self-protection throughout the county, and become perfect in the knowledge of their duties anterior to the necessity for their employment. A company of eighty, under the command of Capt. Hollingsworth, was assigned to the defense of this portion of the territory, and quartered at the fort, but beyond an occasional scout in pursuit of adventure rather than the enemy, the occasion for their services did not arise.

A second fort or block-house was constructed in the immediate vicinity, by Capt. Jesse W. Shull. It occupied the site of old Shullsburg, on land now owned by Augustus Estey, about 200 yards from the furnace, and was garrisoned by a company of thirty men who anticipated the accomplishment of heroic deeds, which, however, the absence of opportunity failed to realize.

Preparations had been set on foot elsewhere to resist the advance of the foe, and in the light of subsequent events proved to have been most timely. Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, received information on which he relied, that the Winnebagoes had attacked keel-boats, that the miners and settlers of Fever River were in danger of attack, and that a general massacre of the inhabitants was to follow. Acting upon such information, he issued a proclamation calling out the Twentieth Regiment Illinois State Militia, which was to rendezvous at Peoria, thence to march with all possible haste to the assistance of their fellow-citizens at Galena. The brave soldiers accordingly assembled, and, with ten days' rations, marched to Gratiot's Grove. About this time, Gen. Cass, who had been appointed by the Government to hold a treaty with the Lake Michigan Indians at Green Bay, arrived at that point, but finding few there, and hearing that the Lake Indians had received war messages from the interior, he hastened to communicate this startling intelligence to the military authorities at St. Louis. He ascended Fox River from Green Bay, descended the Wisconsin and the Mississippi, and in nine days reached St. Louis. It is said that among the Winnebagoes he discovered warlike preparations, but his sudden and unexpected appearance among them with a force of armed men, caused a panic, and dissipated among the savages any disposition to war. *En route* to St. Louis, Gen. Cass halted at Galena, where Gens. Dodge and Whiteside had massed a force to march against the threatening foe. In the midst of the alarm then prevailing the excited people heard singing, and concluded that the days of disaster had come indeed. But their fears were allayed when they witnessed a large canoe filled

with troops gliding gracefully up the river, and halted opposite the village. Their cries of alarm were changed to merry meetings, and their quakings of fear to delightful measures. Immediately upon receipt of news from Gov. Cass, Gen. Atkinson marched with a force of 600 men, and formed a junction with the Galena volunteers. The Indians had by this time concluded that it was useless to longer contend for supremacy, and surrendered their chiefs—Red Wing among the rest, who was imprisoned at Prairie du Chien, where he was kept as a hostage for the good behaviour of his nation; but his proud spirit, broken by the indignities to which he was subjected, precipitated an illness which caused his death. The tribe made peace at the treaty of the Portage and grim-visaged war smoothed his wrinkled front and hung up his bruised arms for monuments, without having inflicted upon the settlers serious loss of life.

Thus ended the Winnebago war, but its effects were experienced for years, it might be said, after the dusky warrior resigned the contest, and ceded to the whites possession of the territory for which he had so fruitlessly contended. With the first alarm, miners, speculators, prospectors, and the host of immigrants and adventurers who always make a new country of promise the base of their operations, with one accord fled to places of security. The pick and gad were left idle; the ax which had been laid at the root of the forest tree was cast one side; the plow remained idle in the rich furrows of the prairie, and desolation usurped that prominence which but a short time previous had been accorded to industry and prospective prosperity. Very many, as already observed, remained in the country, and became factors in the forces enlisted for the common defense; a limited number essayed individual protection, and hunted the lairs of the foe singly and *à l'us*. But while this was the case, a majority of the body politic sought at military points elsewhere the safety they imagined was denied them at home. And this was by no means the only discouraging effect visible. The development of the mines, notwithstanding the flattering inducements therein offered, was temporarily delayed; and it was not until the summer sunshine again kissed the horizon, the flowers again decked the prairies, and the summer birds once more caroled their refrains, that new life, activity, industry and fortune combined to induce the results which long, long years ago stamped La Fayette County as a point of irresistible attraction. Through the succeeding winter but little was accomplished. The dreams of youth, the chastened wish of manhood, the hope of one day resting from labors of so diligently pursuing Fortune's smile, that an interval of reflection might be interposed between old age and the tomb, lay dormant.

THE FIRST WINTER.

Through the long and inhospitable winter, as has already been observed, there was nothing to encourage the hearts of those who remained, or give token of the prosperity which was reserved for La Fayette County in the future. The inclemency of the weather, coupled with an undefined apprehension of the Indians' return, had the effect of checking improvements and suspending operations in the mines and fields. Those who had fled upon the approach of danger, hesitated to return, and those who remained to accept the gauge of battle offered by the savage hosts, were weakened by the prospect and refused to be comforted. The old year floated away into the past, carrying with it the remembrance of sorrows, and the new year dawned upon the scene, bringing little of hope or encouragement. The past was written ineffaceably, never to be forgotten; the future was hidden behind clouds that bore no silvery lining, obscuring days unborn. Indeed, the parting knell of days long gone had been rung, and the advent of what in the future proved happier hours, had been chimed by the hand of old Father Time. The visitor to the country comprehended within the geographical limits of La Fayette County as he bowls over the avenues that intersect each other in all directions, or gazes upon the fields of ripening grain, ready for the sickle, or views the evidences of skill, industry and taste which greet his gaze, must not be unmindful of the labors, the trials and the education which has been employed to accomplish these excellences.

Churches and schools have brought the fullest fruition of their objects to the county, and the founders of these agencies for the amelioration and improvement of the race of which they were prominent exponents. To the leading spirits who revived the discouraged hearts and

checked the fading hopes born of disappointments and apprehensions that were the most prominent figures in the days that passed away half a century ago, are the present conditions of affairs wholly due. Long may they survive the foundations of their works laid when the heart of man was almost stilled by the then almost hopeless prospect.

The winter dragged its weary days tardily as if to mock at the calamities which seemed impending with the rising of each day's sun. Immigrants occasionally came into the territory only to retrace their steps to neighboring towns and settlements, there to wait until the unsettled condition of affairs should be reversed and the promise of trouble yield precedence to the realizations of peace and good will. The one encouraging feature of this dismal outlook was to be found in the character of those who composed the inhabitants. Nearly all were young, but few had passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point, and all were fitted by the rough experience to which they had been subjected, to work for the "golden dawning of a grander day," long delayed, 'tis true, but coming even before the older men had fallen by the wayside and sunk into that dreamless sleep, the warp and woof of which is woven into the mystery of death.

The condition of affairs as regarded by those immediately affected thereby was indeed discouraging, when the first streaks of light announcing the dawn of 1828 broke over the eastern horizon. As the year advanced, and the spring, which was early, unfolded the wealth and attractions of La Fayette County, it had the effect of attracting settlers, who no longer were regarded as transient, but came to stay, bringing with them their families, in some cases, in addition to the means of gaining a livelihood either by tilling the soil or mining. At the date of which mention is made, the apprehensions arising from impending difficulties with the Indians had been generally dissipated. The power of the savage tribes had been materially diminished, and the treaty which was concluded at the Portage, held them in check through fear of the consequences should its provisions be violated. Many of the Winnebagoes removed to the vicinity of the present city of Fond du Lac, also settling along the west shore of Lake Winnebago, in the neighborhood of what is now the city of Menasha. Those who remained in La Fayette County were rendered incapable of offensive utterance by the respected presence of the military, as also that of the inhabitants, and, when the season of 1828 had well advanced, the influx of population was numerically large.

A GLIMPSE OF PIONEER CHIVALRY.

Among those who appeared upon the scene, and contributed by his enterprise and worth, was John Ames, who came almost before the forests renewed their foliage or the earth had been released from winter's icy grasp. He was a Kentuckian, it is said, and a fair embodiment of the most chivalrous type of those who first saw light within the limits of that section of the country. While passing through St. Louis, *en route* to his distant abiding-place of the future, he became the transient guest of a Gallic Boniface, who kept open house for travelers on the levee in that city. His capacity for entertainment, limited at best, was materially increased by the presence of his wife, a genial, chirrupy, fascinating little French woman, who ministered to the comfort of his guests, and was subjected to the unvarying abuse of her legal protector. The host, possessed of an irascible disposition, frequently levied upon the devotion of his wife and inflicted punishment upon the defenseless woman as unchivalrous as it was undeserved. Neither time nor occasion found him remiss in his attentions in this behalf, and frequently his abuse was manifested in the presence of travelers, who, while they severely condemned the conduct, studiously refrained from interference. One day his ungovernable temper found expression in a severe beating, and the poor woman, wearied of this constant discipline, appealed to the by-standers for protection. No one seemed disposed to resent the assault or defend the victim from his blows, until the cries for help assailed the hearing of Ames, who hurried to ascertain the cause. Upon reaching the scene of her brutal castigation, and without waiting to be informed in the premises, he threw himself into the midst of the fray, and, hurling the cowardly Frenchman from his point of vantage, rescued the woman and tendered her his protection. This she willingly accepted, and, with words of womanly scorn for the graceless

vagabond who had exercised his cowardly privilege, shook off the "protection" he had pledged in happier days, and left the house. Ames, conscious of having vindicated his manhood according to the most approved methods, retired from the stage of action and began preparations to resume his journey to the lead mines. While thus occupied, the Frenchman's wife emerged from her hiding-place, and, seeking out the whereabouts of Ames, besought him to permit her to become his wife, with an eloquence and success that only attends the petitions of lovely women. But he was averse to disturbing the household and advised her to remain and seek a remedy through the uncertain channel of the law. This was not heeded, however, but had the effect of only increasing the volume and conviction of her oratory. She is represented to have been a woman of pronounced attractions and intelligence, and it would seem strange in the young Kentuckian, but recently from a land where the opposite sex are regarded with a deference bordering upon the reverent, had he been able to resist the fascination of her charms or sympathy for her afflictions. Scarcely any but an anchorite would have declined the trust, and Ames proved no exception to the rule. He renewed his endeavors to persuade her to a conclusion adverse to the plan she had projected, and, failing to accomplish this object, consented to accept her defense. This conclusion reached, the woman who subsequently became Mrs. Ames, *de jure*, as she then regarded herself *de facto*, quietly got herself in readiness and became, with her protector, a passenger on the first boat to Galena.

One bright morning the twain disappeared from the scenes that had witnessed her trials and subsequent triumph, and, sailing out of the port of St. Louis, left the brutal Gaul in ignorance of the turn affairs had taken. They reached Galena in due course, and, continuing their journey, finally halted at a point on what is now known as Ames' Branch, about three miles from Darlington, near the present farm of John Mathews, where a home was erected and she became one of two women who first settled in the county north of Gratiot's Grove.

The boat containing the subjects of this romantic episode had scarcely reached the middle of the river opposite St. Louis when the husband was brought to a full knowledge of the state of affairs as they then existed, by an officious friend. When he realized the misfortune that had befallen his house, he hurried to the river bank, and, by gestulations and actions expressive of his chagrin, sought to recall the woman who had been driven from his care; but she was deaf to entreaty, and continued her trip without dropping a tear at the memory of what might have been, compensated for her life of troubles and abuse in the knowledge that her affinity had materialized, and her happiness had been consulted by a special dispensation. One would think that, thus rebuked, the fractious Frenchman would have become resigned to his lot, and, securing another spouse, endeavor to supply the absence of his unforgiving Traviata. Not so, however, but, placing his affairs in a condition that enabled him to obtain a temporary leave of absence, he started in pursuit of the departed pair, in the hope that he might secure her return. Upon reaching their domicile, all possible means were employed to quicken her old love into renewed life, and the blandishments he submitted to intensify that fading affection must have been convincing. She finally consented to forgive and forget, and, preparing herself for the trip, began the voyage home. Upon reaching Galena, either her heart failed or he was guilty of a repetition of that which caused her to fly him in the first instance, and, relenting of her expressed determination, revoked the consent then given, and went back to her modest home on Ames Branch. The sequel attending his visitation was as unexpected as it was humiliating, and but emphasized his disappointment in being unable to enforce his legal demands or obtain redress for his alleged wrongs. He returned to St. Louis. He remained there only a brief period, and, disposing of his interest, once more became a resident of La Fayette County, remaining there until the Indians put a period to his life temporal, and released his wife from subjection to his annoyances. He was buried on the banks of the Branch, and his mortal remains, after slumbering in undisturbed serenity for nearly half a century, were resurrected in the spring of 1880 and re-interred in a neighboring churchyard.

During 1828, Charles Gear, Moses Eastman, Benoni R. Gillett, Ahab Bean and Col. Moore came into the Territory, locating in Belmont; Noah De Vee, James Collins, the Hulings family,

Hugh R. Colter, Ephraim F. Ogden and others settled in White Oak Springs; Mr. Duke began mining in Fayette; Thomas Kendle settled in Kendall, where he subsequently built a mill on what was called Bonor Branch—one of the first in the county; Benjamin Funk and Thomas Wiley made their homes in Monticello; Col. D. M. Parkinson prepared for farming at the mouth of Wood's Branch, in Willow Springs, and was followed into the same township, during the same year, by James Smith, William Tate, John Tate, John Ray and S. F. M. Fretwell, all of whom farmed or mined. Here, too, came, in 1828, George Carroll, who opened the first farm in the township. He was from Maryland, and a nephew of the distinguished Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and for many years aided in the efforts universally employed to procure the settlement and development of the country. Col. Moore opened the Prairie Springs Hotel, in this township—one of the three hotels then maintained in the county, these being that of Fretwell's, that of Berry & Ransom and Col. John P. Moore's, at Prairie Springs. Elias Shook, Samuel Paxton, Robert Paxton and wife, John Fowler and wife, Benjamin Million and wife, Aaron Hawley and wife, Ezra Lamb, James McKnight and some others came into Wiota, where they began to break up ground for farms, and, by 1830, had become prosperous husbandmen. In all the townships, lead having been once more taken in the direction of the mines, settlements were made this year. The apparent determination of the authorities to enforce the provisions of the Portage treaty gave confidence that settlers would be protected from attack, and, as soon as this was assured, the wealth that lay hidden beneath the surface of La Fayette County was eagerly sought. The tide of emigration thus flowing into the county was made up of miners generally, whose permanence was measured by the quality of success which greeted their efforts, and, as a rule, the improvements they made were of the most primitive character, consisting of comfortless cabins, and, in some instances, "burrowing" in the ground. If success attended their efforts, it was not always the case that they remained; if, however, they did, they increased their facilities for securing permanent and pronounced comfort. Farmers, on the contrary, came into the territory to become fixtures. The cultivation of the soil was an art to which they paid undivided attention, mining being an incident of their lives, not a necessity. The result of all this seems to be, that, while comparatively few of the miners amassed wealth or even the means of enjoyment for old age, the farmers, almost without exception, are the owners of a broad domain, on which the decline of life is passed amid ease and comfort, not to say luxury, that is justly their portion.

THE HARDSHIPS OF PIONEER LIFE.

Pioneer life in these wilds is represented to have been attended with unlimited hardships and privations, but possessing a compensating number of blessings and privileges. The record of days passed in recreating the country is not without interest and instruction. One can see the pioneer surrounded by labors and trials in his conversion of the wilderness into fields that blossomed with the harvest. One can in imagination sit by his cabin fire and partake of the cheerfully granted hospitality, or listen to accounts of the embargoes he encountered and disposed of in the effort inaugurated for the establishment of homes in regions remote from civilization and unsought theretofore save by wandering Indians and ferocious beasts. From small beginnings, the historian traces the progress made through mighty achievements of industry, daring enterprises and untiring energy, to the results that are visible to-day. The waste places are seen rejoicing under the kindly care of the husbandmen, fruitful farms are to be seen at every point of the compass, villages and cities have arisen and "civilization on her luminous wings sails Phoenix-like to Jove." The marts of trade and traffic, and the workshops of the artisan are thronged; a common-school system that increases in value with each year has sprung up as if by magic, and children of the rich and poor press forward to participate in the benefits thereby afforded. Churches have been built and a Christian ministry established for the cultivation of a religious reverent, life, the promotion of piety, morals and virtue. The press, the Archimedean lever which moves the world, sends forth floods of light to illuminate the land and benefit the sons of men. Railroads are completed to facilitate the acquisition of independence, and the electric telegraph bridges broad intervals of space for the convenience of mankind.

The first important act of the settler upon his arrival was to build a home for the protection of his family. Until this was accomplished they lived upon the ground in tents, or sought protection from the elements beneath an inverted wagon-box. But the prospect of a home was one that lightened toil and encouraged the most exacting of labors. The style of the house to be erected did not partake of the essence of the contract; what was attempted to be guarded against was exposure from the weather for themselves and their families. Without money or the mechanical appliances to aid in its construction, he was content with a cabin of the most unpretentious dimensions or luxuries. It was often little more than a "wike-up" composed of rude planks about fourteen feet square, roofed with bark or boards split out by hand, and, in some instances, with sod, and floored with puncheons or mother earth. For a fire-place, a wall of stone or earth was fashioned into shape in one corner of the building, extending outward, and planked the exterior with bolts of wood fastened together. For a chimney, any contrivance that would answer the purpose was improvised. Some were made of sod, cemented into place with clay; others were made of clay and sticks, and met reasonable expectations. Upon a winter's night, when the wind howled with delight across the barren prairie, or through the leafless trees, even these rude cabins were cozy homes.

For doors and windows, contrivances that were recommended by reason of their simplicity were impressed into service. The furniture varied in proportion to the skill of the occupant, unless the settler brought with him a little of the conveniences he enjoyed at home, and this, owing to distance and the absence of facilities of transportation, were extremely rare. Chairs and tables were improvised from huge logs, which were fashioned into stools; sometimes benches served the purpose. A bedstead was of exceptional occurrence, and this indispensable article of domestic economy was often "hewn out" on the ground. A stake was driven into the earth diagonally from the corner of the room, and at a proper distance supplied with "forks" upon which poles were laid, the opposite ends resting between the openings in the logs or driven into larger holes. Barks or boards were used as a substitute for cords, upon which the straw tick or feather bed was laid and covered with the whitest drapery. In this "prairie schooner" the settler slept as comfortably as does the wealthy sybarite upon his couch of down.

The first year's farming consisted of the "garden-patch," planted with vegetables, and often the year's crop required an exercise of the closest economy to supply the demand. Flour, bacon, coffee and other domestic luxuries were difficult to obtain, when the invoices the settlers brought with them had become exhausted. During the long winters that were experienced, these supplies were often disposed of, and the plentifulness of game aided in driving absolute want from the door. Even when corn was abundant, great difficulty attended its preparation for food. The mills were so few and far between that almost any expedient was availed of for reducing it to meal. Some grated it on what was known as a "grater," made by punching small holes through a piece of tin or iron and fastening it upon a board in concave shape, with the rough side out. Upon this the ear was rubbed, and a very coarse quality of meal resulted. A very common substitute for meal was hominy, a palatable and wholesome diet, made by boiling corn in a weak solution of lye until the hull was separated from the kernel, when it was again boiled, and fried as needed. Another mode of preparing this staple was by pestling. A mortar was made of a block of wood which was hollowed out, into which the corn was thrown, where it was pounded by a pestle, fashioned from a club, one end of which was tipped with iron.

When bread-stuffs were needed, they could only be obtained at a great distance. Owing to the lack of proper means for threshing and winnowing wheat, it was always mixed with smut, and other foreign substances. With this hotch-potch, a trip to mill to Galena, Wiota or Newton was necessary, and was by no means the least hardship to which the heads of families were subjected. The slow mode of travel by ox teams was rendered still more difficult by the total absence of roads and bridges, while a ferry was an unknown quantity in the system of improvements in the country. The distance to be traveled was long, though in dry weather by any means difficult, was exceedingly troublesome and dangerous during the floods incident to the breaking-up of winter. To be stranded in a "slough" and suffer a delay of many hours, was an

incident of common occurrence, and that, too, when time was an item of great import to the comfort, and at intervals, to the lives of settlers' families. Often a swollen stream would permanently blockade the way, and those who endeavored to cross it, did so at the risk of their lives. There were no roads, Indian trails being the only avenues of communication, and these impassable for vehicles. When the settlers found it necessary to take these trips to mill, they doubtless experienced a most serious distaste to the undertaking. In summer, by traveling during the day and camping at night, they progressed without encountering difficulties that were vital to the enterprise; but in winter the journey was in the midst of dangers. The utmost economy in time was absolutely indispensable. When the objective point was reached, after one or more days of toilsome travel, attended with exposures and risks, and the weary settler was yearning to return to his home and family, he was not unfrequently informed that his turn would come after many days, and, discouraged and anxious though he was, the cheerful acceptance of the situation was all that remained. He must then look about for the means to pay expenses, and was fortunate indeed, if he was able to procure work. When his turn came, he must be promptly on hand, bolt his own flour and experience other vicissitudes, which having been endured and disposed of, his thoughts were tortured by the apprehensions concerning home, and were not dissipated until he arrived at that sacred spot.

Added to these was the presence of beasts of prey, the most annoying of which was the wolf. While it was true, in a general sense, that the greatest care, industry and diligence were necessary to "keep the wolf from the door," it was also in a measure true in a literal sense. In brief, the trials to which the pioneers of La Fayette County, in common with the great Northwest, were subject to, could scarcely be enumerated, much less exaggerated, and the cases of suffering, affliction and disappointments would crowd a volume and leave much remaining to be told. Through all of these, the hearts of men never quailed, and timid women become brave.

As has already been observed, the abandonment of the country in the summer of 1827, during the Indian alarms and disturbances, was not prolonged beyond a year. In the fall, a number of the more venturesome began to return, and by the first days of summer, 1828, the flow of emigration was large. Mining and smelting were engaged in upon quite an extensive scale, quoting from the memory of Col. D. M. Parkinson, and, while many amassed fortunes, many lost their available assets. The country in the vicinity of the mines presented an appearance both thriving and primitive. The inhabitants in these portions of the county were "miscellaneous," so to speak, thrown together from all parts of the world, of all conditions and nationalities; but all were prompted by one object and directed their efforts to the accomplishment of one end, and the whole characterized by some leading or general feature. Honesty, hospitality, generosity and kindly sympathy were the prominent characteristics of the community, though in some they might have been alloyed with indolence and recklessness. Instead of houses, they usually lived in dens or caves, a large hole or excavation being made in the side of a hill or bluff, the top being covered over with poles, grass or sod. So intent were the new-comers on making money by mining that they could not take time to erect for themselves even comfortable dwelling-places. A level way from the edge of the hole at the bottom was dug out some ten or twelve feet, and this gangway, being closed up on either side, was covered over on top, thus forming a sheltered entrance to the residence. In these, families lived in apparent comfort and the most perfect satisfaction for years, buoyed up by the constant expectation of soon striking a big lead. To these miserable places of abode, men were compelled to carry upon their backs every article required for food and fuel.

The general business of the miners was prospecting. This consisted of digging "sucker holes" in all imaginable places and depths. When a lead was struck, all would flock to that vicinity to mine, and hence, in the course of a few years, mining was concentrated, to some considerable extent, in certain localities, such as New Diggings, Hard Scrabble, Coon Branch, Fair Play, Shullsburg, Black Leg, and at other points still of considerable note. During these early years, the mines were worked chiefly by men from the Southern and Western States, who possessed and practiced many of the noblest traits of the race. As an illustration of their innate

integrity of character, it may be said that locks and keys were unknown in the country, and places of abode were left open to the reception of the public, who received a cordial welcome and free invitation to partake of such hospitality as the "cabin" afforded. Upon the return of the lone miner to his "sod-banked hut" after a hard day's work, he would frequently be cheered with the sight of some weary prospector, who had there, in his absence, taken up lodgings for the night. They would separate in the morning, perhaps, never to meet again. Mining tools were left out and remained undisturbed. Debts were contracted without reserve at the first interview with the new-comer, and he seldom failed to promptly meet his obligations. A miner would enter a store, or go to a smelter who usually kept miners' supplies, and would say, "Sir, I have just arrived in the mines, am out of money, and wish to go to mining; if you will let me have some tools and provisions, I will pay you in a few days, or weeks at the most." The prompt and friendly reply would be, "Yes, sir, you can have them," and the pay, sooner or later, was almost sure to come. This custom was so universally prevalent that business men have been heard to declare that they never knew debts so promptly paid even in States where there existed stringent laws to enforce their collection. The inhabitants had come together as a band of brothers, and extended the right hand of fellowship to each other, pledging mutual assistance in times of danger and in times of need.

As illustrating the spirit which then prevailed among farmers and miners, the following instances are cited. They are from the address of Peter Parkinson, Jr., one of the oldest and most hospitable of the survivors of a *regime* rapidly passing away:

"The first occurred at the head of Apple River, in the present town of Monticello: An old settler resided there, engaged in farming and smelting, raising a crop of wheat among other products. To prepare the wheat for flour, he was obliged to thresh it out with an old-fashioned flail. After this had been done, in order to separate the kernels from the chaff, the old gentleman was obliged to trickle it down out of a bucket, standing, the meantime, upon a three-legged stool, while two of his boys stood by, each one having hold of a strong sheet with which a current of air was created to blow out the chaff. In the succeeding year, a man settled in the neighborhood who owned a fanning-mill. The old settler expressed his gratification, and remarked to his sons: 'Now, boys, we can borrow neighbor Jones' fanning-mill, and you won't have to clean wheat with the sheet any more.' Accordingly, when the crop was ready for cleaning, one of the boys went over to borrow neighbor Jones' fanning-mill, but that individual declined to negotiate for its temporary transfer, on the ground that it cost too much money to loan. The boy returned indignant and disposed to criticise neighbor Jones in an austere manner, but the old gentleman rebuked his son's inclination. 'Don't say anything,' he observed, 'I will cure him.' Soon after the wife of Jones sickened and died, and, although he was the opposite of a good neighbor, he felt a tender regard for the dead wife, and, overwhelmed with grief at his bereavement, made a most supplicating appeal to the old settler for the loan of his buggy, the only one there was in the country, to visit Galena to procure necessities for the funeral. The buggy was accordingly sent, accompanied by kind messages, and the man was told to keep it as long as he wanted its use, the old settler going over with his family and rendering such assistance and consolation as was in his power.

"When the funeral was over, Jones, being unwilling to trust the expression of his appreciation to another, went himself to the settler's residence, and, after returning his thanks in the most pathetic manner for the buggy's use, took out his wallet and said:

"'Now, what shall I pay you for the use of the buggy and also for breaking it?' as he had the misfortune to do.

"'Not anything, neighbor Jones, I was glad that I had it in my power to oblige you in your great misfortune.'

"'No,' responded Jones, 'I will not be satisfied at all to let it go in that way. You must certainly take something for breaking the buggy, at least.'

"'No, sir; not one cent; it will not more than make us even on the fanning-mill score any way.'

"If Jones had been sentenced to be hanged," continues the chronicler, "he could not have looked more humiliated. For a moment he was speechless; at length, laying his hand upon the neighbor's shoulder, he said: 'Now, neighbor ———, for God's sake forgive me for that mean trick. If I am ever guilty of another as mean, I hope you and the rest of the neighbors will tar and feather and ride me out of this neighborhood on a rail.' After that, there never was a more obliging neighbor than Jones."

The other instance was located in the town of Fayette. An old settler in that township had opened a farm, which extended out into the prairie, on which, at the back of the farm, some diggings had attracted a miner, who had erected a cabin. He was surrounded by a large family of small children, and, during the winter, it was difficult to obtain wood in sufficient quantities to warm his cabin. A portion of the farm was under fence, and, in an emergency, the miner was accustomed to supply his necessities with the rails from this source. Another miner, cognizant of this fact, communicated the depredations to the farmer, which was also overheard by one of his sons.

The settler thanked his informant for the kindness manifested, and, turning to his boy, exclaimed:

"Well, John, what had we better do with this man for burning our rails?"

"Why," said the lad, "I think we had better haul him a load of wood."

Pleased with the generous ideas of his son, the farmer directed him to hitch up the big team, go into the grove and haul the miner as large a load as could be piled on the wagon, at the same time to inform the miner that when it was gone, if he would let them know, they would haul him more.

This proceeding brought the culprit to a realizing sense of his disgraceful conduct. He visited the farmer and made a thousand apologies, offering to pay for what had been taken and to compensate for the injury by any service he could render. The old settler took it coolly, however, told him it was all right, that he would have no occasion to repeat the levy; when he got out of wood to let him know and he would send him some more. This generous act cured the miner of his propensity to steal and resolved him into a respectable man.

THE PIONEER WOMEN.

If the men were of a superior type, their counterparts, increased and multiplied a thousand times over, were to be found in the pioneer women. Reference to them has already been made, but only superficially, and the writer cannot refrain from appropriating the syllabus of an address made in that behalf years ago by Peter Parkinson, Jr., to whom it may be said, not alone the pioneers of La Fayette County are indebted for perpetuating the history of those times, but whose facile pen and eloquent voice have always been employed as occasion demanded, in preserving for the emulation of posterity the virtues and inestimable worth of those who laid the foundation for that prosperity which is to-day visible whithersoever the eye may turn or the feet may wander.

They are justly entitled to the highest praise, observes Mr. Parkinson, that language can express, justly entitled to the appellation of "second pilgrim mothers." All that was noble, womanly, magnanimous, intellectual and self-sacrificing was fitly expressed in the characters of Wisconsin's pioneer women, especially so of those who resided in and contributed to the development of La Fayette County. Prior to emigrating to the West, they had enjoyed the comforts of a good home and social surroundings, but, impelled by a noble spirit of enterprise and independence, they accompanied their husbands to an unbroken wilderness, inhabited by savage Indians, and endured with fortitude and resignation, the untold hardships, privations, toils and dangers incident to the settlement of a new country, with the resignation and courage of heroic souls. They lived in camps, sheds, cabins and "dug-outs," such as would to-day be considered unfit to furnish a precarious shelter to farmers' stock. To meetings of a public character which called the people together, they journeyed on foot and horseback, behind the husband, or went thither by the uncomfortable means of transportation afforded in ox-carts. The spectacle has

frequently been witnessed, a man escorting his wife to meeting in a large ox-wagon that would bear up six thousand pounds of mineral, himself walking. What would the girl of the period think of this mode of going to church or any other resort of public gathering to-day? What would they think of this mode of going to parties? Upon one occasion, when the night was cold and stormy and the ladies could not walk, a ball was given, and the means of conveyance used was a large ox-sled, upon which the guests were huddled, and went to the ball.

Among those who were prominent in their day and generation, was Mrs. Henry Dodge, wife of the old Indian fighter, a woman of high Christian virtues, amiable disposition, and overflowing with benevolence and charity for all. Mrs. John R. Coons bore a similar relation to this period, as is reported of Mrs. Gen. Knox, during the Washington administration in the Federal capital. Mrs. Henry Gratiot and Mrs. Fortunatus Berry, of Gratiot's Grove, were veritable ministering angels to the homes of the sick and afflicted. Many a poor, sick and disconsolate miner, in his dark, gloomy hut, has breathed a prayer of thanksgiving to these noble women for timely aid in dark days of sickness and destitution. Mrs. John Ray, of Willow Springs, the gay and fashionable lady of early times, the belle of social gatherings; Mrs. Elias Pilling, Mrs. Joseph Bailey, Mrs. John P. Sheldon, Mrs. D. W. Parkinson, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Lamb and many others were women of most excellent qualities, both of head and heart, who would have honored any community in any land wherein fortune might have cast their lives. Mrs. Col. Moore, of Prairie Springs, Mrs. A. C. Ransom, and Mrs. David Southwick, of Gratiot's Grove, were the popular and esteemed ladies of early times, at whose hospitable homes the weary traveler received bounteous fare and a generous welcome. Many is the old man of to-day who came into Wisconsin a stranger, and was received by these noble women as though he had been one of their own sons, and was comforted and sustained on his lonely pilgrimage through distress and darkness that knew no limit. They were indeed women of noble hearts, of kindly impulses, tender sensibilities, sympathizing with the sorrows and ills of life, and ready upon all occasions to mitigate the distresses that were not of occasional occurrence.

As these pages are read, bright memories will blossom out of the shadowy past, glorifying and beautifying its dimness and tinting the vanished years with colors of never-ending fascination. Many herein mentioned have long since gone, like visions of the beautiful, to be seen no more. Many yet remain who have almost reached the Biblical limits of human life, and are waiting to say "Now let thy servant depart in peace," leaving as a heritage to their descendants in long years hence, the ripe and perfect glory of a domain of which they laid the foundations.

The great mass of those who participated in the foundation of the county sleep after their labors and their works do follow them. A numbered few remain who have survived the rush of matter and the wreck of worlds, contemplating the scene as a Rock of Ages cleft for the good and faithful servant.

"Rock of Ages cleft for thee
Sings above the coffin lid,
Underneath, all restfully,
All life's joys and sorrows hid.
Nevermore, O storm-tossed soul!
Nevermore from wind or tide;
Nevermore, from billows' roar,
Wilt thou need thyself to hide—
Could the sightless, sunken eyes,
Closed beneath the soft gray hair,
Could the mute and stiffened lips
Move again in pleading prayer—
Still, aye, still, the words would be
"Let me hide myself in Thee."

The year 1828, while replete with trials and hardships, against which no soul rebelled and no voice was raised, also shone with promises in rainbow tints, that have long since attained the most complete fruition. Out of the darkness there shone a light; out of the sorrow came an exceeding joy. Much was done this year which resulted in untold benefits to generations yet unborn. The arable land was prepared for farming; houses were erected and other improve-

ments projected; a school was established, and religious services became a portion of the most defined character in the weekly lives of the inhabitants, and the mines, which have long since become celebrated as sources of inexhaustible wealth, were first brought into prominence. In this connection, a history of the Irish and Elevator Diggings, from the pen of a ready writer, is appropriated:

EARLY HISTORY OF THE MINES.

About one mile north of Shullsburg is a large tract of mineral land, which, on account of the nationality of the first discoverers of lead ore therein, was called the "Irish Diggings," by which name it is still known. The "Irish Diggings" includes all the land lying between Shullsburg Branch and South Ames Branch, and embraces nearly four thousand acres of land, of various degrees of richness.

In the year 1826, mineral or lead ore was first discovered on this tract, and more or less mining done until 1832, when the Black Hawk war interrupted all mining operations in this neighborhood, and work was not regularly resumed until 1834, when, by treaty made with the Indians, all the country lying south of Winnebago Ridge was opened to the whites for mining purposes. During this year, an Irishman by the name of Doyle discovered what is still known as the "Doyle Range," from which, in the short space of two years, and with none but the primitive means of mining, he raised about *five million pounds of lead ore*, which, at a former price of lead, would net the snug sum of *three hundred thousand dollars*.

During Jackson's administration, Doyle, who was the most successful, or rather "fortunate," miner of his day, made a visit to Washington, and gave a public dinner to the President and a number of the most distinguished men of the time, who were then assembled, the President occupying the first position at the table, and Doyle the second. A general good feeling pervaded the occasion, and Doyle was highly complimented on his prosperity as a miner. After his return from the capitol of the nation, Doyle became dissipated, and the good nature and liberality which his good fortune engendered was the means of leading him into excessive indulgence in liquor, and connected him with those who are ever ready to share the fortune of the successful, so that, in a few years, his entire wealth had been squandered, and, after a number of years of poverty and suffering, Doyle, once the wealthiest man in this part of the country, died, neglected and alone, in his cabin, situated on the same ground from which he had dug his fortune.

When, in 1848, the land came into market, a large portion of the "Irish Diggings" was purchased by John McNulty. No active mining operations have been conducted on this tract for years, with the exception of the Mount Hope Company's Works, which are located on what is called the "Hawthorne Range," and the "McCoskee Cave Range."

This company has been in operation some time, though they have not worked continuously. Their present operations were confined to the Cave range, where they sunk a shaft to the depth of eighty feet, and removed the water by means of a horse-pump. Their mineral was mostly under water, and the work done proved the ground to contain very rich deposits of ore.

Some time after, they drilled a six-inch hole in the bottom of their pump-shaft, and at the depth of about one hundred and twenty feet from the surface, bored through one sheet of mineral about fourteen inches in thickness, and also one about ten inches.

On striking the opening containing those sheets, the water rushed upward with such force as to carry up the heavy borings of lead and rock at the bottom of the pump-shaft to the surface.

The "cave" proper is situated about one hundred and fifty feet south of the pump-shaft. Some years ago, about one hundred thousand pounds of mineral was taken from this cave, mostly above water, and the company sank two shafts on the old works, and, at the depth of about forty feet, struck heavy deposits of lead ore, which, however, was mostly submerged in water.

Some splendid specimens have been taken from these works, some of which weigh in the neighborhood of three hundred pounds, and the public was assured by Mr. J. H. Wicker.



Joseph Blackstone,

WHITE OAK SPRINGS.



Superintendent of the company's works, that, if the water was removed, he could work twenty men on mineral at that time.

Lying easterly from the Mount Hope Company were the mines of Meloy, Kelly & Pulis, the Dr. Lee Diggings and the Stump Grove or Bull Pump Diggings, and also Henry's Diggings.

It is estimated that the entire tract of land known as the "Irish Diggings," including the subdivisions mentioned in this article, has, altogether, produced since its first discovery the enormous amount of *fifty million pounds* of lead ore, which would be worth about THREE MILLION DOLLARS.

Almost the entire amount of mineral raised from this tract of ground was taken from the upper opening, above water, and what united wealth lies yet hidden in the openings beneath, where, experience teaches us, the richest and most extensive deposits exist, is a problem which can only be solved by time, energy and capital.

The east half of Section 9 and west half of Section 10, being on the west side and contiguous to the corporation of the village of Shullsburg, is what is known as the "Deep Clay Diggings." In all the lead-mining region the overlying clay is from two to ten feet deep, except in this particular locality, where it assumes a depth of forty feet, forming what might be termed a basin of clay. Between the clay and rock was deposited the lead ore, and in some instances running down a few feet into the rock where there were gash crevices. The largest veins, or rather those that were the most profitable to the first workers of these mines, with the primitive means then in use, were the north-and-south sheets. These would often be thirty and forty feet in depth and from one to six inches in thickness, yielding ore of surpassing richness and purity in large quantities with but little labor.

The east-and-west veins were in junk form lying over crevices in the rock; and, being from five to fifteen feet in width, and immediately under the clay, were more difficult to work on account of the danger of caving and burying the miners alive.

Accidents were frequent, though but few persons lost their lives, and those that did, through gross carelessness. These mines were first discovered in 1828, by two men named Height and Blenick. They took a compass, and getting the bearings of the celebrated "Black Leg" range, followed the course some four miles, and discovered what has since been known as the "Willow Range," so called from the large amount of willows that grew up through the old workings. During the years 1828 and 1829, other parties coming in, new discoveries were made and a large amount of lead ore was raised.

The "Black Hawk war," having caused a suspension of operations for several years, and after its close the low price of lead not justifying the working of these mines, nothing further was done until the summer of 1841.

The winter previous having been unusually dry, it enabled some *Suckers*, who at this time were flocking to the mines in large numbers from Southern Illinois, to sink deeper than ever had been done before, and resulted in the discovery of large deposits of ore underneath the old working. This caused a general stampede among the miners to the new discovery.

The village of Shullsburg, which the year before consisted of one "Bull Pump." and some dozen miners' cabins, sprung up with the rapidity of Jonah's Gourd. Balloon frame hotels, boarding houses, stores and those sure attendants upon all excitements where men are supposed to become suddenly rich, the dram shop and gaming table, were here with all their blandishments. Faro, seven-up, euchre and poker were the order of the day and night too.

Many a poor *Sucker* that had just received his sovereign for a *bunch* worked out in the clay, enough to have started him well in life, would come to the village in the evening, and, going into the *Slide*, a famous resort, and getting excited over the "faro bank," would pull out his purse, shake out a sovereign, get it exchanged for checks and commence *chubbing in*. After a few *chubs*, finding it gone, to retrieve his fortune, he would try another and another, until his last cent would be gone, then thrusting his hands into his empty pockets, and whistling "The Girl I Left Behind Me," turn and leave the house, ready to again begin in the morning to seek for another *bunch* in the deep clay.

Men of nearly all the nationalities being thus suddenly gathered together, did not tend to produce that feeling of brotherly love that should pervade in communities of sober habits and strict Sunday piety. Strife and discord often prevailed, ending in broken heads or bloody noses. Parties feeling themselves aggrieved at the encroachments of others upon their claims, and not considering themselves strong enough to drive away the other parties by force, would call in the aid of some noted bully, giving him a fighting interest if he succeeded in driving the other parties off. Often Mr. Bully got his match and fled the field.

The following incidents are related by an old settler: "Passing a grocery one evening, we heard loud voices and very strong language denouncing some person in peculiar set phrases not very complimentary. We soon discovered that a party of men, headed by a noted bully, were freely imbibing *forty-rod* whisky, and arranging a plan for driving a man off a certain piece of ground, supposed to contain a rich deposit of lead ore. Bully was demonstrating in *strong* and forcible language, if not eloquent, that he felt himself competent to send all or any person to the regions of Pluto, who should oppose his entering in and quietly enjoying peaceable possession of the premises. It having been whispered about that said bully was more of a man of bluster than of deeds, and knowing that the other party was no coward and possessed of a good deal of mettle, the meeting promised some rich sport, and we made up our minds to be there. Next morning, repairing to the place, we found about fifty men on the ground, to witness the affray, and the possessor of the ground taking the sod off preparatory to sinking a hole down to the supposed mineral wealth beneath. In a few minutes, bully put in his appearance, followed by his backers. It was apparent that he had not forgotten to fortify himself with his morning dram, and in doing so had 'taken a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together, boys,' of a large amount of fighting whisky. Upon coming on the ground, his first salutation was, 'What are you doing there? You get out of that!' The other replied, 'Sinking a hole on my range.' Bully answered, 'You git off of *our* range; we don't want any hole sunk there, and if we did we can sink it ourselves.'

"The other party now laid down his spade, and stepping out of the hole and going toward bully, said, 'You have come out here to take a fighting interest with these men who have no right here, and drive me off my diggings. Now, as this is not the first time you have tried your hand at this game with other men, I am willing, if you can whip me, to give you full possession of the ground, so *shuck yourself* and wade in.'

"This was rather a poser to bully, the thing looked fight, and that, too, with a determined man. Bully looked to one backer and another, and finding all his party on the *back-out*, after a few hurried whispers, turned and left the field, followed by the hoots and jeers of the crowd. Next morning there was one bully less in town than the day before.

"Going out to work one day after dinner, we saw a crowd of men gathered about a shaft, and, hearing angry voices, went up to ascertain the cause. We found two men in an angry dispute about the right to a certain piece of ground, which both claimed with equal pertinacity. Angry words soon brought on more active demonstrations. One party drew an old *pepper-box* pistol and commenced firing on the other. He replied with a volley of rocks, so they had it turn about, first pistol and then rock, until the pistol was emptied of its contents, when the holder threw it down and turned and fled, in the full belief that he had riddled his antagonist. He rushed to town, and, finding a horse ready saddled and bridled hitched to a post, without stopping to ask the owner's leave, unloosed it, and, mounting, made the best possible speed for ten miles to Frink & Walker's barn, on the stage route between Galena and Chicago, left the horse by the side of the road, and, taking passage East, left the country. The last that was heard of him, he was following at the tail of a plow near Rome, N. Y., pondering on the mutability of all earthly things, and sinking *sucker* holes on the deep clay, in particular. The man of rocks got one ball hole through the rim of his hat, the old pistol as the spoils of war and full possession of the diggings.

"Collisions over the rights to ranges were of frequent occurrence, and did not always assume such ridiculous phases. Broken heads and ugly wounds from knife or pistol would be the consequence.

"In the years of 1846 and 1847, there were over five hundred men working on the one mile square that constituted the deep clay diggings. The Mexican war drew off many of the wild and restless spirits that were mining here; and when the California fever broke out in 1849, it became nearly deserted, and there has been but little work done here since.

"All the ore raised here was above water, being only float, or surface mineral, as it is called. There have been over forty million pounds of lead ore raised on this piece of ground; and if the same principle holds good here that has proved true in other parts of the lead mines, that the largest deposits of ore are beneath the water level, there is untold wealth in this piece of ground."

Running along the south part of the southeast quarter of Section 10, and being within the incorporated limits of the village of Shullsburg, is a range or lode of lead ore, known as the "Elevator Range." This has been one of the best-defined lodes that has yet been discovered in the lead region, and the most extensively worked. Assuming different names along its course, according to the whims of the discoverers, it stretches along in one continuous course north 72° west, for three-fourths of a mile in length, in one continuous vein. The first of these was the Elevator Range. Two men, father and son, by the name of Olmsted, in the spring of 1826, being out on a prospecting tour, discovered this very valuable range of mineral. In passing over the then almost unbroken surface of the prairie, they noticed a very remarkable growth of vegetation running in one direction, and this induced them to sink a hole in it, and the result was the discovery of the range. In some parts of the vein worked by them, the ore lay almost at the surface of the earth, and they took out masses of ore from the soil, or black earth, that would weigh from 300 to 500 pounds. Large quantities were thrown out upon the surface by hand, not being sufficiently deep to require the use of a windlass and tub, as in ordinary cases. In working down to the rock, it proved to be a gash vein, or, in mining parlance, an open clay crevice, filled with clay and ore to the width of four feet, and sometimes even more than that. There were parts of the crevice worked by them where there would be vertical sheets of ore eighteen inches in thickness, and filled in by side junks that had to be broken to raise them to the surface of the earth. The range runs along near the summit of a wide and flat ridge, and consequently it was no great depth to water, not more than twenty-five or thirty feet, and very strong at that. Here was a difficulty that no miner had as yet attempted to contend with, and it was supposed that there was no way of successfully mining in this country below the water level. They therefore contented themselves by working along the surface of the water, and avoiding any hard rock, as that was an equal barrier to any further progress to them as the water. They were not very enterprising men, and, after working for two or three years, spending their money as fast as it was taken from the mines, for whisky, or at the gaming table, they found themselves as poor as they were at the beginning. The only title to land here at that time was a *permit* granted from the War Department of the United States Government to those who should discover mines, upon their agreeing to pay the Government one-sixteenth of all ores raised and sold. Under promises from a designing man to put on a pump that would drain the ground, they suffered him to get the permit. After promising and delaying for a year or two, without affecting anything, the Black Hawk war drove all parties from the field—the Olmsteds to return no more.

After the close of the Black Hawk war, and when the miners again returned, a man by the name of Sam Bateman, in 1836, got possession of this range, and after taking out some ore at the sides and along the top of the water, concluded to try a horse pump. This was a very primitive affair. The horse had to walk a circle of twenty-four feet in diameter, to make one stroke of four feet in a six-inch working-pump. It would be difficult to calculate the number of gallons it would throw to the minute, as the motion would be too slow for calculation. But the man persevered and raised some ore, though not enough in the two years he worked it to pay his expenses. Finding it unprofitable business, he abandoned it. But he proved one thing—that mineral went into the water, and was better there than above it.

In 1836, Beon Gratiot, Dean & Wyley, of Galena, Ill., took possession of the mine and

put on a steam engine for the purpose of raising the water. This also proved a failure in a pecuniary point of view. There were no persons here at this time who thoroughly understood mining below water; and none especially understood working a steam engine for mining purposes. Fuel was scarce and dear; and the engine was of near twice the capacity for the work it had to perform, consequently, it took double the amount of fuel to raise the power that was needed for working the barrel pump. After working about eighteen months, a dispute arising about the rents belonging to the ground, they abandoned the working and took off the engine.

In the summer of 1841, James Irvin & Co., put into the mine what they called an Elevator Pump, which gave the range its name. This was a contrivance to raise water by means of buckets similar to those used in mills to elevate grain, the power being supplied by horses. This was a profitable venture to the parties interested, some of whom were well-skilled miners from Cornwall, England. But at the end of that summer, they had worked as low as their pump would exhaust the water. In all this time, with all the parties that had worked the mine, they had succeeded in getting only about twenty feet under the level of the water, where it was first discovered. William Hempsted, previous to this, in 1836, had erected an inclined wheel on some ranges that run parallel to this, about one thousand feet north of it, and was successfully raising the water from his mines with the pump attached to this wheel, which was known as the Bull Pump. These mines being about sixty feet deeper than the workings of the Elevator, Curry & Co., successors to James Irvin & Co., conceived the idea of going into the Bull Pump range and driving a drift into their range so that the Bull Pump could raise the water for them. They commenced operations accordingly, in the summer of 1844. This was a hard undertaking; one thousand feet, and, for anything they knew, through a hard rock, with water pouring in on them through the rock overhead, and every foot to be blasted out with powder; but they persevered until the spring of 1849, and, although they were more than half way through, they abandoned the work and went to California. In the fall of 1849, Edward Weatherby & Co. took possession of the mine, and the next spring started the first multiplying horse-power pump that had ever been erected in the mines. This pump would make four four-and-a-half-foot strokes to one round of the horses, discharging through a ten-inch working barrel, an immense amount of water. This enabled them to sink deeper than any one supposed it possible to drain the ground by means of horse-power pumps. It opened up rich deposits of ore of great purity. This pump drained the ground for seven years, making the enterprising owners very wealthy. In 1857, the diggings being worked out as deep as it was possible to drain them with the pump then in use, they were abandoned by a part of the company, Mr. Weatherby, retaining his interest. Capt. E. H. Beebe, of Galena, became a partner with him, and they commenced the continuation of the drift begun by Curry & Co., in 1844. This work took six men about two years to complete, again opening the ground still deeper for working, the water running off through the level, saving the immense expense of pumping, giving the owners a rich reward for their perseverance and enterprise, and proving conclusively that the only successful way of mining is by running adits into the ridges that indicate they contain deposits of lead ore.

Farther west, the range is known as the "Miller Diggings," and subsequently owned by Dr. George W. Lee and partners. There has been a large amount of ore raised here, but, as all the ore dips deeper going west, this part of the range is now under water.

The west end of the range known as the "Nick Walsh," or Sand range, has, on account of the water, been abandoned for many years. Being situated where the range dips into the deep clay basin, the mineral lies deeper and the water is very strong. There was a large quantity of mineral taken out of this range above water, and was left going down into it, indicating that there are large deposits deeper down, awaiting the working of some active company to bring in an adit that will unwater the range.

The east part of the range known as "Davenport's North Range" has been worked since the year 1852, and has yielded large amounts of ore, paying a large per cent on the capital invested, and making several parties very wealthy. It is estimated that over fifteen million

pounds of lead ore has been raised on this range since its first discovery ; and it is not at all probable that the largest deposits of ore have been reached yet.

There is ore going down all along the range into water. Mr. Weatherby has said that in one place, by the aid of a hand-pump, he sunk a hole four feet by eight, and fourteen feet deep, and took out one hundred thousand pounds of ore, leaving it going down better than at the top.

Upon the land being brought into market by the United States Government, upon which this range is located, it was purchased by William Hempstead, of Galena, Ill., and is now owned by his heirs.

The geological chapter of the lead region contains detailed mention of mines now in operation. Reference is made thereto for a statement of the present condition of the interest in this and the other counties in the district.

FIRST MARRIAGE, BIRTH AND DEATH.

In addition to these mines, the Black-Leg, the Badger, and other mines were either discovered or prospected for in 1828, and the year was noted for some of the most important events in the early history ; being the year, it is believed, of the first birth, marriage and death in the county, and the season during which the first school and church were opened.

In January or February, 1828, Rosanna J. Parkinson was married to Thomas P. Conners, of Bond County, Ill. The event was duly celebrated at New Diggings, though there was an absence of the forms and ceremonies which elegant life, as to-day existing, deems indispensable in that connection.

In 1829, occurred one of the first births in the county, though the truth of history necessitates the statement that this is mildly disputed. During the winter mentioned, Alphonso W. Moore, son to Col. John T. Moore, was born at the Parkinson place, near Prairie Springs. But the claim is made that Mary Ann O'Leary, daughter to Peter O'Leary, who lived half a mile east of the village of Benton, was born about the same time. She is now Mrs. Conway, residing near Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The first death is believed to have been Fowler St. Vrain, who was killed at the head of Yellow River by the Indians in a massacre. He never was seen subsequent to that event, and his scalp was one day discovered in the hands of a Winnebago Indian.

In June of this year, Beulah Lamb opened a school on the prairie, in sight of Gratiot's Grove, which was attended by the children of settlers for miles around, and continued until fall. This was the first school taught in the county. In the fall of the same year Miss Lamb was married to George Skillinger, and still lives a resident of the village of Wiota.

In 1828, a Methodist Class-Leader, named Aaron Hawley, visited Wiota and held services in cabins and huts, the first of a religious character observed in the county.

A GENTLEMAN FROM MISSOURI.

The accessions to the population this year being large, contained the complement of miscellany usual to a community, the composition of which was chiefly of miners. True, the morality of those who constituted the settlements was far from gilt-edged, yet, as has been noted, they were men whose integrity, hospitality and sympathetic natures were never appealed to in vain. As can be readily inferred, the condition of affairs was mercurial, so to speak, constantly changing. There were no courts for the enforcement of rights or the redress of grievances. With the exceptions mentioned, neither schools nor churches. Every individual and interest was measured by the merit, not claimed, but deserved, and violations either of person or property were redressed summarily and effectually. The days were occupied with labors in the field or mine ; the nights in the amusements only accessible at that early day before public sentiment found outward expression of opposition to their presence. These included gambling, horse-racing and sports indigenous to or growing out of their indulgence. No sooner had the mines become objective points for all orders and conditions of men, than sporting characters began to tend

in their direction. Games of chance found lodgment when the industrious miner was often without the necessities of life, and, sustained by the patronage extended became wealthy and proportionally powerful as the industrious miner became impoverished and dependent. The class of men who made up the army of adventurers of whom mention is here made, were, the truth of history compels the admission, superior to those who came during subsequent years and worked their schemes on the scenes which were "placed" by the first arrivals. They are represented to have been strictly honorable in their dealings, profuse in their expenditures and liberal in their support of public improvements. Nearly all were men who, though fairly educated and generously reared, being without honor in their own land, as the Biblical prophet, had sought in fields of action, distant from the surroundings of birth and education, the honor that follows the acquisition of wealth. In nearly every instance their modest ambitions were realized, while in some cases the "spirits" succeeded in amassing fortunes that have survived the extravagance of succeeding generations. They are said to have been open-handed, brave, and, though not reckless, unusually careless in their expenditures. Quick to resent an affront, true to friends and uncompromising to those from whom injuries had been received, they were a mighty factor in the days in which they lived for developing resources and creating influences that have served to build up the country, enrich the inhabitants and civilize the State.

Upon one occasion, a sport from Missouri, who frequented the resorts open at that day, became involved in a dispute with a prominent operator in the fields then opened for individual and corporate invasion, which resulted so ludicrously that no apology is offered for its recital. Upon several occasions previous to the occurrence here related, the operator had been prompted to intervene his advice and suggestions to the Missouri emigrant, without solicitation on the latter's part, and generally concluding with assurances of consideration the opposite of "very distinguished." The contentions between them had become a subject of frequent discussion among the miners, measured in its complexion by the quality of intimacy which existed between the factions and the individual factors.

One evening, the twain met at a faro bank, where and when the trouble was resumed, with intense aggressiveness on the one side and apparently cowardly timidity on the other, the crowd being attracted or disgusted as the war of words waxed interestingly bellicose. At last, the trouble culminated in the Missourian's resenting the volley of words directed toward him, and, with a threat to shoot his adversary the following morning, the contestants separated.

The encounter was forgotten amid the scenes of "sport" visible in the place, and little was thought of the threat promulgated by the injured innocent. But not so with the sport from Missouri. On the morning succeeding the events narrated, he appeared in the village, armed with an antique but effective army-musket, and proceeded to hunt for the whereabouts of the Colonel. After diligent search, that individual was found, and, having lost the drop, so to speak, sought safety in flight, pursued by the man who had undertaken a gunning expedition. He was driven furiously, rivaling in his speed the gait of Nimshi's steeds, and, anticipating the early following of his assailant, took refuge upon the roof of a building in the village of White Oak Springs, now occupied as the post office. Stationing himself astride the ridge of the roof, he began a treaty of peace, meanwhile accommodating his position to shield himself from the shots of his pursuer by leaning in an opposite direction from that party, who hurried to the opposite side, whence he was immediately followed, only to disappoint the crowd, which witnessed the ridiculous by-play, by extending himself across the thither beam. And so on the comedy continued, until the Missourian, wearied of his pursuit, halted and began a treaty of peace. This was concluded upon terms acceptable to the latter, when the Colonel descended from his perch, stood treat, and, smoking the pipe of peace, became a fast friend of the bloodthirsty sport, who was long after an object of special interest to the residents of the surrounding country.

CLAIM TROUBLES.

This culmination, however, was far from being the rule in disputes arising out of the troubles that were engendered by claim litigations. No one possessed an irrefutable title to the

s, and he who came first and staked out his ownership was regarded as the lord of that portion of the Territory. It often happened, however, that the title thus acquired was trespassed upon through ignorance or otherwise during the absence of the legitimate owner, and, upon the owner's return, trouble was born. Occasionally, such trouble was decided by arbitrators, there being then no legal tribunal in the Territory, and, if this means failed, recourse was had to force. Sometimes partners became involved in discussions as to the integrity of each in the management of the mine, which were also arbitrated, fought out, or concluded by the submission of one of them.

Upon one occasion, a miner in the Shullsburg district had opened a lead in conjunction with his partner, which promised abundant results. Suddenly, according to the report of him who had charge of the operations, it was declared the lead was superficial, and not worth working. It was not the case, but, being in need of money, he had gone to a saloon-keeper in the village, and, confidentially imparting its richness, disposed of the joint claim for an insignificant consideration, and left the country. His fraudulent proceeding was evidenced soon after the departure of the unjust steward, and, upon its being made known to the miners, a terrible fuss ensued, which was not subsided until the vendee of the claim disappeared.

Indeed, troubles peculiar to the times, the people and the opportunities presented by the unsettled condition of affairs were of frequent occurrence, and multiplied as the inhabitants increased in number, until legal remedies were afforded by constituted tribunals. Added to the varieties of an unsettled condition of affairs, were the disputes consequent upon dissipation and its attendant concomitant—horse-racing. Drinking was universal, and testing the mettle of spirited racers the most frequent amusement save "playing against the bank." An old settler related to the writer that as late as early in the forties he was wont to sit on his door-step in the village of Shullsburg and watch patrons of the turf engaged in sport across the river, while the notes of sacred melody and the voice of the minister ascended up to heaven in praise and thanksgiving to Him for His goodness and mercy to the children of men.

These incidents of pioneer life were gradually lessened with each year, and finally became obsolete when the golden fields of California beckoned to the miners, gamblers and outlaws, who, in season, at least, seemed indigenous to the county of La Fayette.

The year 1829 began with prosperity and good fellowship throughout the mines. Settlements were distributed at frequent intervals, and at most of the available points. Rude, it is true, but still existing and holding out inducements for new-comers. This was notably the case at White Oak Springs, Shullsburg, Benton, New Diggings and Hamilton's Fort, now known as Wiota. Mineral Point was, however, the great center of attraction to a majority of miners; some of the largest leads were there struck and extensively worked, and quite a number of mining and smelting establishments were erected, both at the Point and in that vicinity. Merchandising, too, was largely engaged in, and business became of the most animated character.

This year Col. D. M. Parkinson opened a hotel in La Fayette County, near Mineral Point, the first in that section. He was one of the most prominent and enterprising of the early settlers, and has left a good name and a reputation for energy and integrity to his descendants. He was born in Custer County, East Tennessee, August 1, 1790, where he resided until 1818, when he moved to Madison County, Ill., settling near St. Louis. Remaining there about two years, at the expiration of that period he removed to Sangamon County, and established a home near Springfield. In 1833, he entered a quarter-section of land five miles south of Mineral Point, where he subsequently erected the home wherein he eventually died. The place was known as Prairie Springs Hotel prior to its occupation by Mr. Parkinson, being kept by Col. John Moore, and where were often congregated such congenial spirits as Gen. Perry Dodge, Col. Ebenezer Brigham, Col. William S. Hamilton, Gen. Charles Bracken, Gen. J. W. Blackstone, Col. A. Nichols, Maj. J. P. Cox, Col. J. Morrison, Col. L. Sterling, J. B. Terry and others, scarcely any of them surviving the army of men who laid the foundation of empire and progress in Southwestern Wisconsin. Differing in politics, they nevertheless contracted the warmest personal friendships.

Col. Parkinson was a member of the first Territorial Legislature, which convened at Belmont, in La Fayette County, in 1836-37. His district was a kingdom in extent, embracing what is now Iowa, La Fayette, Richland and Grant Counties, now represented by ten members. Serving in several Territorial Legislatures succeeding, always as a man of mark and power, when the time arrived to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention, Col. Parkinson was elected to represent La Fayette County. Among the anti-bankites he was prominent, and, when it was ascertained that the people had withheld their indorsement of that instrument, he shared, in a large degree, the regrets of its friends. In the first State Legislature he held a seat, and took an active part in the deliberations of that body. He was married three times, his first wife being Miss Elizabeth Hyder, a native of Tennessee, and first-cousin of Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. He died October 1, 1868, at his residence in La Fayette County, universally esteemed.

During this period, the country grew in strength and influence. In those earlier days, even when the lines of life were wrinkled and distorted by adversities and disappointments, hope lingered like a fruit in reach, sweet before the eyes.

The mines were often bare of results, and starving cattle lowed over fields and prairies that were brown with the rust of drought and aridness. Yet, day after day, the citadels of success were stormed, and the advancing columns of the army of civilization and progress never faltered, dazed with fear. But faces were lighted up with smiles, when reflecting upon the prospect of victory, and sustained by the hope of a time in the near future when their troubles would be past.

The prosperity that came in with the advent of 1829, as will be inferred, was not long lived, and, before old Father Time had run the race set before him in that year, declined most sensibly. This was carried into the winter, and much suffering was experienced, even by those who had become familiar with sufferings and afflictions. In short, the inhabitants encountered the severest times they were ever subjected to. Lead and mineral, states one familiar with the fact, depreciated in value from a fair price to comparatively nothing, the former bringing but \$3 a thousand. While the exclusive product of the county was thus depressed in price and hardly marketable, provisions increased in a corresponding ratio. Flour commanded from \$15 to \$18 per barrel; pork was \$30 a barrel; coffee 50, and sugar 30, cents per pound. At these ruinous rates for lead and mineral, and high prices for provisions, it required a desperate effort on the part of the miner to secure even a scanty living. From four to five thousand pounds of mineral was necessary to pay for one barrel of flour, and other commodities were held proportionately. In consequence of this depression, many persons became discouraged and left the country. Many more gave up business but remained, and the present county of La Fayette, during the period intervening between 1829 and 1831, presented a gloomy and unpromising appearance.

Their afflictions were largely aggravated, in addition to those they were compelled to endure, by the necessity incumbent upon them of pursuing the uncertain and precarious fortune of mining as a means of livelihood. A limited number of farms had been opened, as already cited, but the cultivation of the soil, as a rule, was expressly prohibited by the laws and regulations governing the mines. This was prolonged until the spring of 1832, at which date the Superintendent of the mining country, seeing the absolute necessity for a change, signified to the inhabitants that he would take no measures to prevent them from cultivating the soil, though he was unable, under his instructions from the Government, to permit them to do so. Up to that date it was necessary to procure a permit to mine, and the regulations of the mines were rigidly enforced.

This state of affairs lasted, as stated, for a continued period, and was but partially dissipated by the permits issued in 1832 to cultivate the soil. When this was promulgated and operations thereunder began, there was an evident appearance of increasing improvement and prosperity throughout the country, and settlers everywhere anticipated a season of comfort and plenty. Then the country once more began to hold out inducements to immigration, and the

pulation commenced to add to its numbers, to again drop off when the sudden outbreak of the Indians, under Black Hawk, appalled even the most hardy and adventurous pioneer from seeking the fields and mines of La Fayette County.

During 1829 and the years preceding this event, the Indians had become reconciled to the presence of the whites, and no outward appearance of hostility had been manifested since the close of the Winnebago war. In fact, the savages, in a measure, disappeared from Southwestern Wisconsin and rambled about the country contiguous, as, for instance, Stephenson and Jo Daviess counties, Ill., also about portions of Wisconsin less generally settled than Iowa County then was. Those who remained in the neighborhood of the mines, were lazy, thriftless, trifling, hard-drinking, characterless epitomes of the noble red man, with no idea of the difference between *tuum* and *meum*, or appreciation of the rights of individuals, when the latter were the weaker party or in the vocative and helpless. The Indians who had waged a war of conquest or defense against the advance of the white man into their territory years before, had gone to other points less accessible to intrusion; those who remained were, as a rule, unworthy the character their nationality bore; the sparkle had long since disappeared and these were the dregs that remained. They were not of the band that accompanied Black Hawk in his march through Michigan Territory, accepted defeat with that brave campaigner at the battle of the Bad Axe, but, like the army of Falstaff, "a scurvy crew." Close the coffin lid over the hideous dust, and recall not deficiencies that were born of the troublous times in which they lived.

During 1829, some of the first improvements of a public character undertaken in the county were completed and others begun. The hard times, of which mention has been made, came to an end until the sear and yellow leaf of fall had tinted the forests with prismatic colors, and not particularly oppressive did they become until Winter, with his aged locks, had clothed the landscape in robes of fleecy white.

The spring was one of charming temperature, and the hospitality of the climate was prolonged far into the months of summer. The toiler in the lines of life cast in La Fayette County saw in his mind's eye the pastures folded in beauty and the vales burdened with a teeming abundance. Walking under dream-curtained skies, he contemplated the picture of a father content with his plenty, and generous to the world; of a mother, whose patient watch and vigil long had been rewarded with a fruition of bloom and crowning happinesses. There are to-day old brown homesteads resting snugly in the hollows among the La Fayette County hills, that were planned in those days of almost primeval bliss—quaint old affairs, with great chimneys, sloping roofs and dormer windows, over which for decades sweeping trees have swayed, sweet vines have clambered, and clustering berries, under the touches of the winter's frost, have opened up their scarlet hearts. Long walks lead off from these ancient homes, within whose sacred walls so much sorrow and rejoicing have been sheltered, pass down through the shade of trees to end in the verdant landscaped by these hardy pioneers when the future glistened with promise, and the end of affliction was not yet reached forth. Pass out from the old home, sacred spot, standing amid the clustering trees to the wide-open meadows, afar from the drowsy stir of the country, and, with the heights of blue, mountainous hills in the distance, and a glimpse of the narrow gorges severing these huge antiques in twain, through which the gurgling brook may be heard rushing its way impatiently to the ocean, in the stillness of a summer's night. Beyond this may be seen the corn-field, surveyed before the country was overrun with settlers, and planted by the hand that was long since palsied in death. Beyond this the orchard, with interlacing branches of gnarled old trees, from among whose juice-gathering roots bubbles a clear spring that trickles down across the lane into a moss-covered trough, where the horses are led to water and the kine love to linger on their way to the milking yard. It is an old-fashioned home; its surroundings belong to an age and generation that came in when the country was young, but it still carries the impress of times it has survived and of hardships it has endured. Modern citizens, boys and girls of days more enlightened, it is claimed, may not see its beauties; but their fathers held it sacred as the scene of the happiest years of their lives, before the cares of the world and the world's inhospitality had been allowed them. They recall its generous protection before

they wandered away from its threshold to encounter opposition as a wintry day, when the atmosphere is cold and grayly clear, with a thin, pale sunshine lighting up the way and grimly smiling upon the soft, brown fields and russet woods, where the leaves of the oak and the beech cling with dying gasps to the parent stem.

Yes, they remember it, and the old brown house is entwined with the most sacred associations and treasures of years. They remember the home of their childhood, where only silence now and vacant places have succeeded stir and glad bustle, and where, perhaps, the pale-faced widow sighs, as she goes about her simple morning duties, for a "clasp of the vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is dead"—yes, they remember it, when, as children no longer, they went forth from that home sanctified by a mother's care, some to the tumults of life, some to the hush of the grave. Yes, they remember life there, when the great square room was lighted up with fires of cheerful holidays, and gay voices and laughter filled up the space that now is vacant, and, looking from the window of this great square room across the hills, they can see the white stones gleaming in the little burying-place, where the autumn leaves are drifting over the grave of him or her who, in the shadowy past, began the voyage of life with high hopes and pleasurable anticipations. Indeed, they remember it, and the mother, too, who was its light—she who wafted them to rest with the lullabys of infancy or folded the hands of baby sister or brother who has gone before. Think you, reader, they can forget these sacred associations? that they neglect to visit the old home after buffeting with the world? No; they come in the strength that is born of trial and the contentedness of a heart that here has found its rest. God bless that old home, and may his choicest gifts come to that white-faced, white-haired parent, who, having lived to see these perfect days, has nothing more to ask, and waits the winding-up of life in the old home and among old friends.

" Oh, happy ship
To rise and dip
With the blue crystal at thy lip !
Oh, happy crew,
My heart with you
Sails and sails, and sings anew ! "

Among those who came into the present county, in 1829, were Joshua, Joseph and Isaac Bailey, William Field, Ami Dodge, James McKnight, R. H. Champion, William S. Dering, James Neagle, an Irish lawyer, very eccentric and audacious, and later, but prior to 1835, Henry Potwin, James H. Earnest, Phillip R. Earnest, Jesse Williams, Jefferson Crawford, Thomas K. Gibson, John Gray, Daniel S. Harris, Scribe Harris, Orrin Smith, Solon Langworthy, James Langworthy, Lucius H. Langworthy, T. L. Shaw, Cuthbert Burrell, Peter Carr, Lot Dimmick, "Pony" Fletcher, Capt. De Selhorst, the Dodge family, a man named Collet, Oliver Holtzhouser, Isaac Hodges, William I. Madden, John Dunn, Alexander Willard, D. J. Seeley, H. C. Barretto, Horace Curtis, Henry Curtis, E. C. Townsend, "Devil" John Armstrong. Father Samuel Mazzuchelli came upon the stage first about this period, and began his labors in the cause of religion, supplementing the efforts made by pious priests from St. Louis who had preceded him into the lead mines. Joseph Currey, Robert Allison, William Hogle, Thomas Swinbank, William Hempstead, ——— Stevens, the pioneer McNultys, Alexander Mack, a family by the name of Vansickle, a man named Lisle, John Ankeney and family, Henry Smith (brother-in-law of Col. Scales), the Scofield families, the Woods family, the Mason and Hawkins brothers, Samuel Warner, Sylvanus Bush, James S. Woodcock, George Cubbage, who, during the Indian troubles of a subsequent date, was taken prisoner with Henry Gratiot. When the savages learned, however, from personal examination, that the capillary integuments of neither afforded scope for the scalping-knife, both were sold to a trader for one plug of tobacco per capita. The fact that they were bald seems to have been a dispensation of Providence in behalf of each, as it was the means of reserving them to a better fate in the future. Warren Johnson is said to have come in between the years above mentioned, also ——— Busbee, William Field, Calvin Curry, Benjamin Carr, Benjamin Salle, James and Samuel Munday, James Faherty, Jacob, John and Abraham Jen-

kins, Thomas Bray, William Berryman, Edward Treganza, James Treganza, James Wright, Nathan Goddell, Henry Rablin (who, in 1836, erected the first Brewery in the county, in the present town of Elk Grove), James Wiswell and many others, whose names, grade in life and the roles essayed by them on the stage of the times have been forgotten. Of course, the list above mentioned is not submitted as complete—far from it—nor as specifically correct as to dates. The only effort made has been to furnish the names of those who came into the county in its infancy and aided in its settlement and improvement—the colporteurs, as it were, in the army of civilization, who made their advent into the unknown land and sowed the seeds that would be harvested “after many days,” in the golden time when clouds and tears should be passed; and it was after many days, indeed, before the sunlight of prosperity came stealing through the cloudy rifts. Day after day, these heroic men marked the fitful gleaming of its rays; day after day, they watched and prayed for the falling of better times, for some small green sign of a crop, as the farmer watches for the sprouts of wheat crowding through the soft, brown earth.

Yes, it was after many days, indeed, before hope crowned with its gentle influence the promises held out for many, many years. During these gloomy days, the hearts of the settlers were chilled and saddened by disappointments and failures; the landscape of the future was sicklied o’er with clouds, and the fields of expectation were chilled by the snows of discouragements. Full many days came and went before the sparkling showers of success began to fall, cheering the doubting souls of those who regarded them as the forerunner of a more perfect period than that to which they had been committed. Finally, the sky was cleared of clouds, the sun began to shine, the soil to teem with springing green. The repiners gained courage at the outlook which greeted their vision, and those who had waited in peace for things unseen, rejoiced their souls with praise and thanksgiving, that the doubts repressed and abandoned had been wrecked, as was promised after many days.

During the early mining days about White Oak Springs, as also at other points where mining was the chief end of man, while many who came were men of brain and toil, it must not be inferred that visitations from men of education and professional excellence, as also men whose object in life was a superior personal appearance, were unfrequent. This was not the fact. Representatives of both factors in the sum of life and happiness were frequently to be seen consorting with miners, or accepting their hospitalities. Both classes were treated with consideration due their presence.

Upon one occasion, two pompous young men, severally named William Singer and Henry E. Van Osdel, made their appearance, rich in purple and fine linen. They wore rings on their fingers, relates the author of the incident, gloves on their hands, and, so appareled from top to toe, in addition to bell-crowned beaver hats so universal in those days among the select, became more than objective points of attraction to the general public, especially to the miners. This latter class determined to cultivate their acquaintance and initiate them into the mysteries, not less than the miseries, of the *locum in tenens* underneath the ground. Acting upon this conclusion, one day they were invited to inspect the labors of operating a “lead,” the hardships and subsequent triumphs of which were elaborated in language convincing, if not select. Thus persuaded, they consented, and, upon a day specially appointed for the purpose, preparations were made for lowering them into one of the “Black Leg” tunnels. The ceremony was published, and miners in the vicinity gathered to witness the descent into this modern *Avernus*, many of them assisting in the carrying out of the preliminary and subsequent arrangements. All things being in readiness, with safety lamps firmly attached to their bell-crowned “tablets,” they were lowered into the regions of lead, the ropes withdrawn and the victims left to dream the happy hours away in vainly endeavoring to devise ways and means of escape. Meanwhile the miners hoisted pieces of mineral through convenient apertures into their abiding-place, which fell into the water, which, mixed with clay and refuse lime, was of the consistency of thin mortar, plastered them from head to foot and left them so entirely “broke up” that one could scarcely tell them, as the narrator expressed it, from a “last year’s corpse.” After some hours of torment,

during which their clothes, jewelry, bell-crowned hats and the attendant concomitants were rendered forever useless, they were withdrawn from their perilous position, and sent on their way, presumably rejoicing, with admonitions and warnings that doubtless proved of future value.

Among the prospectors who came into the mines, a limited number worked diligently and husbanded their profits rather than expending them in riotous living, or at the tables of the gamester. Some were attended with the extreme of luck, but the majority "jogged" along without the happening of anything remarkable to change the current of their respective lives, at best, in numberless instances, "over shallows and full of bitterness."

Upon a hot, dusty day in July, about this year, when the earth was parched with thirst, and the very atmosphere, laden with sirocco blasts, oppressed the inhabitants as also the beasts of the field with its sultry gusts, a stranger made his appearance at one of the places of resort with which the old village of White Oak Springs then abounded, and at once became the cynosure of public observation. He was lank and lean, and hungry-looking, rawboned and angular, thrown together, as it were, to define the most intricate of geometrical devices that was ever originated to puzzle the wit and provoke the ire of an amateur mathematician. He was attired in jeans, built after the most primitive fashion, and his entirety surmounted by a broad brown felt hat, duplicated in modern times by the peripatetic editions of "Col. Sellers," who roam the country at large, presented an appearance not more peculiar than persuasive.

His peace of mind remained undisturbed by the miners for a brief period only, when they began to twit him with interrogatories as pointed, though less biting, as the Grecian javelin of Thermopylae. To all of these, he answered cheerfully, and before the day was done he had not only traced his origin, experiences and ambitions in life for the edification of his tormentors, but fully identified them with his object in forcing a passage into their midst. He had been raised in Illinois, he said, upon the Grampian hills of which State he had fed his father's flocks, and was an humble swain, in the strictest acceptation of the term. As days grew into months, and months were succeeded by years, he began to tire of the monotony of life at home, as also of the impoverishment inseparable from the surroundings, and started forth to battle with Fortune, wherever the fickle goddess would be moved. He came to the mines on foot, to strike a lead, and would be darned if he didn't realize expectations before the day's sun had run its course. Would some one guide him to a point where his hopes could be gratified? Of course they would, and did. The day was terribly hot, but a delegation of miners took him in charge, and, piloting him into the shade of a solitary tree, placed tools in his hands and directed him to dig. He followed this injunction faithfully, and with such good results that before sundown he had struck a lead and taken out a large quantity of mineral.

When the "boys" realized that the "fool's errand" upon which they had sent him was the reverse of what was designed, they revoked their determination as to the quality of his wit, and decided to purchase the "discovery" made by the unsophisticated traveler from Illinois. This they succeeded in doing, after some "higgling," for \$150, and, at the expiration of two months thereafter, the find had turned out upward of two million of mineral. The vender, upon receipt of the consideration quoted, expended \$25 in the purchase of a music box, upon which he discoursed constantly, if not eloquently, for a day or so, after which he retraced his steps to the home of his ancestors and was forgotten in the whirl and excitement of life in the lead mines.

During this year the first event of great interest in those days was celebrated in the present town of White Oak Springs, being the celebration of the national anniversary, and was attended with very great success. The inhabitants of the country were much more inclined to a proper observance of the country's holiday at that period than in these later years, and its coming was hailed by all with a spirit of congratulation nowhere visible now. Settlers gathered in convenient groves, and, after an exordium of singing, oratory and appropriate ceremonials, wound up the day with dancing and athletic sports, which were continued far into the night, concluding with an exhibition of improvised fire-works, the bray of the trumpet and note of the drum keeping time to their explosion.

Upon the occasion referred to, the programme was commenced with a toothsome dinner, which lasted until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and was succeeded by an oration, of which J. M. Strode, of Galena, was the speaker, supplemented by dancing to the cheerful notes of the violin, lasting until daylight the next morning, when the crowd separated to their homes. The celebration was duplicated at Mineral Point this year, and attracted crowds of visitors from all parts of that section. At one of these gatherings subsequently held in the former place, a stage of dry-goods boxes was set up, on which the prominent figure-heads of the occasion were collected. The platform proved unequal to the weight it was called upon to sustain, however, and, at the conclusion of one of the orator's most eloquent periods, yielded to the pressure and inconveniently gave way. While the cheers which succeeded the happy flight of D. W. Kyle, the orator were still ringing, that individual, with those who surrounded him, were suddenly precipitated to the ground, the President in one direction, the orator in another direction, and the crowd in all directions.

During this year, the improvements were comparatively numerous and of a very substantial character. These included the completion of the first mill built in the county, to which reference has already been made. It was that of the Murphys in town of Benton, located in what is known as Mill Seat Bend, on the Fever River, a short distance from the present village of Benton, and its site has been occupied constantly for mill purposes from that day to this. The building was of frame, three stories high, supplied with two run of stone, and afforded accommodations to settlers not only in La Fayette County, but from a distance—residents of Rockford, Dubuque, Wisconsin River and of other places, coming hither to obtain supplies of meal and flour for their families. Soon after it began operations, the Curtis mill at or near the present village of Gratiot, on the Mineral Point Railroad, offered inducements to patrons, and disputed for precedence with the Murphy mill until along about 1833, when Rufus and Benjamin Scott settled on Otter Creek, in Willow Springs Township, and erected what have since been known as the McGuire Mills, which were operated under various ownerships until 1872, when they were abandoned. The mill buildings still stand in sight of the road from Darlington to the residence of Peter Parkinson, Jr., monuments to the enterprise of that early day, but decayed and falling to pieces.

The influx of population at this period necessarily required the erection of taverns at various points in the county, on the routes usually traveled, which were always liberally patronized, and furnished a more comfortable cheer to the incoming hosts than can to-day be obtained at houses of entertainment advertising more pretentious claims. Taverns then flourished at Gratiot's Grove, in Elk Grove, Benton, White Oak Springs, Willow Springs and Belmont Towns, maintained by pioneers who evidenced their capacities to contribute to the comfort of guests, and make for them a home in the wilderness, both inviting and liberal. Houses of the plainest architectural ambitions, but elaborate for the times, were distributed at intervals, but with more frequency than during the previous year; and, had the same prosperity which dawned upon the county with 1829 maintained its ascendancy, the material interests of the county would have largely appreciated; but, for causes which have been but superficially referred to, such a consummation was temporarily postponed. Taken as a whole, the year had been one in which much good was accomplished among the people, and the resources of the county developed before the coming of evil days, worked inestimable benefits to its future.

While the hidden wealth of the rocks and soil was materializing with a gratifying rapidity, the agencies of civilization were comparatively backward in asserting their supremacy. Merchandising was not universally engaged in as at a day later, and educational and religious facilities were extremely limited. A school had been organized at Gratiot's Grove, as will be remembered, a year previous; but it was abandoned, as will also be recalled, by Miss Lamb, who united her destinies with those of George W. Skellinger, and is now a resident of Wiota Township.

There was no house of worship at any points where colonies had been established, and, beyond the occasional visits of the pious Father Mazzuchelli, and a Methodist class-meet-

ing, led by James Wood, who died in the fall of 1880, services of a sacred character were ignored.

Society was in an unsettled state. The population was composed of all grades and conditions of men, and there were few of the opposite sex to exert a womanly influence. There were soldiers of the Winnebago war, who, upon the expiration of their terms of enlistment, remained at the field of action, to grow up with and participate in the prosperity of the country. To these were added emigrants, who sailed from their homes across the sea, at the dawn of the day, who care little for life anywhere, and are not always important factors in the sum of human advancement. In addition, miners, middle-men, gamblers, outcasts and outlaws came hither to improve or increase their fortunes, and who, by taking the tide at its flood, hoped to attain glory and financial responsibility.

While there was an occasional Justice located in the woods, and dispensing law to those who sought the benefits of remedies provided, there were no courts, in the strict meaning of the term, to redress grievances or enforce contracts. Every individual stood upon his personal merits, and, if dispossessed of a claim, or insulted in good name or reputation, became the expounder of the law in his own behalf. Yet, in spite of the absence of these essentials, the moral atmosphere of the county—notwithstanding the non-existence of schools, churches and courts—was far from malodorous with crime or misdemeanors.

While the country was rapidly undergoing a transformation from a lonely wilderness into a comparatively civilized and flourishing community, the present features of such change were happily insensible to a great extent. The number of men in the various settlements who neither drank nor gambled was exceedingly limited. Faro, poker and brag were more regular than worship, and drinking was the attendant concomitant of daily life. Yet, amid all this, there were occasional gleams of moral sunshine breaking through the clouds of immorality and dissipation and promising a brighter future; but it was not until the establishment of courts of competent jurisdiction, some time after, that matters assumed an appearance of peace and perfect order. Even then, there were quarrels and troubles growing out of disputed lands and claims. The absence of these adjuncts of civilization entailed proceedings on the part of farmers, and which were settled summarily, but, in many instances, without equity. If an interloper or rapacious claimant made himself obnoxious, he was suppressed with very little regard to his defense. These lasted until after the land sale, which took place at Mineral Point after the Blackhawk war, when John P. Sheldon was Register, and Thomas Enox, Receiver.

At one of these, Dr. Philles, of Galena, bid upon a tract in which Moses Eastman, of Belmont, had claims. When his action was brought to the knowledge of the settlers, in the language of an informant, "h—l was to pay." A meeting was held, and arrangements made to estop the possession of the bidder. But the latter, realizing the outlook with feelings of apprehension, yielded to the logic of events and retired from his advance.

Upon another occasion, a speculator named Russell enforced his claim to a tract of land now known as the Widow Tourgee farm, near the village of Fayetteville, and, notwithstanding the opposition made to his possession, retained the same—held the fort, as it were, against the advance of his accusers.

The land sales did not put a period to these internal dissensions either. They were continued, even after the conclusion of the sale, until a date by no means remote.

Some time early in the thirties, a settler from New York made his advent into Willow Springs Township, and made claims to tracts of land of liberal dimensions. The knowledge of these proceedings was promulgated, and the usual meeting succeeded the announcement. This was made up of about thirty settlers, and, after deliberating the issue from daylight until sun-up, a committee was sent to warn the intruder of the fate which awaited his acts, if he insisted upon persevering in their accomplishment. The family visited was made up of two brothers and a sister, the latter a veritable athlete, it is said, who was no mean foe in a dispute *vi et armis*. One of the committee was a very pious man, and had been a class-leader on his native heath. Finding that eloquence was wasted, these ingredients of an argument were employed

to persuade the intruder to vacate, in which the pugnacious sister essayed a leading role, to the discomfiture of the committee. But the intruders, notwithstanding, were compelled to give up the lands they had entered, as, in nearly every instance, the trespassers were made to appreciate the unwritten law.

But the wavering hours of these busy days have crept away into the past, the clatter and clash of discord have long since ceased. The angel of peace, years ago, entered unseen into the midst of this contentious experience, and, spreading her white wings over the blasts, quenched dark thoughts with her visions of light, and brought hope to hearts that were sad and oppressed.

The year drew to a close, and the happy realm of to-day, to whom indulgent heaven has given its richest bounties, and in whose earth nature's wealthiest mines are stored, was on the eve of sorrows more poignant, if less prolonged, than those precipitating the death of the Trojan Patroclus. These have already been imperfectly detailed, and can scarcely be enlarged upon. The actors in the drama of life as presented in that day, long since made their farewell bow, and disappeared from the stage of activity behind the curtain which separates dreams and realities. The winter was one constant dissension between the elements, all crowding for precedence, and pregnant with fearful forebodings of evil. The Indian summer refused to smile upon the landscape, the fields, the valleys, and the hillsides that, but a brief period before, had resounded with tanned reapers' songs, or upon the gray barrens looking from their hazy hills, from which but a month previous a greeting had been sent down to the settlers and miners, or the "dull thunder of alternate flail."

The autumn, fairly typical of the decline of prosperity in the county, proved a cheerless prelude to the season which followed. Throughout its blasts and storms, which succeeded each other, it is said, constantly and fiercely, there was little to encourage the miner or the agriculturist in preparations for the advent of more hospitable seasons. The winds came rushing through the forests and valleys without interruption or embargo, and the snow, mounted upon the frigid blasts, left the marks of its fleecy passage upon the hives that once resounded with the sound of labor, the hut of the miner and the home of the husbandman combined—both hunted the abodes of misery and affliction, and, shrouding the inmates with its spotless mantle, shrieked in notes of discordant melody the joy of its passing triumph.

The old year floated away into the past, and the new year dawned inhospitably on cheerless, hopeless homes that were scattered like sentinels upon the frontier posts of this army of civilization. The generous past has written ineffaceably upon the tablets of memory, when kind thoughts and high hopes were engraven; the future was without prospects—invisible as the light hidden behind the dark clouds, which, banked up on the horizon, indicate the coming of the storm.

The transient visitor to La Fayette County of to-day regards his sojourn there as incomplete if he fails to view the cultivated farms teeming with prosperous evidences, or descends into the mines rich with undeveloped treasures. As he sees the comfortable abode of the agriculturist, embowered in foliage of trees, old as the county itself, the grounds laid out in harmony with an exquisite taste and cultivated to the height of perfection, he will scarcely realize that less than half a century ago the courageous inhabitants were subjected to vicissitudes beyond the power of pen to describe or limner's touch to illustrate. What a world of changes has been brought to all, to the heroic pioneer not more than to youth and innocence. What a revolution in things material not less than in affairs temporal and spiritual.

As the season of 1830 advanced, mining was re-commenced, and the sons of toil sought to create an Eden from the unbroken wilderness. But varying success only attested the diligence of their efforts. Fortune refused to keep pace with their labors or to keep pace with the sanguine hopes that had been indulged. As a consequence, disappointment attended all, and usurped the place of confiding hope. The prosperity which came in with 1829 was "snuffed out" during the following year. The profits of the mines were scarcely sufficient to pay for their working; farms were practically abandoned, such at least as had been com-

menced, and the wolves and the catamounts ran wild when the first advances of the army of progress had left its marks. To aggravate this condition of affairs, provisions appreciated in value and commanded enormous prices. Such was the outlook as it appeared to settlers, and conclusions adverse to remaining found frequent expression, not only among men who reasoned from correct premises, but also from those ordinarily of enthusiastic temperament and given to enthusiastic vaporings. The prospects which erstwhile were pictured in bright colors were disfigured or dissipated, no more to find an abiding-place in La Fayette County. The canvas which had been exposed to the gaze of admirers but one short year before, and upon which had been traced with the hand of a master the limnings of speculative resource, yielded place to the dark and gloomy realities experienced by the inhabitants. The dreams of wealth in many instances gave way to actual want. Those who felicitated themselves in a belief that they were secure retired abashed at their insignificance.

During this entire year, no material change for the better appears to have taken place; many left the country and sought for a more satisfactory solution of life's problem in other parts. Overtrading, excessive bank issues and the rage for speculation in Western lands, the true causes for this terrible train of evils, did their work effectually, if not permanently. And, while they worked their own cure, during their continuance, pride, with its importations of grandeur and opulence, was reduced to indigence. Yet a lesson was impressed upon the country and prevented a recurrence of such times by a return of the people throughout the country to industry, frugality and perseverance in the pursuit of professional and laborious callings.

The settlements at this time, notably Gratiot's Grove, Benton, Shullsburg, White Oak Springs, Belmont, Hamilton's Fort, etc., were in a condition of semi-improvement. Many houses had been erected within their confines, and some effort was made toward the establishment of depots of commercial importance. There were smelting furnaces in Monticello, Willow Springs, Benton, White Oak Springs, and generally wherever the product of the mines justified their building. But the operations carried on were limited. No one worked save to earn but a bare subsistence, and they were often without the raw material to smelt. The only store, proper, it may here be interpolated, maintained as such, was that conducted by J. P. B. Gratiot, at Gratiot's Grove. The Prairie Springs Hotel, the first in the county, by the way, that of S. M. Fretwell, at Willow Springs, those at Gratiot's Grove, by Capt. Fortunatus Berry and A. C. Ransom, with rude attempts in Wiota and Fayette, were the leading houses of entertainment. Of schools there were few. The children of settlers ambitious to obtain the primary principles of education were mostly taught at home, and, when they had outrun the limited curriculum there afforded, were sent to Springfield, Peoria, Kaskaskia, Edwardsville or St. Louis. But these were exceptional cases. As a rule, the procuration of life's necessities required all the labor and means available, and there was nothing to spare to enable the sons and daughters of the pioneer to cultivate their æsthetic tastes. Religious services, too, were never held—there were none of any creed or denomination. At long intervals, a colporteur in the cause of Christ canvassed the country for subscribers to the tenets of Wesley or Calvin, but, beyond a limited conversion, failed of obtaining any response. It was not until the Black Hawk war had strutted its brief hour upon the stage that any advance, even of a minor character, was accomplished in this direction.

The Indians, too, were still a very prominent factor in the sum of daily life. They were harmless, however, and preferred the safer excitements of the chase to decorating their belts with the scalps of the inhabitants. Very frequently they lighted their camp-fires within sight of a settler's cabin, and passed days in the vicinity curing the hides of game taken in their annual hunts. But beyond occasional poaching upon his store of poultry, vegetables collected for winter's use, and other pilferings, they ceased to be a source of annoyance, until a year or so later, or a short time prior to the breaking-out of the Black Hawk war, when they became more active and less disposed to maintain their position as dependent, so to speak, or rather subordinates in the history of the times.

But little happened during the succeeding year to change the current of events from the channel in which they had flowed. The hard times run the race of oppression and began to dis-



J. C. Blackstone

WHITE OAK SPRINGS.



appear, but so imperceptibly that the change from penury to comparative independence, and from hardships to comfort, was almost indistinguishable. Some farms were put under fence, the price of lead increased and mines were worked more satisfactorily. Settlers, too, began again to tend in the direction of La Fayette County, and forms and combinations for the promotion of temporal blessedness were improvised and completed. In short, the outlook cheered those who were on the ground and encouraged others to prospect or establish themselves in this portion of the territory.

During the winter of 1831-32, the Indians became more aggressive, and reports of their contemplated action, when marching became possible, were frequent and authentic. These reports reported but one conclusion, an invasion by the Sacs and Foxes in the near future. As spring advanced, these rumors took shape and promises crystallized into acts. In May, 1832, information was received that the Indians had crossed the Mississippi and were pointing in the direction of Michigan Territory with the object of forming a coalition with the Pottowatomies and letting loose the dogs of war to the extermination of the entire white race.

Fully aroused by the news which reached them, miners and farmers assembled at various points in La Fayette County, and began active preparations for the impending conflict. In May, 1832, a meeting was convened at Willow Springs, made up of the settlers in that and adjoining townships, and discussed the outlook for hostilities. Robert C. Hoard presided, and there were present, among the rest, Col. D. M. Parkinson, S. M. Fretwell, Gen. Charles Bracken, Peter Parkinson, Jr., Jameson Hamilton, Jefferson Higgenbottom, John Henry, Col. John Moore, A. P. Van Matre, John Clark, the Gratiots, Gabriel, Joseph and James Bailey, James Guiard, Benjamin Funk and many others.

A meeting was also held at Gratiot's, to which came Fortunatus Berry, Capt. Southwick, Samuel Scales, Jesse Shull, Capt. Clark, R. H. Magoon and others; and at Wiota, Col. W. S. Hamilton presided over a similar gathering. Every other business was abandoned, forts were erected in Monticello, Shullsburg, White Oak Springs, Wiota, Elk Grove and Diamond Grove, and every arrangement was made to warmly greet the savages when the issue should be joined.

Upon reception of the news that Black Hawk was advancing, a large meeting was held at Mineral Point, at which it was decided to send a messenger with dispatches to Dixon, on Rock River, to ascertain correctly the strength and intentions of the Indians. Col. D. M. Parkinson was re-elected as the ambassador, and proceeded immediately upon his mission with dispatches from Gen. Dodge, in behalf of the inhabitants of the mining region; to John Dixon, of Dixon; and Henry Gratiot, agent of the Winnebagoes, who, it was reported, had proffered assistance to the foe. Upon the reception of Gen. Dodge's dispatches, the latter proceeded to Black Hawk's camp, then at the prophet's village, on Rock River, to ascertain the facts in the case. Upon his arrival he was held as a prisoner and retained a prisoner for forty-eight hours.

Col. Parkinson faithfully executed the trust committed to his care, and upon his return fully confirmed the reports previously received in the mines. Black Hawk's force was supposed to have been about five hundred warriors, which number was subsequently augmented to eight hundred by accessions from the Winnebago and other tribes. Immediately upon the reception of his confirmatory news, Gen. Dodge collected and organized a mounted company, consisting of about fifty men, of which James H. Gentry was chosen Captain, with Henry L. Dodge and Paschal Bequette, Lieutenants, which was kept constantly in the field, and made an expedition to Dixon for the purpose of securing additional force from Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, who had arrived at that point, as also to ascertain, if possible, the designs of Black Hawk, and whether marauding parties of Indians had been operating upon the frontier. He failed to obtain any additional force, and found none of the enemy upon the southern border of Michigan Territory.

Returning to the mining district, he brought the first intelligence of Stillman's defeat being at the mouth of the Kishwaukee, and this was the means of inspiring the meetings held in the county as above detailed. Considerable alarm and confusion was manifested, as may naturally be supposed; but the presence of such men as Col. D. M. Parkinson, Col. W. S. Hamilton, Maj.

Richard H. Kirkpatrick, Capt. R. H. Magoon, John H. Rountree, James H. Gentry, Jesse W. Shull, Joseph Dickson, John Clark, John Moore, Charles Bracken, Dr. Loughborough, Samuel H. Scales and many others, served to dissipate the feelings of terror inspired by the prospects of war, and, by their wise counsels and untiring exertions, to place the country in a state of defense.

The safety of families of settlers being completed, three additional mounted companies were raised in the mining district, and commanded by John H. Rountree, of Platteville, Capt. Clark, of White Oak Springs, and J. P. B. Gratiot, of Gratiot's Grove, and these, with the troops of Col. Dodge, upon the latter's return from his expedition to Rock River, were put in motion for Blue Mound fort, upon which it was apprehended the Indians contemplated an attack.

"While on the way to that point," writes Col. Parkinson, "the force ascertained that the two Misses Hall, who had been captured at the massacre on Indian Creek, near Ottawa, had been released, but this act on the part of the savages was subsequently neutralized by the intelligence White Crow, a Winnebago chief, communicated to Capt. J. P. B. Gratiot. This was to the effect that the murder of the whites that night was contemplated by the Sacs and Foxes, who opined that their foe was a soft-shelled breed and could not fight." This however was only the conjecture of Capt. Gratiot.

Upon the information being conveyed to Gen. Dodge, who had retired for the night, he instantly jumped up, and said with great emphasis, "Be not alarmed, sir; let them come, and we will show them, sir, that we are not of the soft-shelled breed." White Crow and some others were taken into custody, and retained as hostages for the good behavior of the nation, assured at a council held on the farm of Col. John Morrison.

A return was then made to Fort Defiance, when information was received that a man named William Aubrey had been killed at the Blue Mound Fort. A force was sent to that point, but the deceased was buried.

About this time, the people of La Fayette County became very much alarmed in consequence of Capt. James B. Estis coming, under whip and spur, and announcing that he had seen a large body of Indians about seven miles below Fort Defiance, making their way in that direction. Immediately upon this announcement being made, Capt. Howd, who commanded at Fort Defiance, ordered Col. D. M. Parkinson, with M. G. Fitch, John Ray and Rensen Hall, to make a reconnaissance and ascertain the facts. They did so, and found no sign of Indians, and the inhabitants resumed their wonted quiet and confidence. Soon after an expedition was fitted out and commanded by Gen. Dodge to reclaim and inter the bodies of St. Vrain, Hale and Fowler, who had fallen in an encounter on Plum River. Parts of four companies composed the force, with a few independent volunteers, who started forth to war on their own account. The first halt was made at Felter's, a point nine miles from Gratiot. Before dismounting, Gen. Dodge strongly impressed upon the rugged yeomen the necessity that existed for united action, and urged them to steady discipline. The troop was formed into a hollow square, and, on receiving orders to dismount, each man removed his saddle and laid it on the ground, when he dismounted and turned his horse out to graze. The orders were, that, if any alarm was sounded during the night, each man should spring up in his place and thus be formed in hollow square to repel an attack. There was no attack, however, and the line of march was resumed on the following morning. Later in the day, the bodies of St. Vrain, and those of Hale and Fowler, were found and properly buried; but that of Hawley, who was supposed to have been killed near the same place, was never found, and nothing satisfactory was ever heard of him. The march was continued to Dixon's Ferry, on Rock River. Upon their return, and before arriving at Gratiot's Grove, a halt was made to graze the horses, but no provisions were visible for the support of the men, and they were placed in a quandary, not knowing how to remedy the omission. In the vicinity was Felter's deserted cabin, and, while wandering around the premises, one of the men discovered a huge, rusty iron kettle. Summoning assistance, the kettle was cleaned and filled with mustard greens, from which they expected to sup sumptuously. Alas for the hopes of the men; when the mess was boiled and dished out, it proved to be unpalatable and nauseating. Arriving at Gratiot's Grove, Gen. Dodge informed the volunteers that they had covered two hundred miles in five days, and complimented them upon their bravery and fidelity.

The month of May, 1832, was devoted to general skirmishing and guerrilla warfare, which permitted the utilization of Gen. Dodge's two hundred mounted men. The united strength of the Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes and Pottawatomie Indians, aggregated six hundred warriors—a force that could have annihilated the gallant miners had they met in a pitched battle. When the mounted men were dispatched to bring the bodies of St. Vrain and his unfortunate companions thence to Ottawa, Black Hawk, who had been reconnoitering the position of the white men, realized the serious error committed, and instructed Little Priest to make a descent on Fort Hamilton.

Acting upon these directions, Little Priest raided the Spafford farm, six miles southeast of Fort Hamilton, on the Pecatonica. In this sortie, Spafford, a man named McIlwaine, one named Searls, one known as "John Bull" and another were killed, while a man named Spencer and a companion (Bennett Million) escaped, the latter reaching the fort, running from dinner time to sundown, and conveying the awful tidings to the fort, whence it was communicated by couriers around the immediate country. The massacre occurred on the 15th of June, 1832, and the exigencies of the occasion demanded immediate and energetic action. A dispatch was accordingly sent to Gen. Dodge, and the men at the fort that could be mounted were soon in readiness to proceed to the scene of action. This detachment consisted of R. H. Kirkpatrick, Charles Bracken (who was a Lieutenant at Fort Defiance), Samuel Black, Peter Parkinson, Jr., Levin Leach, Dominick McGraw, Mathew G. Fitch, Thomas H. Price, Samuel Brints, Benjamin Lawhead, ——— Highton, ——— Van Waggoner and Col. D. M. Parkinson. Previous to departure, some dissatisfaction was expressed by the men relative to being placed under the command of Lieut. Charles Bracken, who was entitled to the command of those who belonged to the fort company. Capt. Hoard, after consultation, decided to place R. H. Kirkpatrick in command and this was accordingly done. In consequence of this momentary disquiet, Lieut. Bracken, and Benjamin Lawhead, started in advance of the detachment, but were overtaken previous to reaching Fort Hamilton, and, with the volunteers, arrived at that point about midnight, where they remained until morning. "The fort was in the greatest confusion," relates Col. Parkinson, from whose memoirs the history of the occurrences of this time are quoted, "with no quarters or refreshments for the volunteers, who were obliged to shift for themselves as best they could. Others joined the party there, and, some further altercation occurring regarding the command, an election was regularly held, at which R. H. Kirkpatrick was chosen. The detachment then proceeded to the scene of the murder, under the guidance of Bennett Million.

Upon arriving there, the first object that presented itself was the headless body of the unfortunate Spafford, who, having been killed at the first fire of the Indians, was found near the point of attack. Except where shot and the decapitation, there were no mutilations of the body. The missing head was found on the bank of the river, some hundred yards from the body, shorn of its locks, which were of a fine and glossy appearance. The bodies of Searls, McIlwaine and John Bull, were found upon the opposite bank of the river, most shockingly mangled and mutilated. The body of Spencer, who was supposed to be killed, could nowhere be found. The bodies were gathered together and buried in one common grave.

While these solemn obsequies were being performed, a force was constantly reconnoitering the surrounding country in search of the yet unfound body of Spencer, and to see that there were no Indians lurking in the vicinity to take them by surprise. At night, a return was made to Fort Hamilton, where Capt. Gentry was found with a portion of his company, and he assumed command of the entire force.

After some refreshments, a council was held, at which it was determined to pursue the Indians on the following morning in the event that Gen. Dodge failed to arrive by 8 o'clock. The night passed without any unusual occurrence, and the following morning, just as the company was about to start, in pursuance of arrangements agreed upon, Gen. Dodge arrived, accompanied by John Messersmith, Jr., and Thomas Jenkins.

It seems that, upon receiving the express at Dodgeville, Gen. Dodge, with his companions, had started for Fort Hamilton, by way of the Blue Mounds, where fresh horses and men, a por-

tion of Gentry's command, were stationed, and, leaving orders for them to proceed at once to Fort Hamilton, continued his trip thither by way of Fretwell's Diggings, arriving at the Fort as stated. A short time previous to his arrival he had left the main road and taken a by-way for the purpose of shortening the distance. On coming into the main road again, he met a German named Apple (who, as will be seen further on, became fruit for the Indians), who had a good horse, which Capt. Gentry that morning designed impressing into the service, but was dissuaded therefrom by Apple, who promised to accompany the expedition if he was allowed to return to his cabin for some blankets. This was supposed by many to be an excuse to enable the supposedly timid Teuton to escape going himself or letting his horse. However, he had proceeded but a short distance after leaving Gen. Dodge, when he fell into an ambuscade and was literally shot to pieces. It appeared, subsequently, that the Indians had first waylaid the path by which Gen. Dodge approached the fort, passing through quite a thick point of woods, but, in the morning, seeing some men from the fort pass up to the field for grain by way of the main road, which kept round more on the open ground, they changed their position to that point. Thus, had Gen. Dodge arrived an hour earlier, or had he kept around the main road, he would undoubtedly have fallen a victim instead of the unfortunate German.

Almost at the same moment that Col. Dodge dismounted at the fort, the horse of Apple came running up near Capt. Gentry's command, who were some distance from the fort. Capt. Gentry directed Peter Parkinson, Jr., then a mere boy, to run and bring Apple's horse to him, which he did. Upon seeing the horse with a bullet-hole through his ear, another through the top of his neck, and the saddle bloody, and recollecting the report of guns a few moments before, there could be no mistake as to what had taken place—all men present called out at once that Apple was killed. Instantly wild excitement and disorder ensued, and but for the stern, determined will of Capt. Gentry, aided by Maj. Kirkpatrick, Lieut. Bracken and Col. D. M. Parkinson, instead of the successful pursuit and repulse of the Indians which followed, defeat and failure to the settlers would have been the consequences.

When it was ascertained that Apple was unquestionably killed, quite a number of men, of excitable and enthusiastic temperament, mounted their horses without orders, and were upon the act of rushing indiscriminately after the Indians. Capt. Gentry sprang to their front and ordered them, in the most peremptory manner, as their Captain, to halt, reminding them of Stillman's defeat having been brought about, perhaps, by similar movements and insubordinations, and concluding with a declaration that he would shoot the first man who attempted to advance until ordered to do so by Col. Dodge, who would be there in a few moments.

Upon his arrival, Col. Dodge ordered the men to mount and form in line, when he addressed them substantially to the following effect: "Fellow-soldiers! We shall immediately follow the Indians, whose hands are now reeking with the blood of one of our neighbors, whom they have just slain. We must overtake them if possible. Their numbers are unknown, but, numerous as they may be, I shall charge them, sword in hand, and, if there are any among you who think you cannot do this, you will fall back now, as I want none with me except those upon whom I can rely with the utmost confidence in any and every emergency."

The order was then given to advance at full speed, but nine fell back, and the volunteers were soon upon the trail, passing the mangled corpse of Apple, which was left in the hands of the men guarding the fort, for interment.

The trail led through an almost impassable thicket of underbrush, tree-tops, prickly ash, grapevines, briars, etc. The Indians were finally dislodged from a thicket near the East Pecatonica, about four miles northeast of the present village of Wiota, on June 16, 1832, at an early hour in the day. Upon the troops making their way to the succeeding prairie, the Indians were to be seen far in advance of the line, which was extended for perhaps half a mile in length, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting through the undergrowth. The pursuit was somewhat promiscuous, every one going it alone, as it were, the advance being formed of Col. Dodge, Col. Parkinson, Capt. Gentry, Lieut. Requette, John Messersmith, Jr., and John Hood.

The pursuers had come up pretty well on to the Indians, and were about making an attack upon them, when they crossed a deep creek and reached the main waters of the Pecatonica, which, though much swollen, was passed without difficulty by them. At this point the trail was lost, but soon found and followed, and, after proceeding a distance of about two hundred yards, amid deathlike stillness, their exact whereabouts was announced by a volley of arms, succeeded by the most unearthly yells. Not in the least daunted, the order to "Charge 'em, boys, charge 'em," was promptly obeyed, and, in a remarkably brief period, the Indians were all slain.

In the first fire made by the Indians, three of the troops were wounded, two of them, Samuel Black and ——— Morris, mortally, and Thomas Jenkins, slightly. In the charge up the bank, ——— Wells was mortally wounded, subsequently dying at Fort Hamilton. Like hundreds of the young men of the day, he had come to the lead mines in pursuit of fortune, and located at Mineral Point. When the war broke out he was among the first to take up arms. After receiving his death wound, and, while lying on the battle-ground, with his head on the lap of a comrade, the surgeon examined him and told him he must die. On hearing this, he expressed a wish to see the General, and, upon Gen. Dodge responding, asked him "if he had behaved like a soldier." To which the response was made, "Yes, Wells, like a brave one." Looking up, he said: "Send that word to my old father," and shortly after expired, as has been stated, at the Fort, as also did Morris.

Samuel Black was removed to Fort Defiance and tenderly nursed by Peter Parkinson, Jr., surviving nine days, in spite of the fact that he was shot through the head back of the ear. On the ninth day, about midnight, and apparently while in the pangs of dissolution, a smile spread over his face, which gradually increased into a hearty laugh. When it subsided, Peter Parkinson, Jr., who was watching by his bedside, asked the cause, to which he replied that "it made him laugh to hear Gen. Dodge talking about the troops charging the Indians, sword in hand, when there were but two swords in the crowd." With which explanation he sank back and was "gathered in" by the pale master.

He went into the fight certain of death, predicating his belief upon the fact of the horse which he rode having stumbled and fallen upon the prairie, while making the march in pursuit. At that time he spoke of the circumstance, and insisted that he would surely be killed. His comrades told him to go back, but refusing, the omen proved a premonition, indeed. He was from Willow Springs, and a nephew of William Tate.

Thus ended this short but sanguinary conflict, replete with deeds of prowess that have sent their names down to the present clothed with a luster that will increase with years. Among the personal encounters was one Lieut. Bequette had with an Indian, in which the former prevailed only with the irreparable fracture of his sword. A young man named Leach fired at an Indian, and, failing to hit the objective point, was rushed upon by the latter, spear in hand. Leach grasped the aboriginal weapon, and in the struggle for its possession the Indian was thrown to the ground and pinned there with the white man's bayonet.

The names of those engaged in the contest were: Col. Dodge, Lieut. D. M. Parkinson, Lieut. Charles Bracken, Lieut. Bequette, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Kirkpatrick, Surgeon Allen Hill, with Thomas Jenkins, W. W. Woodbridge, John Messersmith, Jr., Asa Duncan, Benjamin Lawhead, Samuel Patrick, William Carnes, John Hood, Levin Leach, Alexander Higginbotham, Samuel Black, Domarick McGraw, Samuel Brents, Peter Parkinson, Jr., Van Waggoner, ——— Wells, ——— Morris and Rankin. Capt. Gentry came into the field as the firing ceased, and M. G. Fitch, with another man, were posted as sentinels to watch the retreat of the Indians, should any be attempted. The entire war party was exterminated by this Lacedæmonic band, leaving not one to bear the tidings to their chief and people, that Col. Dodge and his warriors were not in fact of the "soft-shell breed."

The scene is changed to-day, indeed, from what it was, and the arts of peace have been nurtured where once the war-whoop was heard.

"Lur'd by a clime when, hostile arms afar,
Peace rolls luxurious in her dove drawn car,

Where Freedom first awoke the human mind,
 And broke the enchantment which enslaved mankind:
 Behold! Apollo seeks this liberal plain,
 And brings the Thespian goddess in his train.
 Oh! happy realm to whom are richly given
 The noblest bounties of indulgent heaven."

There has been some discussion *de re* the battle of the Pecatonica, but the above, as also what follows of the Black Hawk war, is taken from the account published by Col. D. M. Parkinson, which is conceded to be correct.

On the 18th of June, 1832, the fifth volunteer company was formed in the county, of which D. M. Parkinson was chosen Captain, with Samuel Patrick and Mathew G. Fitch as Lieutenants, and accompanied Gen. Dodge to Blue Mounds, guarding the fort there for several days, returning thence to Fort Defiance to make preparations for an expedition against Black Hawk, who was said to be encamped with his entire force on Lake Koshkonong.

On the 28th of June, 1832, Col. Dodge's command rendezvoused at Fort Hamilton (now Wiota), where they were met by Gen. Pacey's brigade, preparatory to commencing an expedition to meet Gen. Atkinson, with the two other divisions of the army. The force encamped the first night at the East Pecatonica. The second night the tents were pitched at Devere's old smelting establishment on Sugar River, where it was joined by Capt. Stephenson's company from Galena. On Rock River, the command was joined by the Winnebago Chief, White Crow, and Col. W. S. Hamilton, with a force which had joined them the day previous, and was designated as the scouting party of the command.

White Crow offered to conduct the entire party to Black Hawk's encampment, which he said was on Rock River, near Lake Koshkonong. Under his guidance, the force advanced for several days, over almost impassable swamps, until within a short distance of the locality as described by White Crow, when they were met by an express from Gen. Atkinson, ordering them to proceed immediately to his encampment on Bark River. Col. Dodge felt somewhat vexed to be thus thwarted in his purpose, and remarked that he was crippled in every movement he wished to make, by untimely expresses. In obedience to orders, the forces proceeded to the point indicated. The night previous a volunteer had been killed, and Gen. Atkinson, thinking the enemy near at hand, was desirous of concentrating all his forces, preparatory to a general engagement which he contemplated bringing on the next day.

When Col. Hamilton and his scouts reconnoitered Black Hawk's camp the next morning, it was ascertained that he had decamped with his whole force. It was discovered that he had occupied a most advantageous position for defense, and, from the apparent anxiety of White Crow and his party to lead the forces there, it was with much reason supposed he was acting in concert with Black Hawk, to bring on an engagement at that point with the left wing of the army.

Gen. Henry, Gen. Alexander and Col. Dodge, with their respective commands, were ordered to Fort Winnebago for provisions, and, upon arriving there, it was ascertained through the Winnebagoes that the Sacs and Foxes were then at Rock River Rapids. A council of war was held, at which it was decided to return to camp by way of the Rapids, and preparations, therefore, were accordingly concluded. Taking a Mr. Paquette as an interpreter and some Winnebagoes as guides, the command set off, and on the third day arrived at the Rapids, but, to their surprise, found no Indians there, save some emaciated Winnebagoes, by whom they were informed that the enemy had moved further up the river to the Cranberry Lakes. The force encamped for the night, dispatching, meanwhile, an express to Gen. Atkinson, borne by Adj. Woodbridge and others, with a Winnebago for a guide. When they had proceeded about eight or nine miles, they came across one of the main trails of the enemy, plainly indicating their route as pointing toward the west. The troops at once returned and communicated the information, which entirely changed the plan of operations agreed upon. Instead of marching up the river, as was intended, the force marched down it early the next morning, and at a rapid pace. The trails were approached quickly, and found to consist of three—one main center and two flank-

ing trails. The first night the force camped thereon, and were literally drenched with rain, experiencing the greatest difficulty in making a fire with which to cook supper. The second night they camped on the east end of Third Lake; and, previously to their arriving there, the scouts discovered a large force of Indians, who made a feint to attack, but were deterred by the volunteers putting on a bold front, and forming in line of battle, seeing which, the Indians made a precipitous flight into the woods surrounding the lake. That night the scouts discovered many Indians, and it appeared the next morning, from information received from Winnebago Indians, that about one-half the main body of the Sacs and Foxes took post near the crossing of the Catfish, on the eastern confines of the present city of Madison, with the intention of there making the attack, should the volunteers attempt a night pursuit, but, as they did not, the Indians left their ambush about midnight. The next morning, the memorable 21st of July, the forces were upon the trail before sunrise, with every expectation of overtaking them soon. The march in pursuit was consequently rapid. On the banks of the Third Lake, near where the Lake House in Madison now stands, the advance guard killed an Indian, who, the Winnebago Indian above alluded to informed them, was sitting upon the grave of his wife, who had, perhaps, died from fatigue, hunger and exhaustion, and her disconsolate companion had resolved to await the advancing foe and die there also, and he boldly bared his naked breast as a willing target for the balls of the scouts. He but too soon met the death he coveted. This may be thought to have been cruel, but the motto of the pursuers was "no quarter."

In the pursuit the forces passed an encampment on what has since been called Pheasant Branch, at the head of Fourth Lake, where was a freshly made Indian grave, a squaw supposed to have died the night before, and this the place of her sepulture. About five miles from this spot, the scouts killed an Indian who said he was a Winnebago. When in the act of falling, he fired his rifle, wounding one of the volunteers in Capt. Clark's company. From this point the scouts were continually chasing the Indians and being in turn chased by them. Consequently, the march became almost a fight in pursuit of the enemy. Upon one occasion, the forces were thrown into line of battle, but the enemy immediately receded and a running fire was kept up by the scouts and the rear guard of the Indians until the main battle was fought. It was brought about by the chasing of the scouts, who were commanded by Capt. Joseph Dickson, by a large body of the enemy, who had been secreted in the low bottoms of the Wisconsin River. While they were pursuing the scouts up a long slope, the advance portion of the volunteers were rapidly ascending from the opposite side, and, as a consequence, the contending armies met at the top. Here they barely had time to range themselves in line of battle—Cols. Dodge's and William L. D. Ewing's commands forming the front—and had scarcely faced about when the enemy began firing. Orderly Sergt. John McNair, of La Fayette County, was wounded in this onset by a shot in the thigh, but was not conscious of it until the conflict ceased and the enemy had fled. By this time the remainder of Gen. Henry's command except the command of Col. Fry, a part of whom were dragoons, was brought into line of battle in less than ten minutes from the commencement of the engagement. After the line of battle had been fully formed, upon a high eminence and in open ground, considerable firing was kept up by the Indians, who had taken shelter in some underbrush upon the bank of the opposite declivity, by which seven of the volunteers were wounded and one killed, the latter being named Short, and belonging to the command of Col. Jones. That officer had his horse shot from under him. Seeing that the volunteers were suffering more in this firing, perhaps, than the Indians, Gen. Henry ordered a charge, by which the enemy was at once dislodged from its hiding-place, and fled, during the flight twenty being shot and scalped, making in all sixty-eight of the enemy killed in the battle. They were pursued to the bottoms of the Wisconsin, when the volunteers reached the tall grass, which was wet, it having rained nearly the entire afternoon of that day; and, it being then nearly dark, further pursuit was abandoned.

The volunteers returned to camp, and, immediately succeeding supper, Adjts. Woodbridge and Merriman, who had been sent as an express to Gen. Atkinson's camp, on Bark River, prior to the battle, returned. With them also came Capt. James B. Estes, afterward of Shullsburg,

and now of Galena, but the Indian guide and Mr. Poquette, the interpreter, left camp immediately after the battle.

On the same night the silence of camp was disturbed by the loud, shrill voice of an Indian from the summit of one of the highest peaks in that vicinity, haranguing, as was supposed, for an attack upon the volunteers. Although well posted and surrounded with a double guard, the strange phenomenon naturally produced some excitement and was well calculated to test the coolness and material of officers and men. It was thought that Black Hawk's entire force was being brought to bear upon the volunteers, in a night attack, the most to be dreaded of all attacks, especially when made by an Indian enemy. The material composing the army proved good, however, no man showed the white feather, and the commanders, in concert with the Indian orator, harangued their men in the most stirring manner. Gen. Henry, in particular, addressed his men in a patriotic strain, reminding them of the discredit already brought upon the "Sucker" arms by the defeat of Stillman, and other similar disasters; appealing to them in the name of their mothers to vindicate their valor and that of the "Sucker State." In fact, it was often remarked afterward, that he made a great "Sucker" speech, under the impulse of which his men no doubt would have well vindicated, as they had the preceding day, the powers of volunteer arms.

It was afterward ascertained, however, that the Indian chief was making propositions of peace, instead of urging or cheering on his warriors to battle; which, no doubt, would have been acceptable, had the Winnebagoes been in camp. The proposals were said to have been made, that the Sacs and Foxes would surrender themselves at discretion, and only asked protection for the lives of their women and children. But, hearing no response, and supposing the Winnebagoes were with the volunteers, they concluded their proposals were not to be entertained, and no mercy would be shown them—consequently, every effort was then made to remove as fast as possible out of the country.

The next day, the slain soldier was buried, and litters were improvised for the conveyance of the wounded. Expresses were sent to Gen. Atkinson and Prairie du Chien, after having marched in the morning to the Wisconsin and ascertained that the Indians, during the night, had effected a crossing. The following morning, the whole command moved forward toward the Blue Mounds, where it arrived at night, after one of the most fatiguing days experienced during the war. The difficulty of conveying wounded men on litters, for thirty miles, over almost impassable creeks, through swamps, across hills and through thick woods, by a winding path, was attended with weariness and difficulty of which no one can well conceive.

Here must be related an amusing and withal, at the time, an alarming incident of the day—one which has never been forgotten. Although John McNair's wound was a flesh wound, yet it was so excruciatingly painful that it was only with the greatest difficulty he could be conveyed in any way. Being the Orderly Sergeant of Col. D. M. Parkinson, and much attached to that gentleman, he particularly requested the Colonel to remain with him, saying the boys would kill him, almost, if he were not along. Desirous to gratify the sufferer, Col. Parkinson placed his company under the command of Lieut. Mathew G. Fitch, and remained constantly with McNair. After having carried him in his arms through several creeks, the Colonel and his charge arrived on top of the East Blue Mound. The litter by this time had become so broken by the horses, between two of which it was swung, having to wind and twist along the narrow and devious path by which the ascent to the mound is made, that it would no longer answer to carry him. Here was a dilemma, the litter was broken up, it was dark, and McNair declaring that he could not ride on horseback, with the company far in advance, with all the provisions and necessary materials for camping. How to extricate themselves from the difficulties which beset them, was a question difficult of solution; yet it must be done. At length, Col. Parkinson directed the "boys" to bring the horses and fragments of litter to the foot of the mound, while he bore McNair as Anchises did the old Patroclus, on his back, to the encampment.

He accordingly took him up, and, after descending the mound, which was quite steep, was compelled to lay him down. It seems that he either laid him on, or so near, a large yellow rattlesnake as very much to disturb the latter, which set up such a terrible rattling or whizzing

as to frighten all hands, who fled precipitately. Thus deserted, the poor devil who had been the cause of all this commotion cried out in the most supplicating manner, "Oh, Captain, for God's sake, don't leave me here to be devoured by these snakes," for there were by this time evidently two of them, and from the noise in the stillness of the night, and in the midst of a dense forest, there seemed to be legions of them giving their fearful notes of warning. The Colonel, recovering from his momentary fright, and feeling the necessity of instant action, "pitched in," caught the prospective victim by the heels and dragged him unceremoniously out of so dangerous a proximity to a ten times more frightful enemy than Black Hawk, and, wonderful to relate, the sufferer never uttered a groan. After the panic was over, McNair expressed his willingness to ride horseback or anything else, and, in due time, the company's camp was reached.

The next morning after arriving at the Mounds, Gen. Dodge's command was dismissed to their respective forts for a new supply of provisions. Gen. Atkinson, who had broken up his encampment on Bark River, soon arrived with his troops, so that on the 26th of the month, the entire army rendezvoused at Helena, on the Wisconsin, and, crossing the river, took the Indian trail which was down the valley, and by the 2d of August, the Indians were overtaken and most disastrously beaten. Here, as at the battle of Wisconsin, Dodge's command occupied the front rank, the engagement having been brought on by Capt. Dickson, who still commanded the spies and was wounded in the conflict. It was more a massacre than a battle, as the Indians only fought as they were compelled to, many of them being killed as they were crossing the river, men, women and children. This was the closing conflict of the war. Black Hawk was soon after taken prisoner, and conducted through the principal cities of the Union.

Thus ended all Indian difficulties, and from that period the progress of Wisconsin has been rapid and astonishing.

Among these who settled in the county was M. G. Fitch, Thomas H. Price, who made claim in the north end of the county; John J. Van Matre and Morgan L. Van Matre, Ohioans, in the township of Fayette; also Elias Crane, John, George Adam and Jonathan Helm, in the upper end of Wiota; Rufus and Benjamin Scott, in Willow Springs; John and William Armstrong, Isaac Bailey, Aaron and Samuel Colly, in Fayette; James Woods, in Wiota; Christopher Blackgraves, William and James Tolley, John Parkinson, Elias Pilling, Jacob and George Monahan, in Willow Springs, and all farmers; Amos Eastman and brother, James, Joseph and Alfred McKnight, and the Gurley family, in Wayne; D. S. Hawley, John G. Saxton, William Biggs, William, George and Robert Brazle, Joshua Chilton, Amos Cunningham, Jonas Shook, the Gabriel family, and others, in Argyle; the Rudolph family, Elias Slowther, and others, in Gratiot, and in Benton, Belmont and other townships, the exhibit was equally gratifying.

On the 6th of May, 1835, Gen. Jackson, then President of the United States, in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of June 26, 1834, issued his proclamation for a public sale of lands in the Wisconsin District at Mineral Point, commencing on the 7th day of September, and appointed John P. Sheldon, Register, with Joseph Enox, Receiver. This attracted purchasers from all parts of the country, and appreciated the number of population. The land troubles, growing out of these sales, have already been referred to, but produced no other than a beneficial effect. From this date on to 1837, when the county was set apart, the history of events has been detailed in the pages devoted to incidents and facts falling within the limit of previous years. From 1827, up to the year when La Fayette County was organized, its life was as that of an individual.

Thus far has the historian sought to drag up lost honors in the history of La Fayette County. He may have succeeded imperfectly, but he has labored earnestly, enthusiastically. There are those who still live that remember some of the incidents herein recorded, in whose breasts the old fire has not died out altogether; who remember the spring, the summer and the autumn days of life as it was lived half a century gone. There are those who aided the beginning of this undertaking who will ne'er again see the spring sunshine flood the heavens with transient glory; summer breezes will no more rustle the foliage for some whom the writer met in happy moments less than a year ago; since, their funeral trains have wound up

the hillsides, and the green earth has opened its arms to another weary life. The church-yard gate has closed since then, and will close again before the birds resume their nest-building in the trees that will wave about the grassy mounds. For here, as everywhere, "He giveth His beloved sleep."

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

That tract of land now known on the map of Wisconsin State as La Fayette County came under the progressive influences of civilization in 1824, when, as recounted elsewhere in this volume, white men settled in the vicinity of New Diggings. At that period, La Fayette County was unknown to fame, and few of the sturdy miners suspected the herculean scion, born under the protectingegis of their presence, should arise to the eminence of cutting adrift from the parent province and appealing to the world for individual recognition.

Iowa County embraced in her expansive clasp the territory extending to the banks of the Mississippi, subsequently subdivided and denominated, respectively, Grant and La Fayette Counties. Tidings of this country, rich in mineral and blessed with a fecund soil, became bruited abroad, with the natural result of attracting thither a heterogeneous population, in which the miner and agriculturist struggled for ascendancy. Nature, liberal in her bounty, had provided prolific fields for all, and, in recognition of this fact, the diverse elements settled down to harmonious industry.

Constant accessions to the population rendered the administration of justice a problem of some difficulty, owing to the vast range of territory. A division of the county was advocated, and a re-adjustment of county boundaries was demanded. The agitation resulted successfully in 1847, when, in February of that year, an act of the Legislature decided in favor of a division. At that time, Jameson Hamilton, an enterprising settler, was surveying a portion of ground situated about one and a quarter miles southwest of the present site of Darlington. He was engaged laying out a town site and had erected one or two houses. Appreciating the advantage conferred on surrounding property by the presence of the county seat, he improved the occasion by tendering to the infant county of La Fayette a selection of sites for county purposes. Shullsburg and New Diggings were fully alive to the exigency of the occasion, and their representatives strenuously exerted themselves to procure the selection of their own villages. Hamilton claimed to be the hub or geographical center of the county, and, therefore, entitled by law to the honors and profits of a county seat. New Diggings and Shullsburg did not advance any natural pretensions, but asserted their claims for recognition as centers of population. The discussion was terminated by submitting the merits of the rival claimants to the popular vote, a majority deciding in favor of Shullsburg. The primitive Methodist Church of that place was rented, and there the county offices were located for some time.

The following official document, filed before William Henry, Notary Public, and with Samuel G. Bugh, Register of Deeds, clearly aligns the position of the two counties at the time of secession :

Article of agreement entered into this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-seven, between the Board of County Commissioners of the County of La Fayette, in the Territory of Wisconsin, of the first part, and the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Iowa, in the said Territory of Wisconsin, of the second part, Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars, paid unto the party of the second part, by the said party of the first part, and of the covenants and stipulations hereinafter mentioned, the said party of the second part, to wit: The said Board of County Commissioners of the County of Iowa, for and in behalf of the said County of Iowa, and their successors in office, hereby covenant and agree, and bind the said County of Iowa, to pay all the debts and liabilities of whatever kind and nature of the old County of Iowa, upon the following conditions, to be performed and fulfilled by the said Board of County Commissioners of La Fayette, or their successors in office, acting for and in behalf of said County of La Fayette. That is to say, the said Board of County Commissioners of La Fayette County, for and in behalf of the said County of La Fayette, and their successors in office, hereby release, relinquish, give up, surrender, transfer, make over, and assign unto the present County of Iowa, the said party of the second part, all right, interest, title, and estate of every kind and nature, both in law and in equity, of the said County of La Fayette, the said party of the first part, in and to all the public buildings, and the lot or grounds on which they are situated, known and designated as part of Lot Number Fifty-Three (53), being the same lot conveyed by Patent of the United States to Robert C. Hoard, William I. Denning and John Lindsey, County Commissioners of Iowa County, Wisconsin Territory, bearing date the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

Forty-four, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Iowa, on the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-five, in Patent Book A, page 21, heretofore owned by the old county of Iowa, and situated in the town of Mineral Point, in the said county of Iowa, and Territory of Wisconsin; and hereby give and surrender up to the present county of Iowa full, exclusive and entire control and possession of all the public buildings and grounds situated as aforesaid, and the said Board of County Commissioners of La Fayette County, and their successors in office, hereby release, relinquish, give up, surrender, transfer and assign, and make over unto the present county of Iowa all the right, title and interest, claim, or demand of every kind and nature, both in law and equity, of the said County of La Fayette, in and to the assets of every kind and nature, legal and equitable, heretofore owned by and belonging to the old county of Iowa, and heretofore owned by and belonging to the present counties of Iowa and La Fayette, according to the proportions to which they were respectively entitled, under the act of the Legislature of the Territory of Wisconsin, providing for the division of the old county of Iowa and the organization of the present counties of La Fayette and Iowa and the said present county. The said party of the second part is hereby, and by virtue hereof, authorized and empowered to take full and exclusive possession and control and ownership of the right, title and interest, legal and equitable, of the said county of La Fayette, in the said assets; and it is hereby understood and agreed by and between the said parties hereto, and the said Board of County Commissioners of the said county of Iowa, for and in behalf of said county of Iowa, and their successors in office, for the considerations aforesaid, and herein mentioned, hereby release the said county of La Fayette from all and every liability on account of and for the debts of the old county of Iowa, saving and excepting any costs or expenses which may accrue from the suit now pending against the said county of La Fayette, which said costs and expenses, and which defense of said suit, shall be paid and borne by the said county of La Fayette, which said suit being that wherein Henry Connith, Matthew Newkirk and others are complainants in chancery, and Edward D. Locke, Collector of said county, is defendant. It is hereby understood, however, that the said county shall only be liable for the said costs and expenses of said suit and the defense of the same, and not for the claim or demands of the complainants in said suit. And the said Board of County Commissioners, and of the said county of La Fayette, the said party of the first part, for and in behalf of said county of La Fayette, and for and on behalf of their successors in office, in consideration of the covenants and stipulations herein contained, hereby agree to pay for and on behalf of the said county of La Fayette, unto the present county of Iowa, or their assigns, the just face and lawful sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars, on or before twelve months from the date of this Article of Agreement. And the said Board of County Commissioners of La Fayette County, the said party of the first part, for and on behalf of the said county of La Fayette, in the premises, grounds and public buildings herein conveyed unto the Board of County Commissioners of Iowa County, and their successors in office. In witness whereof, we have hereunto interchangeably set our hands and affixed our seals of office as County Commissioners of the said counties of Iowa and La Fayette respectively, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Seven.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of }
 R. E. CAMPBELL, }
 M. M. JACKSON, }

R. E. CAMPBELL,

Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, La Fayette County, Wisconsin Territory.

M. M. COTHREN,

Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, Iowa County, Wisconsin Territory.

JOHN J. VAN MATRE,

JOHN GRIFFIN,

County Commissioners of La Fayette County.

JOHN MALLANPHY,

F. C. KIRKPATRICK,

A. A. CAMP,

County Commissioners of Iowa County.

The first meeting of the Commissioners for La Fayette County was held May 3, 1847. Allan Warden was sworn in and took his seat to fill the vacancy occasioned by the division of Iowa County. The other Commissioners were John J. Van Matre and John Griffin, held over according to the provisions of the law dividing the county of Iowa. John J. Van Matre was elected Chairman. The business transacted was the appointment of William Burnett as Treasurer. James H. Knowlton was declared Prosecuting Attorney to January 1, 1848. H. A. Brannan presented his certificate of an appointment from Gov. Dodge to the office of Auctioneer and Certificate Recorder. The other offices were filled by Samuel G. Bugh, County Register, and Washington M. Hinman, County Surveyor. The county seat was declared to be temporarily located at Shullsburg. In lieu of an official seal, a substitute was improvised by the use of the American dollar of 1842 coinage, until a suitable die and press were obtained from Saint Louis, Mo. Among the first orders engrossed on the Minute Book, was an order constituting Town 1, Range 5 east, a separate precinct under the title of Wayne. The first election was held there at the house of Amos Eastman. Once alienated from Iowa County, a distrustful feeling took possession of La Fayette, which questioned the financial standing of its parent, and caused an order to be registered fixing the receipt of Iowa County bonds only at their cash value in payment of claims.

The Assessors' districts were delineated as follows: District No. 1, commencing at the southwest corner of county, running east to Sections 84 and 85 in Town 2, running due north to north line of La Fayette County. No. 2 embraced the area between Sections 84 and 85, Town 2, thence east to Town 4, between Sections 80 and 82, thence to north county line. No. 3 commenced between Sections 81 and 82, in Town 4, thence running in line to Green County, and north to line of La Fayette County. The foregoing dimensions were subject to alteration at the discretion of Assessors.

The first official map of the county was completed and sold as a reference book to the Commissioners for \$142. The Assessors' returns for 1847 in Districts 1 and 2 show an aggregate valuation of lands and property at \$267,586.85.

The first tavern license under the new organization was issued to David Hudson, of New Diggings, who was granted a certificate in consideration of providing for the wants of James Frances and Daniel O'Brine, who divide the uncoveted distinction of being the first paupers supported from the public funds.

FIRST GRAND JURY.

The first grand jury roll was drawn in this year, 1847, when the following gentlemen were called upon to make a presentment of crime in the district:

Wiota Precinct—James Van Matre, Rafael Caldwell, Thomas Cheilton, Anthony Miller, Albert G. Pinney, Bennett Million, John E. Eldred, William P. Truesdell.

Gratiot Precinct—Samuel Cole, Henry Rodolf, Prairies J. Bishop, William Monroe and John Armstrong.

Belmont Precinct—Nathan Olmsted, Oliver Holtzhouser and Samuel Warren.

White Oak Springs—John W. Blackstone, Samuel H. Scales and Andrew Burnside.

Benton Precinct—H. M. M. Gummeigel, Thomas S. Shaw, Thomas Burrill and O. C. Stockhardt.

Shullsburg Precinct—William H. Howard, Richard Vaughan, Andrew Harrison, Edward H. Gratiot, F. E. Halsted, Charles Pole, Edward McNulty, Marshall Cottle, Benjamin F. Funk, Absalom A. Townsend and John O'Connor.

Fever River—William F. Derring, D. O'Connor, Thomas K. Gilson, William G. Rea, Abram Looney, James Parkison, F. B. Hamlin.

Elk Grove—Henry B. Phillips, William J. Madden, Justus D. Selhorst, Henry Curtis and Ashford Rollins.

Willow Springs—John Ray, Samuel Davis, Charles Bracken and James Noble.

FIRST PETIT JURY.

The following list of persons was drawn and returned to the County Clerk to serve as petit jurors during the year 1847:

Wiota Precinct—M. B. Chilton, Owen Pate, James Woods, Herman Eastman, Henry Van Wagenen, Crawford Million, Hermann Milles, George S. Way, George Schellenger, William Porter, John F. Brown, William Trevoy, Thomas Morris, Robert Threadgold, Elijah Soles.

Gratiot Precinct—Elias Slothower and Beri W. Tuttle.

Prairie Precinct—John Journey, Peter Parkinson, William M. Tourgee, Samuel Colley, Joseph H. Van Matre.

White Oak Springs Precinct—E. F. Ogden, David Southwick, Andrew Johnson, James L. Davis.

Benton Precinct—J. O. P. Dean, Joseph Marshall, P. Gillett, J. Robbins, Eldridge Parker, James M. Day, Jonas Stout, George S. Base, Warren Johnson, Chauncey Bebee, W. H. McConin.

Shullsburg Precinct—Joseph Carnes, Gilman Sevey, Andrew Sterett, James McQuade, John Ryan, William Bell, Morris Kennedy, S. S. Mundy, Martin Laughton, Patrick Sullivan, Thomas McNulty, J. A. Bain.

Fever River—William Fisher, John Todd, William Waters, Solomon Oliver, William Hood, James H. Earnest, Peter Pedalty.

Elk Grove—David Hodges, Joseph White, Charles Brownell, John P. Cook.

Willow Springs Precinct—N. Dunphy, Thomas H. Sheldon, Joseph Monahan, Elihu Hall, Alexander Moore, Elias Pilling, David H. Clement.

Belmont Precinct—Abner Westrope, William Smead, James H. Gentry, Ambrose Sherrill.

The deliberations of the grand jury were conducted in the lodge-room of Justitia Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F. The members of that fraternity having tendered the use of the chamber, in absence of more suitable quarters.

At that time, as now, the county enjoyed rare immunity from crime, and the few persons incurring the displeasure of the law were incarcerated in Iowa County Jail, as La Fayette had not then experienced the want of an institution to protect the liberties of her law-abiding citizens.

Herewith is published the result of the second county election in January, 1848 :

J. J. Marvin was elected Clerk of the board ; George L. Bass, County Collector ; William Hood, District Surveyor ; Andrew Orr, Treasurer ; John W. Long, J. J. De Latour and Daniel Feters, Assessors. Road Supervisors—District 1, Abraham Looney ; 2, Charles Dodge ; 3, William Evans ; 4, A. V. Gillett ; 5, R. G. Waud ; 6, Anthony S. Johnson ; 7, Elias Morris ; 8, Nathan Olmsted ; 9, David Wright ; 10, Ebenezer Bostwick ; 11, Peter Slothower ; 12, Anthony Miller ; 13, Amos Eastman ; 14, Geo. L. Way ; 15, K. Knudson ; 16, Fred Hummel ; 17, James S. Chambers ; 18, James Tolley ; 19, Jameson Hamilton ; 20, L. J. Seeley ; 21, Jake Jenkins. County School Commissioner—Michael Dunphy.

The first school fund appropriation was passed at the annual meeting in October, 1848. The total was \$461.88, a modest sum that was apportioned to the various districts as follows :

Gratiot, \$10.12 ; Coon Branch, No. 4, \$45.54 ; Big Springs, \$9.24, Whiteside, \$6.60 ; Apple River, \$14.96 ; Prairie, \$12.98 ; Wiota, \$25.08 ; Benton, \$35.64 ; Westrope, \$17.16 ; Democrat, \$16.94 ; Hunter's \$15.62 ; New Diggings, \$54.34 ; White Oak Springs, \$28.82 ; Fever River, \$8.36 ; Elk Grove, \$16.28 ; Gratiot, \$11 ; Washington, \$6.16 ; Willow Springs, \$11.22 ; Hamilton, \$10.78 ; Independence, \$14.08 ; Belmont, \$16.50 ; Shullsburg, \$74.36.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

On January 12, 1849, at a meeting of the County Commissioners, the county was re-organized, when the towns of Benton, New Diggings, Argyle, Wayne, Belmont, Kendall, Elk Grove, White Oak Springs, Gratiot, Shullsburg, Hamilton, Fayette and Wiota were duly defined and orders issued for the first election of Town Trustees. The Board of County Supervisors was organized June 4, 1849, when a meeting of the Chairmen of the Town Boards was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Shullsburg. John Z. Saxton was chosen temporary Chairman, and the Committee on Credentials presented the following as qualified to represent these localities :

George Schellinger, Wiota ; John Armstrong, Fayette ; Samuel Cole, Gratiot ; John Z. Saxton, Argyle ; Joseph White, Elk Grove ; Charles Dunn, Belmont ; James Murphy, Benton ; Russel Baldwin, Wayne ; Nathan Olmsted, Kendall ; Ami Dodge, New Diggings ; John W. Blackstone, White Oak Springs ; John Ray, Willow Springs ; James H. Knowlton, Shullsburg ; Henry W. Barnes, Centre.

Charles Dunn was appointed Chairman of the permanent board ; James H. Knowlton, Nathan Olmsted, and John W. Blackstone were appointed a special committee to procure suitable accomodation for the county officers. As a result of their labors, a contract was drawn up between the county and Richard Vaughan, who, for the consideration of \$10 per month, agreed to furnish the requisite facilities.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The question of providing a court house was agitated about this time. A committee was appointed to inquire for the best terms on which they could negotiate a loan of \$1,000, and

report at the annual meeting. That in case such loan should be perfected, the amount so raised was to be appropriated to the erection of a court house, measuring 60x40 feet ground measure. What success attended the efforts to effect this loan is not known, as the records show no report from the committee. The next report that appears is one from a building committee composed of Albert Pinney, B. Funk, James Noble, H. F. Striker and George Schellenger. On their recommendation, Block 12, in the village of Avon, formerly Hamilton, town of Centre, was selected as the site of the future county seat; \$2,000 were appropriated, and proposals invited for the work. The specifications of E. Weisen, the architect, called for a building 44x60 feet, with stone walls; the foundation to be eight feet below the principal floor, the walls to be three feet thick in the clear, with two and one-half feet thickness above. The second story was to be twelve feet clear, with walls two feet thick, with arched ceiling. The work on the interior to be plain and of substantial build. The cornice pillars and outside wood-work were to be of the Doric style, with caps and bases. The work was to be completed November, 1, 1851. G. W. Gates and W. L. Glidden's proposal to execute the work for \$4,550, was accepted. The rumored change of the county seat provoked a tumult of angry passions in the breasts of those who had been instrumental in securing the prize for Shullsburg. Litigation was resorted to and a mandamus obtained to prevent further prosecution of the work. This act was the initiative in an internecine conflict that was waged long and energetically by the adherents who supported the respective claims of the rival town. In the height of the trouble, Rev. Massuchelli and Mr. Ryan donated Lot 10 in Shullsburg to the county for the erection thereon of a county court house and jail. The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated in favor of this project. A building committee, composed of J. H. Earnest and J. W. Blackstone, reported back to the Board of Supervisors, declining to act in the premises, as the sum of \$2,000 was insufficient, and only hampered their freedom of action. An additional sum of \$2,000 was thereupon granted, conditioned on Shullsburg subscribing \$1,500 for the establishment of the court house in their midst. The contractors were McKidney & Townshend, who turned over the first county edifice to the Board of Supervisors, on June 2, 1853. Insurance policies covering the building were accepted by the *Atlas* and Protection Insurance Companies, for a premium of one per cent.

The deep dissatisfaction of Avon, which had been brewing in ominous quiet, found expression in 1855, when a resolution, passed at the Town Board, was presented to the Board of Supervisors at their November session. The resolution recommended that a bill be presented to the Legislature at its next session, to secure the passage of an act submitting the location of the county seat to the people. It was urged that the jail was worthless, and the court house needed constant repairs. It was also claimed that by removing to Avon, the geographical center of the county, the traveling expenses attendant on court terms would be diminished, thereby effecting a saving of the county funds. These resolutions may be assigned as a reason for the non-adoption of a report providing \$200 for jail repairs.

The vexed question was submitted to the people to decide on the 1st day of April, 1856. The total vote polled was 3,389, of which number 1,774 were in favor of removing to Avon; 1,615 were opposed to the movement. The Board of Canvassers were Henry H. Ensign, M. Hollister, J. P., William W. Forbes, J. P. Conformable to this ruling, the county officers were transferred to Avon, or Center, where they were located in the old schoolhouse. The act of Legislature under which the voting was conducted, specified, as an express qualification, that each voter must have resided in the county for forty days. Strongly impressed with the illegality of this clause, in direct conflict with the liberal doctrines of the Constitution, James H. Knowlton appealed to the Supreme Court to settle the validity of the election. In an exhaustive treatise on the question, the Chief Justice delivered his judgment, declaring the election null and void. In rendering this decision, His Honor assumed, that, as the Legislative act prohibited persons from voting who were fully qualified by the Constitution, the act was unconstitutional. On January 6, 1857, it was moved, at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, that the District Attorney of La Fayette County be authorized to draw a petition to the Legislature for the vacation of the village plat of Avon, and that said village be annexed to Darlington,

and that the county seat be removed to Darlington, from Shullsburg, providing that the county buildings be built from the proceeds of said property.

From 1856 to 1861, every session of the Legislature was importuned to obtain the passage of an act re-opening the county seat troubles, for an expression of popular sentiment. It must have taxed an indomitable spirit, gifted with unflagging determination, to persist in the effort which had before resulted disastrous to their hopes. Perseverance was ultimately rewarded, for, on March 28, 1861, the long-sought-for legislation was enacted. On this occasion, Darlington was fully prepared to meet the issue with a powerful front, having offered to erect a court house at an outlay of \$10,000, should that village be selected. At the close of the poll, the ballot showed a majority of four in favor of removal. A motion was instantly filed in the Circuit Court, asking to have the election annulled on the grounds of bribery in the form of the prospective court house, and to the extent of \$10,000. The arguments on both sides were made before the Circuit Judge, at Dodgeville, Iowa County; and, even in the earliest stage of the proceedings, the decision was foreshadowed for Shullsburg. The non delivery and filing of a single letter thwarted the judgment, which went for Darlington, on a legal technicality. Exhausted with constant bickering, the tomahawk was buried, and events allowed to pursue their natural course. The removal of the offices occurred November 19, 1861. The court house, which played such a prominent part in pacifying the ancient feud, and harmonizing the embittering elements of the populace, occupies a commanding position on an eminence on Main street, overlooking the village. The material and labor necessary to the construction of the building were voluntarily subscribed by the citizens of Darlington, some of whom contributed their quota in money, while the less affluent added their mite in labor.

A jail, constructed at a cost of \$1,000 is attached. The offices of County Clerk, Register of Deeds and County Treasurer, are now situated in a compactly built stone building, rendered impervious to fire by the use of iron fire-proof flooring. Iron shutters likewise protect the doors and window apertures. The officers took possession of this building on July 5, 1867.

A bell was added to the court house in 1871, at a cost of \$200. In compliance with a memorial presented November 15, 1872, requesting the use of the court house for political and religious meetings, the Episcopalians were permitted to conduct services therein on the Sabbath, the county being exempt from all expense on such account.

THE FIRST REGULAR COURT.

The first judicial term recognized in this county, was opened in the old county seat at Shullsburg, on September 6, 1847, Hon. Charles Dunn, first Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin Territory, and Presiding Judge in La Fayette County District Court, presided. The term was officially opened on the 6th, but the Justice did not arrive until the next day. The Court was then formally opened by Robert M. Lang, County Sheriff, who returned into the court the following grand jury roll: Thomas B. Gibson, foreman; William S. Derring, Robert G. Waud, James Parkinson, John O'Conner, F. E. Halstead, Abraham Lorney, Samuel H. Scales, Anthony Miller, Samuel Davis, John Armstrong, Marshall Cottle, Absalom A. Townsend, Samuel Warren, Charles Bracken, Oliver Holtzhouser, Henry B. Phillips and Andrew Harrison. James H. Knowlton, District Attorney, charged the grand jury, who retired to make presentment. John M. Douglass and Joseph D. Wells, of Illinois, were, upon motion of the Clerk, permitted to practice at the bar. The first cases filed were a petition in chancery for divorce from Matthias Chelton vs. Sarah Chelton. The petition was responded to by the defendant filing a demurrer, praying that the complainant should lodge a reasonable sum for expenses of defendant, before she is compelled to answer said bill of complaint. John Armstrong vs. Fred Waughtell, on appeal. The case was stricken from the docket as having been improperly returned to La Fayette instead of Iowa County.

HISTORY OF LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

VALUATION OF THE COUNTY.

The following are the returns of the Board of Equalization, for a period of ten years, tabulated for reference to comparative values:

TOWNSHIPS.	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880
Argyle.....	\$181192	\$256475	\$346570	\$251856	\$287346	\$320572	\$348574	25	\$267028	\$259221	\$27272
Blanchard.....	57600	53325	51918	51512	54111	56189	56980	56125	56125	54796	54023
Benton.....	268008	268721	268343	241873	235691	234853	232379	231706	247686	261197	262263
Belmont.....	477986	505202	477297	474701	478908	477392	465816	452500	477779	475318	475589
Darlington.....	686740	654052	635526	628330	668177	659883	632345	628150	630345	709923	689400
Elk Grove.....	435480	615480	416943	484123	410323	410840	399787	396480	401080	391383	385481
Fayette.....	300010	307359	398158	377680	371429	368286	364482	71880	391172	394003	391378
Gratiot.....	471680	567241	544533	551252	543817	536182	536793	260406	527789	522781	546950
Kendall.....	280406	283021	246780	239941	237889	234057	230437	232530	231681	233486	233486
Monticello.....	199861	268048	254429	264684	257801	267980	248103	234896	254576	256873	254964
New Diggings.....	224896	297893	254892	268379	252723	266785	273904	454980	295836	292085	273801
Shullsburg.....	454980	540719	505362	492979	494107	478788	436874	459208	459208	459119	458547
Seymour.....	158800	197378	443305	450868	446487	448640	457051	272991	459881	461237	457996
Wayne.....	372664	343994	319976	333370	346746	360712	340263	126076	350982	348914	369420
White Oak Springs.....	196078	179141	179425	187451	184584	185402	177881	200790	178514	178602	177013
Willow Springs.....	306790	371024	344540	380338	348270	354949	354486	350011	344606	343879	341826
Wiota.....	463408	556890	494996	531496	480216	463412	477191	462091	485171	499733	453654
Total.....	\$5292990	\$6496552	\$8206920	\$6336894	\$6810257	\$8204267	\$9018030	\$8202990	\$8186992	\$8301705	\$8230729

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

The population of La Fayette County for 1880, compared with the returns for 1870, exhibits a startling decrease. The citizens, unlike the carping inhabitants of St. Louis, acknowledge the diminished volume of humanity which has occurred among the mining element and such transitory residents who, afflicted with the El Dorado fever, flocked to Deadwood and Leadville on the discovery of valuable mineral in those regions. The vacuum thus occasioned is rapidly filling up with sturdy yeomen, who at the next census, by their presence, will refute the charge that La Fayette's population is on the wane.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Population 1870.	Population 1880.	Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.
Argyle.....	1,684	1,226	649	577	.....	408
Belmont.....	1,308	1,278	627	651	.....	25
Benton.....	1,723	1,519	773	746	.....	204
Blanchard.....	455	617	321	296	162	.....
Darlington.....	2,778	2,605	1,267	1,338	.....	168
Elk Grove.....	1,877	960	523	437	.....	417
Fayette.....	1,193	1,148	578	575	.....	45
Gratiot.....	1,718	1,629	861	768	.....	89
Kendall.....	1,131	849	446	403	.....	282
Monticello.....	480	484	233	201	.....	46
New Diggings.....	1,791	1,641	852	789	.....	150
Seymour.....	419	897	512	885	478	.....
Shullsburg.....	2,702	2,238	1,027	1,211	.....	464
Wayne.....	1,056	1,056	541	515	.....	.....
White Oak Springs.....	540	447	221	226	.....	93
Willow Springs.....	1,117	1,098	576	522	.....	19
Wiota.....	1,699	1,688	856	832	.....	11
Total.....	22,659	21,330	10,858	10,472	640	2,401

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The Presidential vote of La Fayette County has been as follows:

1848, Zachary Taylor, 921; Lewis Cass, 1,105; 1852, Franklin Pierce, 1,389; Winfield Scott, 850; 1856, James Buchanan, 1,722; Millard Fillmore, 1,415; 1860, Stephen A.



John W. Blackstone.

SHULLSBURG.



Douglass, 1,891; Abraham Lincoln, 1,737; 1864, George B. McClellan, 1,710; Abraham Lincoln, 1,469; 1868, Horatio Seymour, 2,136; U. S. Grant, 2,221; 1872, Horace Greeley, 1,909; U. S. Grant, 2,081; 1876, Samuel J. Tilden, 2,297; Rutherford B. Hayes, 2,424; 1880, Winfield S. Hancock, 2,182; James A. Garfield, 2,542.

THE COUNTY ROSTER.

In order that a sufficient record of officers may be here shown, the foregoing narrative-account of organization is recapitulated as follows:

La Fayette County was organized in the spring of 1847, out of a part of Iowa County. The first meeting of the Commissioners was held at Shullsburg May 3, 1847. The board consisted of John J. Van Matre, Chairman, John Griffin and Allen Warden; R. E. Campbell was Clerk of the board; Robert M. Long, Sheriff; William Bennett, Treasurer; James H. Knowlton, Prosecuting Attorney; Samuel G. Bugh, Register of Deeds; Washington M. Hinman, County Surveyor.

The following were the different precincts: Wiota, Gratiot, Prairie, Belmont, White Oak Springs, Benton, Shullsburg, Fever River, Elk Grove and Willow Springs.

The next meeting of the County Commissioners was held January 3, 1848. The board consisted of John J. Van Matre, James M. Day and Joseph White. John J. Van Matre was elected Chairman. No change in precincts. Jonathan J. Marvin, Clerk.

For 1849, the board consisted of John Ray, Chairman, John Armstrong, Samuel Cole; J. J. Marvin, Clerk. At this session of the board the county was divided and organized into towns as follows: Benton, New Diggings, Argyle, Wayne, Belmont, Kendall, Elk Grove, White Oak Springs, Gratiot, Shullsburg, Willow Springs, Center, Fayette and Wiota.

On June 4, 1849, the Chairman of the several Town Boards of Supervisors met and organized, under the then existing law, as a County Board, as follows: Charles Dunn, Chairman, Belmont; George Skellinger, Wiota; John Armstrong, Fayette; Samuel Cole, Gratiot; John Z. Saxton, Argyle; Joseph White, Elk Grove; James Murphy, Benton; Russell Baldwin, Wayne; Nathan Olmstead, Kendall; Ami Dodge, New Diggings; John W. Blackstone, White Oak Springs; John Ray, Willow Springs; James H. Knowlton, Shullsburg; Henry W. Barnes, Center; J. J. Marvin, Clerk. The town of Monticello was organized by an act of the Legislature during the year 1850.

The County Board for 1850 was as follows: James Murphy, Chairman, Benton; George Skellinger, Wiota; John Armstrong, Fayette; Samuel Cole, Gratiot; T. B. Andrews, Argyle; Edward Leslie, Elk Grove; Henry F. Striker, Belmont; A. G. Pinney, Wayne; Nathan Olmstead, Kendall; John Raine, New Diggings; John W. Blackstone, White Oak Springs; James Noble, Willow Springs; James H. Knowlton, Shullsburg; Richard H. Magoon, Monticello; James Woods, Center; P. B. Simpson, Clerk. The board met at Avon.

1851—J. W. Blackstone, Chairman, White Oak Springs; H. F. Striker, Belmont; Joseph White, Kendall; Edward Leslie, Elk Grove; James Murphy, Benton; James H. Earnest, New Diggings; B. Funk, Monticello; J. K. Williams, Shullsburg; George Skellinger, Wiota; A. G. Pinney, Wayne; T. B. Andrews, Argyle; Thomas Lindsey, Fayette; Horace Beebe, Center; James Noble, Willow Springs; Elias Slothower, Gratiot; P. B. Simpson, Clerk. This board also met at Avon.

1852—Charles Dunn, Chairman, Belmont; John Z. Saxton, Argyle; Patrick Whalen, Benton; James H. Earnest, New Diggings; John D. Martin, Elk Grove; J. W. Blackstone, White Oak Springs; Joseph White, Kendall; Thomas Lindsey, Fayette; John Reed, Center; George Schellenger, Wiota; Samuel Cole, Gratiot; Stephen Blackstone, Monticello; Amos Eastman, Wayne; J. K. Williams, Shullsburg; Daniel Parkinson, Willow Springs; P. B. Simpson, Clerk. This board met at Shullsburg.

1853—D. M. Parkinson, Chairman, Willow Springs; L. Middleton, Argyle; James Murphy, Benton; John D. Martin, Elk Grove; N. B. Richardson, Gratiot; J. H. Earnest, New Diggings; P. B. Simpson, Shullsburg; J. W. Blackstone, White Oak Springs; Cornelius DeLong, Bel-

mont; J. Tolly, Center; P. Parkinson, Jr., Fayette; Joseph White, Kendall; S. Blackstone, Monticello; A. G. Pinney, Wayne; Henry W. Barnes, Wiota; Thomas McMannus, Clerk Met at Shullsburg.

1854—D. M. Parkinson, Chairman, Willow Springs; J. Z. Saxton, Argyle; Albert Bassett, Belmont; John Elliott, Benton; C. Z. Cutting, Center; J. De Seelhorst, Elk Grove; P. Parkinson, Jr., Fayette; John Kelly, Gratiot; Nathan Olmstead, Kendall; S. Blackstone, Monticello; Ami Dodge, New Diggings; P. B. Simpson, Shullsburg; George W. Varnum, Wayne; J. W. Blackstone, White Oak Springs; Henry W. Barnes, Wiota; Thomas McMannus, Clerk. Met at Shullsburg.

1855—Henry W. Barnes, Chairman, Wiota; Patrick Whaley, Benton; C. Z. Cutting, Center; L. Middleton, Argyle; D. W. Jones, Belmont; J. De Seelhorst, Elk Grove; William McGranahan, Fayette; Samuel Cole, Gratiot; J. B. Evans, Kendall; David Roberts, Monticello; George Leekley, New Diggings; George W. Varnum, Wayne; J. M. Brewster, Shullsburg; J. W. Blackstone, White Oak Springs; D. M. Parkinson, Willow Springs; H. H. Ensign, Clerk. Met at Shullsburg.

1856—J. De Selhorst, Chairman, Elk Grove; J. Z. Saxton, Argyle; Patrick Whaley, Benton; J. G. Scoggin, Belmont; H. H. Gray, Center; Thomas Lindsey, Fayette; Joseph White, Kendall; John Addams, Monticello; James H. Earnest, New Diggings; P. B. Simpson, Shullsburg; George W. Varnum, Wayne; H. W. Barnes, Wiota; Nicholas Dunphy, Willow Springs; J. W. Blackstone, White Oak Springs; N. B. Richardson, Gratiot; H. H. Ensign, Clerk. Met at Avon.

1857—J. W. Blackstone, Chairman, White Oak Springs; J. De Selhorst, Elk Grove; W. J. Oviat, Argyle; Samuel Miles, Belmont; H. H. Gray, Center; Thomas Lindsey, Fayette; H. W. Barnes, Wiota; Patrick Whaley, Benton; Samuel Cole, Gratiot; Joseph White, Kendall; John Addams, Monticello; George Leekley, New Diggings; E. C. Townsend, Shullsburg; N. Dunphy, Willow Springs; G. W. Varnum, Wayne; G. W. Miles, Clerk. Met at Shullsburg.

1858—J. W. Blackstone, Chairman, White Oak Springs; Alex Patterson, Argyle; J. G. Scoggin, Belmont; Patrick Whaley, Benton; Charles G. Otis, Center; John D. Martin, Elk Grove; N. T. Parkinson, Fayette; Elias Slothower, Gratiot; Joseph White, Kendall; John Addams, Monticello; Solomon Oliver, New Diggings; E. C. Townsend, Shullsburg; S. Lamprell, Willow Springs; H. W. Barnes, Wiota; G. W. Miles, Clerk. Met at Shullsburg.

1859—J. W. Blackstone, Chairman, White Oak Springs; Daniel Hawley, Argyle; Moses Whitesides, Belmont; Matthew Murphy, Benton; Charles G. Otis, Center; John D. Martin, Elk Grove; William McGranahan, Fayette; L. H. Clark, Gratiot; Joseph White, Kendall; Francis Craig, New Diggings; John Addams, Monticello; E. C. Townsend, Shullsburg; Leonard Foss, Wayne; D. M. Parkinson, Willow Springs; John S. Dean, Wiota; John Collins, Clerk. Met at Shullsburg.

1860—J. W. Blackstone, Chairman, White Oak Springs; S. H. Gurley, Argyle; Matthew Murphy, Benton; J. G. Scoggin, Belmont; James Wadsworth, Center; J. D. Martin, Elk Grove; Thomas Lindsey, Fayette; Samuel Cole, Gratiot; Joseph White, Kendall; S. Oliver, New Diggings; John Addams, Monticello; J. B. Gayler, Wayne; E. Meloy, Shullsburg; E. Hall, Willow Springs; Lars E. Johnson, Wiota; John Collins, Clerk. Met at Shullsburg.

1861—J. D. Martin, Chairman, Elk Grove; S. Gurley, Argyle; Watt E. Jones, Belmont; Matthew Murphy, Benton; James Wadsworth, Center; Thomas Lindsey, Fayette; James West, Gratiot; William Mates, Kendall; John Anderson, Monticello; A. Looney, New Diggings; Edward Meloy, Shullsburg; A. G. Pinney, Wayne; J. W. Blackstone, White Oak Springs; N. Dunphy, Willow Springs; L. E. Johnson, Wiota; John Collins, Clerk. Met at Shullsburg.

At the session of 1861, the county was divided into three Supervisor districts, under a general law passed the winter before.

1862—S. H. Gurley, Chairman; Matthew Murphy, H. E. VanOsdell; John Collins, Clerk. Met at Darlington, where all meetings have been held since.

1863—Matthew Murphy, Chairman; S. H. Gurley, H. E. VanOsdell; John Collins, Clerk.

1864—George W. Hayden, Chairman; Allen Warden, Nicholas Dunphy; John Collins, Clerk.

1865—Allen Warden, Chairman; George W. Hayden, Elihu Hall (appointed in place of N. Dunphy, deceased); C. E. Bruner, Clerk.

1866—H. H. Gray, Chairman; T. B. Campbell, Joseph White; C. E. Brunner, Clerk.

1867—H. H. Gray, Chairman; T. B. Campbell, Joseph White; C. E. Brunner, Clerk.

1868—T. B. Campbell, Chairman; H. H. Gray, Joseph White.

1869—H. H. Gray, Chairman; S. Rickert, P. Parkinson, Jr.; L. E. Johnson, Clerk.

The session of 1870 was held in accordance with the existing law, by which the board is composed of one member from each town and village. The board was as follows:

Matthew Murphy, Chairman, Benton; Thomas G. Wright, Argyle; John Martin, Belmont; H. H. Gray, Darlington (Darlington was changed from Center); J. B. Doty, village of Darlington; Patrick Gallagan, Elk Grove; John Armstrong, Fayette; N. B. Richardson, Gratiot; Patrick McDermott, Kendall; John Anderson, Monticello; James Sullivan, New Diggings; Rufus Crippen, Seymour (Seymour is a new town made from towns of Darlington, Elk Grove and Kendall, in 1868); John Riley, Willow Springs; William Walton, White Oak Springs; Nelson La Due, Wayne; William J. Miller, Wiota; Thomas McNulty, Shullsburg; P. B. Simpson, village of Shullsburg; Alvin Blanchard, Blanchard (Blanchard is a new town made from the town of Argyle in 1868); L. E. Johnson, Clerk.

1871—Matthew Murphy, Chairman, Benton; Andrew Anderson, Argyle; Alvin Blanchard, Blanchard; George Frost, Belmont; J. G. Knight, Darlington; S. S. Allen, village of Darlington; F. Cullen, Elk Grove; William McGranahan, Fayette; M. Lynch, Gratiot; P. McDermott, Kendall; J. E. Funk, Monticello; Ami Dodge, New Diggings; J. Haffely, Seymour; Thomas McNulty, Shullsburg; Thomas Swainbank, village of Shullsburg; Nelson La Due, Wayne; Joseph Blackstone, White Oak Springs; John Riley, Willow Springs; Henry W. Barnes, Wiota; L. E. Johnson, Clerk.

1872—J. G. Knight, Chairman, Darlington; S. S. Allen, village of Darlington; A. Anderson, Argyle; George Frost, Belmont; W. W. Murphy, Benton; Samuel H. Gurley, Blanchard; E. Chappell, Elk Grove; William McGranahan, Fayette; Francis Campbell, Gratiot; Patrick McDermott, Kendall; John Anderson, Monticello; Ami Dodge, New Diggings; John O'Neil, Seymour; Thomas McNulty, Shullsburg; Thomas Swainbank, village of Shullsburg; Nelson La Due, Wayne; Joseph Blackstone, White Oak Springs; John Riley, Willow Springs; H. W. Barnes, Wiota; L. E. Johnson, Clerk.

1873—J. G. Knight, Chairman, Darlington; A. Anderson, Argyle; W. W. Murphy, Benton; George Frost, Belmont; M. Cavanaugh, Blanchard; Edward Chappell, Sr., Elk Grove; S. S. Allen, village of Darlington; N. T. Parkinson, Fayette; N. E. Tully, Gratiot; P. McDermott, Kendall; W. T. Addams, Monticello; Ami Dodge, New Diggings; John O'Neill, Seymour; Thomas McNulty, Shullsburg; John K. Williams, village of Shullsburg; William Walton, White Oak Springs; D. Neff, Willow Springs; James Scott, Wiota; Nelson La Due, Wayne; L. E. Johnson, Clerk.

1874—P. A. Orton, Chairman, village of Darlington; A. Anderson, Argyle; Paul Speth, Belmont; W. W. Murphy, Benton; A. Blanchard, Blanchard; John Bray, Darlington; E. Chappell, Sr., Elk Grove; N. T. Parkinson, Fayette; N. E. Tully, Gratiot; P. McDermott, Kendall; W. T. Adams, Monticello; William March, New Diggings; O. B. Ellis, Wayne; Joseph Sullivan, Seymour; Thomas McNulty, Shullsburg; George E. Weatherby, village of Shullsburg; William Walton, White Oak Springs; D. Neff, Willow Springs; George Schellen-ger, Wiota; L. E. Johnson, Clerk.

1875—P. A. Orton, Chairman, village of Darlington; A. Anderson, Argyle; W. W. Murphy, Benton; Julius Kruger, Darlington; John Blewett, Elk Grove; John Armstrong, Fayette; Nelson Bower, Gratiot; Erastus Farnham, Monticello; John Curwen, New Diggings;

Joseph Sullivan, Seymour; Thomas McNulty, Shullsburg; James Roberts, village of Shullsburg; O. B. Ellis, Wayne; John Riley, Willow Springs; John F. Campbell, Wiota; P. McDermott, Kendall; William Walton, White Oak Springs; Paul Speth, Belmont; A. Blanchard, Blanchard; Neil Fisher, Clerk.

1876—A. Anderson, Argyle; Thomas Bainbridge, Benton; E. J. Bennett, Belmont; Henry Michaelson, Blanchard; E. C. Ferrin, Darlington; P. A. Orton, village of Darlington; John Blewett, Elk Grove; William McGranahan, Fayette; William Slothower, Gratiot; Bernard McGinty, Kendall; W. T. Adams, Monticello; John Curwen, New Diggings; Thomas L. Walsh, Seymour; Thomas McNulty, Shullsburg; William Look, village of Shullsburg; J. W. Chapman, Wayne; T. E. Blackstone, White Oak Springs; John Riley, Willow Springs; Lars E. Johnson, Wiota; Neil Fisher, Clerk.

1877—P. A. Orton, Darlington, Chairman; Lars E. Johnson, Wiota; T. E. Blackstone, White Oak Springs; O. B. Ellis, Wayne; E. C. Ferrin, Darlington; Paul Speth, Belmont; Thomas McNulty, Shullsburg; A. J. Anderson, Argyle; Thomas Bainbridge, Benton; John Blewett, Elk Grove; John Cline, Fayette; Ami Dodge, New Diggings; Stephen Smith, Gratiot; William Blackburn, Monticello; Thomas J. Walsh, Seymour; George W. Douglas, Shullsburg; John Riely, Willow Springs; Patrick McDermott, Kendall; A. Blanchard, Blanchard.

1878—N. Olmsted, Belmont, Chairman; L. B. Waddington, Darlington City; C. W. Priestley, Shullsburg; A. J. Anderson, Argyle; William Walton, White Oak Springs; Patrick McDermott, Kendall; Thomas Bainbridge, Benton; P. B. Simpson, Shullsburg City; Thomas Bracken, Willow Springs; Frank Higgins, Wiota; O. B. Ellis, Wayne; H. Michaelson, Blanchard; E. C. Ferrin, Darlington; James Hughes, Gratiot; Frank Craig, New Diggings; Thomas Walsh, Seymour; W. J. Chamberlin, Monticello; John Blewett, Elk Grove; John Cline, Fayette.

1879—N. Olmsted, Belmont, Chairman; D. Schreiter, Darlington; O. F. Blakely, Darlington City; W. J. Chamberlin, Monticello; M. P. Smith, Blanchard; John Cline, Fayette; Robert McBride, Elk Grove; Lars E. Johnson, Wiota; C. W. Priestley, Shullsburg; P. B. Simpson, Shullsburg Village; Frank L. Earl, Wayne; William Walton, White Oak Springs; N. E. Tully, Gratiot; B. McGinty, Kendall; John Rudd, New Diggings; John Riely, Willow Springs; Matthew Murphy, Benton; James Sullivan, Seymour; A. J. Anderson, Argyle.

County Judges.—Henry Waggoner, 1848-49; James H. Knowlton, 1850-53; J. J. Marvin, 1854-57; L. P. Higbee, 1858-61; J. W. Blackstone, 1862-69; P. A. Orton, 1870-73; T. J. Law, 1874-77; J. S. Waddington, 1878-81.

Sheriffs.—Robert M. Long, 1847-48; Robert M. Long, 1849-50; H. H. Brannan, 1851-52; Peter C. Meloy, 1853-54; Ami Dodge, 1855-58; Oscar M. Dering, 1857-58; Hugh Campbell, 1859-60; H. W. Burnes, 1861-62; Hugh Campbell, 1863-64; David W. Kyle, 1865-66; John Lutter, 1867-68; Frank Campbell, 1869-70; R. H. Williams, 1871-72; L. B. Waddington, 1873-74; Charles B. Helm, 1875-76; A. Townsend, 1877-78; L. B. Waddington, 1879-80.

Treasurers.—William Burrett, 1847-48; Andrew Orr, 1849-50; Ephraim Ogden, 1851-54; R. G. Waud, 1855-60; E. H. Gratiot, 1861-62; William McGranahan, 1863-64; A. G. Pinney, 1865-66; Moses Campbell, 1867-68; L. B. Waddington, 1869-72; Thomas B. Campbell, 1873-76; Albert Richardson, 1877-80.

Registers of Deeds.—Samuel G. Bugh, 1847-48; John W. Long, 1849-50; Charles Gear, 1851-52; E. Slothower, 1853-54; A. W. Hovey, 1855-56; William C. Price, 1857-58; Thomas Conway, 1859-60; M. M. Stanley, 1861-62; T. C. L. Mackay, 1863-64; Frank Scott, 1865-66; T. C. L. Mackay, 1867-80.

Clerks of Circuit Court.—Samuel G. Bugh, 1849-50; D. W. Kyle, 1851-52; David W. Kyle, 1853-54; John K. Williams, 1855-56; David W. Kyle, 1857-58; Henry W. Barnes, 1859-60; James S. Murphy, 1861-66; David W. Kyle, 1867-68; William H. Armstrong, 1869-72; R. H. Williams, 1873-74; George F. West, 1875-80.

District Attorneys.—James H. Knowlton, 1847–50; J. J. Marvin, 1851–52; H. H. Gray, 1853–54; George H. Lillie, 1855–56; James R. Rose, 1857–58; Henry S. Magoon, 1859–60; P. B. Simpson, 1861–62; P. A. Orton, 1863–64; A. B. P. Wood, 1865–66; M. Hollister, 1867–68; G. A. Marshall, 1869–70; Joseph H. Clary, 1871–72; J. W. Blackstone, 1873–74; James R. Rose, 1875–76; George H. Francis, 1877–78; John J. Roche, 1879; J. G. Monahan, 1880.

County Surveyors.—W. Hinman, 1847; William Hood, 1848–50; John Burrell, 1851–52; Thomas Brown, 1853–54; William Foss, 1855–56; Thomas Brown, 1857–58; Charles Bracken, 1859–60; Thomas Brown, 1861–64; Warren Gray, 1865–66; Thomas Brown, 1867–68; J. Burrell, 1869–70; H. H. Ensign, 1871–74; Simon G. Beebe, 1875–76; Albert Pool, 1877–80.

Coroners.—Richard Vaughan, 1850; William Ball, 1851–52; Nicholas Dunphy, 1853–54; Jacob Nabos, 1855–56; S. Hall, 1857–58; A. Gunderson, 1859–60; William Ball, 1861–62; I. P. Hamilton, 1863–64; A. P. Chamberlain, 1865–66; William M. Thomas, 1867–68; J. E. Kleven, 1869–70; John C. Rood, 1871–72; John Coltman, 1873–74; B. H. Paddock, 1875–76; William Blades, 1877–78; Olof Berglund, 1879–80.

County Superintendents of Schools.—John B. Parkinson, 1862–63; George W. Lee, 1864–65; Charles B. Jennings, 1866–69; William Ahern, 1870–71; George A. Marshall, 1872–73; J. G. Knight, 1874–75; Henry Jane, 1876; John J. Roche, 1877; C. G. Thomas, 1878–80.

Territorial Legislature.—1836—La Fayette was then part of Iowa County, including Grant. Council—Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry, James R. Vineyard. Representatives—William Bogles, D. M. Parkinson, Thomas Stanley, George F. Smith, Thomas McKnight, James P. Cox.

1837—Council same as 1836.

1838—Council same as 1836, except James Collins took place of George F. Smith.

1839—Grant County cut off from Iowa County. Council—James Collins, Levi Sterling. Representatives—Russell Baldwin, Henry M. Billings, J. W. Blackstone, Thomas Jenkins, Charles Bracken.

1840—Council same as 1839.

1841—Council—James Collins, Levi Sterling. Representatives—Francis I. Dunn, D. M. Parkinson, Ephraim F. Ogden, David Newland.

1842—Council—James Collins, Moses M. Strong. Representatives—Thomas Jenkins, Ephraim F. Ogden, David Newland, D. M. Parkinson.

1843—Council—Moses M. Strong. Representatives—Robert M. Long, Moses Meeker, William Hamilton.

1844—Council—Moses M. Strong. Representatives—Moses Meeker, George Messersmith, Robert M. Long.

1845—Council—Moses M. Strong. Representatives—James Collins, Robert C. Hoard, Solomon Oliver.

1846—Council—Moses M. Strong. Representatives—Henry M. Billings, Robert C. Hoard, Charles Pole.

1847—Iowa and Richland. Council—William Singer. Representatives—Timothy Burnes, James D. Jenkins, Thomas Charlton. Session of October, 1847, Iowa, Richland and La Fayette. Council—Ninnian E. Whitesides. Representatives—Timothy Burnes, M. M. Cothren, Charles Pole.

Members of the Assembly.—1848, Elias Slothower, Ninnian E. Whiteside; 1849, Daniel M. Parkinson, William Hill; 1850, Cornelius DeLong, John K. Williams; 1851, Nathan Olmstead, Samuel Cole; 1852, James H. Earnest, Matthew Murphy. Mr. Murphy's seat was contested. He resigned and was replaced by George W. Hammett. 1853, P. B. Simpson, Eli Robinson, Nathan Olmstead; 1854, James K. Knowlton, James H. Earnest, Peter Parkinson, Jr.; 1855, James H. Earnest, Joseph White, A. A. Townsend; 1856, James H. Knowl-

ton, Mathew Murphy, H. H. Gray; 1857, Joseph White, Henry W. Barnes, James H. Earnest; 1858, H. H. Gray, Charles Bracken, James H. Earnest; 1859, James S. Murphy, William McGranahan, David W. Kyle; 1860, Samuel Cole, Thomas C. L. Mackay, Elijah C. Townsend; 1861, T. C. L. Mackay, Loyd T. Pullen, E. C. Townsend; 1862, Charles B. Jennings, James Wadsworth; 1863, Joseph White, L. T. Pullen; 1864, Tarleton Dunn, Samuel Cole; 1865, James Harker, S. W. Osborn; 1866, David J. Seeley, John Armstrong; 1867, David J. Seeley, William Monroe; 1868, Samuel Cole, Charles Pole; 1869, N. B. Richardson, Charles Pole; 1870, Thomas T. Duffy, Henry W. Barnes; 1871, Patrick Galagan, Henry W. Barnes; 1872, Thomas Bainbridge; 1873, William H. Armstrong; 1874, J. F. Beard; 1875, John Anderson; 1876, D. Neff; 1877, Lars E. Johnson, B. McGinty; 1878, Nelson La Due, J. W. Blackstone; 1879, Thomas H. Shelden, B. McGinty.

State Senators.—Thomas K. Gibson, 1848; Dennis Murphy, 1849–50; Samuel G. Bugh, 1851–52; Charles Dunn, 1853–54; Charles Dunn, 1855–56; P. B. Simpson, 1857–58; P. B. Simpson, 1859–60; Samuel Cole, 1861–62; James H. Earnest, 1863–64; Samuel Cole, 1865–66; James H. Earnest, 1867–68; H. H. Gray, 1869–70; Henry S. Magoon, 1871–72; Frank Campbell, 1873–74; Frank Campbell, 1875–76; J. B. Treat, 1877–78; John W. Blackstone, 1879–80.

PRESS.

The Belmont Gazette—The fourth newspaper started in Wisconsin was established at Belmont, Iowa County, Wisconsin Territory, by James Clarke and John B. Russell. The first issue appeared on Tuesday, October 25, 1836. It was a medium-sized paper, 36x24 inches, and six columned; of Democratic politics, having as its motto, "We go where Democratic principles go—when they disappear we mean to halt."—WOODBURY.

The first copy contained an "Act of Congress, establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin," signed by James K. Polk, Speaker of the House of Representatives; M. Van Buren, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate; and approved 20th of April, 1836, by Andrew Jackson. Also, Governor Dodge's message; an article on "The Internal Improvements of Wisconsin," and the following list of members of both branches of the Legislature. Des Moines—Council: Jeremiah Smith, J. B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram; House of Representatives: Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, John Box, George W. Teas, David R. Chance, Warren L. Jenkins, Eli Reynolds. Iowa—Council: John B. Terry, Ebenezer Brigham, James R. Vineyard, Daniel M. Parkinson, George F. Smith, William Boyles, James P. Cox, Thomas Shanley. Dubuque—Council: Thomas McKnight, Thomas McRanney, John Foley; House of Representatives: P. H. Engle, H. P. Camp, Patrick Quigley, Hardin Nowlin, Loring Wheeler. Milwaukee—Council: Gilbert Knap, Alanson Sweet; House of Representatives: William B. Sheldon, Charles Durkee, Madison W. Cornwall. Brown—Council: Henry S. Baird, John P. Arndt; House of Representatives: A. G. Ellis, E. Childs, A. J. Irwin. Crawford—House of Representatives: James H. Lockwood, J. B. Dallam. And the advertisements of P. F. Dillon, winter's clothing and liquors; Litle, Wann & Co., mess pork, bacon, lard and prairie plows; Hooper, Peck & Scales, boots, shoes, groceries and liquors; Alexis Bailey, dry goods, hardware, groceries, etc.; J. Morrison & Son, stoves, nails and glass, boots and shoes, liquors, pork, flour and corn; Edgar & Wilson, new wholesale and retail store, dry goods, hardware, crockery and groceries; L. H. Bowen, ready-made clothing; William Smith, C. S. Hempstead, John Turney, attorneys at law, in Galena, Ill.; Richard G. Ridgely, M. D. Notices of the arrival and departure of the White Oak Springs & Galena Stage, and the mail stage from Galena to Chicago.

In December, 1836, the editorial partnership between Messrs. Clarke & Russell was dissolved, and James Clarke became sole proprietor and editor, the *Gazette* at that time being reduced to half its previous size. The *Gazette* was published until April 12, 1837. The last number in the file, preserved at Madison by the State Historical Society, makes no mention of suspension or removal, but Mr. Durrie, Librarian, considers the file complete.

In July, 1837, James Clarke, the editor of the *Belmont Gazette*, started the *Wisconsin*

Territorial Gazette, at Burlington, Iowa. Harrison Reed, in "An Early History of the Press of Wisconsin," given before the Editorial Association in 1860, says of the *Belmont Gazette*: "It ceased its existence when the session of the Legislature closed. The press was removed to Mineral Point, where the paper was continued but a short time by Holbrook and Col. W. S. Hamilton, and afterward removed to Galena." Samuel Ryan, before the same society, in 1865, said he thought the *Gazette*, after being removed to Galena, became the foundation of the *Galena Courier*, but Mr. Durrie says that is not true.

The Pick and Gad—A family newspaper, devoted to news, mining, agriculture and literature, Democratic in politics, etc., was first issued in Shullsburg on Tuesday, June 28, 1858, under the editorial direction of Walter Nimocks. To announce a new journal as a candidate for public inspection and patronage, wrote the editor, was a delicate and difficult task under any circumstances. To promise little, was to press an indifferent claim for public favor. To promise much, might leave the editor in the condition of the showman, who advertised more than he was able to perform, and received credit for less than he merited. In heralding the publication of a newspaper in La Fayette County, the undertaking was accompanied by additional cause for embarrassment in the repeated failures of others making the same attempt. Nevertheless, it was begun with good heart, and the world was assured that it was established on a permanent basis, to be published regularly and continuously.

No apology was offered for the name adopted. The pick and gad were the peculiar working tools of the miner—from the rich breast of the opening and the glittering slope of the crevice, they brought forth nature's hidden treasures to his eye. In a like manner the paper would be made an appropriate organ of the mining community, and the vigilant representative and guardian of its interests. It would be independent in its operations, fettered by no monopolist, governed by no clique, biased by no partiality save a sincere desire to benefit the county, as also the mining interest, with which is connected that of the farmer, and of every other class of the community.

As a pick, it was intended to combine the characteristics of both pole and drifting pick, to strike for the right, and to prospect and explore for matters of general interest to the community. As to politics, while every party would, upon all occasions, be treated with respect and deference and every individual as his merits should require, the endeavor would be made to pursue a firm and consistent course as a Democratic journal.

With this exordium, the paper was launched upon the tide of popularity, and floated with the current. It was received with applause, so say those who welcomed its advent, and presented an appearance of news, make-up and typographical finish which commended it to encouragement. The paper was a folio, with six columns to the page, printed in brevier and nonpareil, and contained much to instruct, edify and amuse. The first page was occupied with a poem by Willis, an original sketch by Faustus, and some brief miscellanies; the second page with editorials and locals, and the third and fourth pages with selections, and the remunerative "ad." Among the latter was a notification to the public that Martial Cottle had just received a well-selected stock of groceries, Samuel Rickert a choice variety of dry goods, that George W. Lee, M. D., would minister to frames diseased, that Cobb & Messmore would defend the cause of justice, of the La Fayette House, Mansion House, the livery of Herren & Bro., the drug store of D. W. Carley, the notion depot of C. H. Lamar, with a number of "illuminations" from foreign parts, including "write-ups," expatiating upon the literary and social superiority of the *New York Tribune*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Democratic Review*, *Household Words*, *The Globe*, *Hunt's*, *Arthur's* and *Graham's Monthlies*, etc., etc.

In the number issued July 12 following, the paper presented an improved appearance, and felicitated itself that it had become an established fact, rather than a transient visitor. The occasion was availed of by the editor to define his position, personally, politically and professionally more at length and in detail. The *Pick and Gad* should be conducted for the advantage of the public, fearlessly and with candor. Unrelenting war would be prosecuted against men bankrupt in morals, who are blotches upon the body politic, and should not be permitted to engender and foster corruption.

The political feature of the paper would be purely and emphatically Democratic, aiming to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. Professionally, the editor would aim to disseminate sound morality, correct principles of life, and sentiments of profound respect for pure religion. The price of the paper was established at \$1.50 per annum. It was printed on an old-style Washington hand press, now owned by the *Darlington Democrat*, and edited and set up in a building on Water street, still standing opposite the bank of G. W. Douglas.

But three numbers of the *Pick and Gad* were issued before Mr. Nimocks appreciated the responsibility incumbent upon him to execute the trust he had set out to discharge with fidelity, and felt himself unequal, single handed, to do so satisfactorily. Acting upon this conclusion, he associated Samuel G. Bugh with him, and apportioned the duties between them, which he had, up to that time, disposed of unaided. The firm was known as Bugh & Nimocks, which was the only change effected, its political and other features continuing unaffected thereby.

While the paper was active in ventilating affairs, or men that in any way tended to deceive, distract or defraud its readers, the editor was equally prompt to recognize merit, and advertise the advantages accruing to those who patronized its presence. About this time, the mines were worked with a diligence and success that has never since been experienced, and the *Pick and Gad* began the publication of a series of articles illustrating the richness of the lodes in La Fayette County—their accessibility to laborers, and the immense profits to be derived from them. They were well written, and attracted no inconsiderable attention from capitalists. In fact, the paper employed all legitimate means to attract settlers—increase the volume of business, and aid the people in accomplishing an independence. Railroads and other enterprises designed to develop the internal resources of the village, township, county, State or nation, were warmly supported, and their encouragement earnestly advocated, and the absence of railroad communication from Shullsburg is owing to agencies other than the press. The editors opposed taxation, yet favored this means as those alone by which improvements could be perfected. It was opposed to town organization, because the system would derive its support from the limited number of residents who were liable for taxes. The county at that time (January, 1854) contained 11,000 inhabitants, one-half of whom resided in three towns, leaving twelve towns with an average of 458 inhabitants to each, about one-fifth of which, at most, were tax-payers. It was not considered equitable or just, to compel ninety tax-payers to support a system with the machinery and expense required by a town of 5,000 inhabitants. In spite of this opposition, however, the system obtained, and has answered the objects of its creation, without demurring, up to the present.

The office of the paper was continued in the home of its birth, metaphorically speaking, until the 1st of May, when it was removed to a building on Court street, east of the court house. This change of base was accomplished without more than a passing mention, nor was publication made of the procurement of new material, the inseparable concomitant of similar changes. The "new dress" was not needed, for mechanically, the *Pick and Gad* appeared as fresh as when first issued. With the close of the first volume was solved the question as to whether the venture would succeed. It had lived and enjoyed a vigorous existence, with a promise for the future by no means discouraging. The telegraph had been employed to furnish its quota of news from all parts of the world—the local field was fully covered—the editorials trenchant and forcible, and the market reports the best that were in those days available.

With the issue of October 4, 1854, the retirement of S. G. Bugh from the editorial tripod was announced. The two-fold individuality of editor and man Mr. B. decided to exchange for that single blessedness of being in which man enjoys a more unlimited peace of mind than is experienced when his ordinary duties are coupled with those of an editor. He was succeeded by Hamilton H. Gray, in whose able hands the paper flourished, and became one of the most widely circulated papers published in the country districts of the State. The sheet was thereafter controlled under the firm name of Gray & Nimocks until the date of its permanent suspension. This untoward, it might be added unexpected, event, coming as it did at a time when indications seemed to assure an unending prosperity, caused feelings of disappointment and regret to per-

rade the county. These feelings found frequent expression in interrogatories and surmises, which, in default of satisfactory explanations, were indulged in frequently. Why this state of affairs existed, or why the collapse could not have been avoided, were conundrums equally as impossible of solution as the *locum in tenens* of the "land that is fairer than day." The *Pick and Gad* had gone the way of journalistic enterprises while it was yet young, and was beyond the hope of resurrection while yet the lines of its life were cast in pleasant places. It was missed by its readers, who mourned the untimely demise of their favorite and refused to be consoled. The Providence whose eye and hand are the spy and executioner of life amid all its changes, refused to bring back the defunct sheet and renew it with life, but the managers, readers, creditors and exchanges, though the shock was severe and the burden grievous, were consoled by the reflection that a new dispensation would be substituted, in which past promises would be fulfilled and the deficiencies of a former day would be fully atoned for.

The La Fayette County Herald—A folio of seven columns to the page, printed in brier, and generally one of the most perfect evidences of the art preservative to be found in La Fayette or any county in the West, made its debut as a candidate for popular favor on February 1, 1855, under the mentorship of James R. Rose and H. N. Gray.

When the *Pick and Gad* suspended, as has already been intimated, influential citizens residing in different parts of the county expressed a hope that a permanent and respectable paper should be established and conducted in a manner that would properly present and protect the common weal. Business, professional and mining interests felt the humiliating position and rank La Fayette would occupy among sister counties in being deprived of a newspaper. Such being the case, the demand for a paper became imperative, and Messrs. Rose & Gray were induced to make the venture. Accordingly, they purchased the press and materials with which the *Pick and Gad* had been published, together with such other type and mechanical appurtenances as were necessary, and essayed the establishment of a journal which should be permanent and creditable to the county of La Fayette.

They proposed to promote the various interests of the county and to render the sheet valuable to all classes. It would embrace in its columns the earliest intelligence of the day, miscellany, statistics, politics, and, in the season, a synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature. In politics, the paper would be moderate, but firmly Democratic, as the editors understood those principles, without following the lead of cliques or demagogues. Its columns would be open to a fair discussion of political principles and measures, but closed to all personal controversies. It would support the national, State and county administrations in all matters deemed to be right, just, and for the interests of the people, and condemn those believed to be of a contrary character. In religion, it would be entirely neutral. The selected articles would be the best that could be obtained—sufficient to make the *Herald* an interesting family paper. With these inducements, the generous public was asked to extend such support as might be deserved.

In all these respects, the pledges made were performed. Politically, it was Democratic of the most pronounced type, and no peculator or demagogue was sustained because of his unmixt "locofocism." All questions of public interest were fairly and ably discussed, the editors holding themselves as the agents of the citizen to warn him of intended fraud, and advocate the cause of justice. Religiously, it was neutral, the claims of sects being held as obligations to which those immediately interested were alone empowered to discharge. Its miscellanies comprehended poetry and fiction, agricultural, mining and mechanical statistics and news of value to readers, and tending to educate and refine. At the time the *Herald* began to assume prominence among the publications in this portion of the State, railroads were a luxury enjoyed at a distance. The Illinois Central was in process of building west of Galena, and the question of directing a route through La Fayette County being generally agitated. Though nothing came immediately, it was to the efforts then made that the road to Mineral Point was subsequently surveyed and completed, and the ultimate success of this enterprise is attributable in a marked degree to the advocacy of improvements made in the columns of that paper. Its office was always for improvement, for the erection of institutions of learning, the incorporation

of associations for the development of the mines, the laying-out of roads, and all other accessories of civilization in which the whole West was, in those days, comparatively deficient.

During the first year of its experience, the *Herald* awoke to a realization of the fact that another Richmond, in the *Patriot and Flag*, had taken the field and proposed to dispute the claims for patronage put forth by its established rival. The *Patriot* was ushered into existence on the 27th of March, 1855.

Among the articles published about this time were a number descriptive of life in the coal mines, which were designed to illustrate the trials and triumphs of miners, and are said to have emanated from one who has since established somewhat of a literary reputation. They were re-published in a number of exchanges, and, graphically portraying the accidents and incidents of life in the mines, were universally read. In those days, there were no Bullock presses, with capacity of "running off" an edition of 50,000 copies an hour, no telegraphic dispatches compared with to-day, no telephones, elevators, stereotypes or other aids so common to modern journalism. An editor must needs be an artist professionally, and also a man of brawn to labor and direct. The success of every early publication required these essentials, and the *Herald* was no exception.

With the issue of January 24, 1856, the first volume of the paper was concluded, and the second year commenced under favorable auspices. No change was made in the personnel or policy of the *Herald*, which continued to advocate Democracy.

Almost with the dawn of the second year's history of the *Herald*, a change was made in its management. Messrs. Rose and Gray retired, and were succeeded by J. J. Marvin. The absence of the gentlemen who, as responsible editors, introduced the paper to the public, and sustained its growth and gradual development, from the place of publication, necessitated this change. It was thought necessary for some one to reside at the place of weekly issue, to more directly nurture its improvement and become responsible for its utterances. That these ends might be better subserved, Mr. Marvin undertook the charge of which Rose and Gray were relieved with the issue of February 21, 1856. Politically, the paper would remain the champion of National Democracy. Local matters would be treated of freely and impartially, without indulging offensive personalities. In the conducting of the paper, Mr. Marvin would have the frequent assistance of the able and energetic gentleman who had preceded him, and the effort would be made to render it a journal of general interest to the inhabitants of the county.

This effort, as the sequel proved, was not entirely unsuccessful. Editorially, the *Herald* maintained its previous character for plain, unvarnished statements of fact and opinion, which had the effect, it was asserted, of increasing its circulation, influence and resources. Locally, this condition of affairs was duplicated. In those days, local news was "scarce," and likewise inaccessible. It was usually made up of personals, marriages and deaths. The sensational in journalism had not been improvised or appropriated when the *Herald* was the mark and model of its time in La Fayette County. But the genius of the editor, in advance of the days in which he flourished, provided abundant "matters" for the amusement, instruction and consideration of his readers, which was greeted with approval, and enabled him, by an increased patronage, to secure a pronounced and profitable success.

In the issue of March 20, 1856, was begun a series of historical and descriptive sketches of La Fayette County, in alphabetical rotation, beginning with Argyle Township. These publications were continued through succeeding numbers until the material became exhausted, and, though brief, and being made up mostly of statistics, are said to have been admired for their accuracy, as also the means of perpetuating many facts in connection with the county that would otherwise have been lost to posterity.

The aim of the editor, apparently, seemed to be to contribute to the information of his readers, and, in accomplishing this object, he employed every available means. Argument, history, poetry, wit, etc., were utilized to that end, and the belief is ventured that he did not entirely fail.

During the second year of its existence, the paper increased in circulation and popular favor to a greater extent, it was then claimed, than any other journalistic venture theretofore published in the county; and this will be readily believed by a glance at the "make-up" of that day, which embraced editorials, locals, brevities, selections and other pleasing features, on every known subject, and is cited on subjects the times gave birth to.

But by this time, drawbacks upon the prosperity of a new country, before its resources had been developed, and the privations incident to pioneer settlers in a region of wilderness, had been materially diminished. The settlers had time to cultivate the arts and sciences, and this necessitated the editors catering to their wants. In doing so, the *Herald's* mentor builded knowingly, and his patrons, appreciating the efforts made, responded in a manner both substantial and encouraging.

When the platform submitted at the Cincinnati Convention was promulgated, the *Herald* adopted the principles therein set forth and supported the nominees. At the expiration of Mr. Marvin's apprenticeship of one year, the mechanical and editorial management of the *Herald* was changed, E. Pickard assuming both, by virtue of a transfer of the title to him for a consideration legally valuable. The paper continued to espouse the cause of Democracy. At this time, Shullsburg was the most flourishing town in the county. Vigorous enterprise and the application of capital to mercantile, mechanical and manufacturing purposes had given it a rapid growth. The publication of a journal in a town like this was an important undertaking, requiring the greatest diligence, care, labor and perseverance, on the one hand, with a liberal patronage and an appreciative public for its support. Both factors realized these indispensables and both factors endeavored to meet the requirements. The paper improved in all its parts, and merited the support of the citizens of La Fayette County, who responded liberally and aided in its success. The year closed with reasonably bright prospects for the future, and with the announcement that the issue of March 19, 1858, was the final of the *La Fayette County Herald*. The next issue would be an enlarged sheet, with a new dress and all the auxiliaries to a complete office, deserving of support and indulgence. These promises were all fulfilled, and, on March 26, 1858, a new paper was ushered into life under the name of

The South-Western Local.—The reconstructed journal accordingly appeared on time, and looked in upon its subscribers with a bright face, presenting a comely appearance and cheering, by its presence, the home and the workshop. The new birth, so to speak, was christened by H. S. Magoon, then of Shullsburg, but now of Darlington, and contained many features of excellence, which, though they have since become extremely ordinary attractions, were novelties in those days. Among these were a ladies' department, under the charge of a lady editor, and a department devoted to the interests of farmers. In the former were to be found the latest fashions, rules of etiquette and other matters that, it thought, would prove interesting and beneficial to the ladies of La Fayette County; the farmers' column was filled with agricultural excerpts, laws and suggestions.

A month's experience persuaded Mr. Pickard to a conclusion, that the responsibilities imposed upon him were of a character that could not be avoided, and to discharge them properly necessitated assistance such as neither of the department editors were able to furnish. Acting upon this conclusion, Egbert E. Carr was brought hither from Rome, N. Y., and associated in the business. The firm was thereafter known as Pickard & Carr, and proved itself worthy of unmeasured confidence. Not that it was able to avoid the annoyances incident to the profession; so delightful an experience is never enjoyed by members of the "Fourth Estate."

The first volume closed with the issue of March 25, 1859, and, though the period of its publication had been fraught with changes and disappointments, the support which had been extended enabled the proprietors to continue their service and aid in promoting the prosperity of the county. The appearance of the initial number of Volume II, indicated that the proprietors had procured a partial new dress for their protegee. The fonts of type which had told many tales, both true and false, which had advertised earthquakes, suicides, bank defaulters and broken banks, boilers bursted, duels fought; which had related of floods, fires, accidents, pestilence,

births, marriages and deaths; which brought joy to some, to others grief—they lost their beauty and utility, and, being without merit or value, had been cast aside, and others substituted in their stead. This improvement was supplemented by enlarging the paper itself, the third volume being introduced to subscribers as an eight-column folio, and in all respects bearing a favorable comparison with its older and more prosperous contemporaries.

The partnership was continued until September 27, 1861, at which date Mr. Carr's interest in the *Local* ceased. "Circumstances over which he had no control, of a political and not personal character," influenced this dissolution, and Mr. Carr proceeded to Monroe, where he purchased a weekly paper. The administration of these gentlemen had been successful in all respects. During the campaign of 1860, the *Local* supported Douglas as against Breckenridge, Bell and Lincoln. When the result was announced, and was followed by the firing upon Sumter, the editor insisted that every lover of his country must then take a position. It was not whether he was a Democrat or Republican, but was he for sustaining the Government and fighting against their enemies and maintaining the existence of Republican institutions.

Eight months after the withdrawal of Mr. Carr, his surviving partner followed suit. The cause which prompted Mr. Pickard to this course was announced as failing health, aggravated by the sedentary life to which he was subjected by his professional duties. He disposed of the paper to Hugh Campbell, and removed to Gratiot, where he became a farmer. Mr. Campbell retained control but three weeks, the paper during that period being reduced to a half-sheet, when he sold to Patrick F. Duffy, of Dubuque, and Moses Campbell, of Gratiot, who assumed control with the issue of June 6, 1862. It would be the aim of the *Local* to furnish a loyal and proper support to the Government, reserving the right to condemn extreme measures calculated to further estrange the people, and oppose all doubtful powers as dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union and the liberty and welfare of the citizen. The endeavor would be made to render the paper useful and interesting, excluding from its columns articles and advertisements calculated to corrupt or demoralize the youthful and less cautious reader. Personalities would be carefully eschewed, and only such measures as are considered detrimental to the interests of the State and nation would be attacked. This policy was pursued from the commencement of the war through the darkest days of the struggle that followed, and its merit insisted upon until the suspension of the paper itself prevented its further advocacy. On August 12, 1864, Mr. Campbell sold his interest in the *Local* to Mr. Duffy, who maintained the struggle for success until St. Patrick's Day, 1865, when its publication ceased.

The Shullsburg Patriot and Flag.—With the success of the *Herald*, in its early days, was born a desire for a second venture in journalism, culminating in the creation of a weekly paper, the title of which heads this notice. It was thought that there was room, not to say demand, for the undertaking, and after some vexatious delays, the first number of the *Patriot and Flag* was submitted to the public on the morning of March 27, 1855. The paper was a folio with six columns to the page, and, as an exhibit of typographical excellence, as also of journalistic ability, gave evidence of decided merit. The *Herald*, as is known, was an established authority for Democrats to square their political compass, and the absence of an organ representing the Whig and Republican voters was seriously felt by members of these parties. To supply this want, the *Patriot and Flag* was put forth, by C. F. Trevitt & Co., notwithstanding their announcement that the paper would not make the political tenets of any party the vital and all-absorbing principle.

Identifying themselves with the Republican party of Wisconsin, they held that slavery, apart from its inherent wrong, was a drawback and injury to every spot of land where it existed, and a blighting curse which should be curtailed and limited by every means that legislative power or popular will could wield. As a newspaper, aside from its political connections, the *Patriot and Flag* would be the reporter of news, foreign and domestic, that would interest its readers, a register of current events, and a medium through which the public might advertise their wants, promulgate their grievances, and seek the correction of evils which, if permitted to continue unrestrained, would ultimately destroy all that was worthy of preservation. With these sentiments and these objects, the paper began its career, and received a handsome support from all classes.

On May 1, 1855, the firm of C. F. Trevitt & Co. was dissolved, Frederick Thearle retiring, leaving Mr. Trevitt sole owner. This condition of affairs was prolonged until August 29, of the same year, when the *Patriot and Flag*, after five months' battling with fate, yielded to the inevitable, and suspended. The editor commented upon the calamity after the manner of a philosopher, as follows, and retired. He is now a resident of Blanchardville :

"There are occasions in editorial as well as in private life, marked with peculiar and almost painful interest ; but none more so than the withdrawal of a public journalist from that path of duty to which he has continually, patiently and cheerfully devoted himself. The present issue dissolves our editorial connection with the *Patriot and Flag*, and probably with it the paper will cease to exist. And it is due our patrons and friends that we should exchange a kind word at parting, as well as explain briefly the causes of our abandonment of an enterprise so heartily and hopefully cherished at its inception. Upon the commencement of the publication of the *Patriot and Flag*, we were well aware of the discouragements and difficulties attendant upon managing and sustaining a country paper, and that it was by no means a lucrative or fortune-making business ; but we did hope from the representations and promises of our sanguine friends, as well as from our own too ardent anticipations, that we might, with industry and attention to business, gain a respectable and competent livelihood ; in this we have been deceived. When we say that promises of patronage have invariably exceeded performance ; that we have been left in a great measure in every difficulty to struggle single handed and alone ; that we have found our subscription list more ostentatious than available, and our bills accumulating on our hands for payment—we say it with no feelings of recrimination and complaint, but give merely an ordinary phase of editorial life. Joined with these things, which, in spite of the enthusiasm which accompanies a new undertaking, were to be expected from the outset, a new burden of labor and responsibility was thrown upon our shoulders by the removal and consequent retirement of our esteemed and high-minded associate—and our own health, unfortunately, when we needed it the most, proving altogether insufficient for our duties, we find ourself involved and embarrassed to a greater degree than motives of prudence and self-regard will allow us to remain ; and if we hurl our *Flag* and the tones of the *Patriot* are heard no more, it proceeds from no disgust to the cause we have espoused, or want of sympathy with those with whom we have been associated, but from considerations thus briefly intimated. But as we retire from our post of duty, we have many favors to acknowledge, and will carry with us the remembrance of many a quiet kindness and cordial smile that came to the careworn spirit refreshingly. Kind hearts and joyous faces have welcomed our weekly visits, and gratefully have we felt that our mission was not altogether a thankless one. And, feeling sadly that our future intercourse with those whom we cherish with the liveliest regard and esteem should be thus suspended, we linger thus to bid our good-bye !"

La Fayette County Independent—Was established in Darlington, May 11, 1861, H. H. Gray being the editor. It was a six-column folio, printed in brevier, and was "newsy," and, in its appearance, betokened enterprise on the part of its management. The first year proved the opposite of remunerative to its publishers, though they did not feel disposed to complain of the support that had been extended. Starting amidst a financial crisis without a parallel in the history of the country, and at the outbreak of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government, pronounced success was not anticipated, and the editors were not disappointed that the venture had failed to realize that desideratum.

The paper was politically independent, with a tendency toward Democracy, yet more conservative than its Democratic cotemporary at Shullsburg. Save the Union at every sacrifice, rather than by Constitutional means, seemed to be the view of its editor in that behalf, from the temper of editorials on the subject. Its war news was equal to the most exacting demand of readers, being full, complete and written at the scenes described. This feature of excellency embraced letters from soldiers who were present at the battles fought, both in Virginia and the Southwest, as, also, selections from the most reliable correspondence contained in the New York and Chicago dailies. Locally, there was little to furnish an opportunity for sensational literature ;

the war occupied public attention in those days, and the *Independent*, fully appreciating the situation, shaped its "make-up" to supply public expectations. With the issue of August 1, 1863, the firm of J. C. Rutledge & Co. is advertised as publishers, though H. H. Gray remained editor. No explanation was vouchsafed for this, and the *Independent* sailed under the firm name until April 1, 1864, when it again changed hands, F. S. Haughwout, of the *Grant County Witness*, assuming control.

Upon taking charge, Mr. Haughwout let it be understood that it was his purpose to make the paper purely local, devoted to the interests, moral, social and pecuniary, of the community, county, town and State in which he lived. A vigorous prosecution of the war would be advocated, and every means available to that end would be employed to render the sheet all that its most earnest admirers could wish. With his advent, an important change was made in the paper, and one which has since come into almost universal use with journals published afar from the "madding throng." The inside, which had theretofore contained editorials and locals, was composed of selections, etc., culled at a distance from their place of happening and made to do duty for all who could be persuaded to avail themselves of their uses. In those days, "patent insides" were new departures in journalism, but to-day they are generally adopted as mediums of news as also economy. This change was succeeded by a change in the political complexion of the *Independent*. From Democratic of the milder type, it became Republican of the more intense character, and adopted Lincoln and Johnson as its candidates in the campaign of 1864. These changes scarcely attained the desired results, however, but were persevered in until January 5, 1865, when they were abandoned and other innovations ventured. They included the reduction in size of the paper and an enlargement of the type used, with some other minor improvements, all prompted by the cost of publishing and conducting the undertaking. Notwithstanding which, and other efforts, the paper was finally discontinued, its type, materials, etc., together with such other advantages as were susceptible of transfer, being merged into the *La Fayette County Union*, of which Mr. Haughwout continued to act as editor.

La Fayette County Union.—The lineal descendant or successor to the *Independent* was put forth at Darlington on Thursday, January 19, 1865, under the direction of F. S. Haughwout, who officiated until March, 19, 1865, presenting a newsy sheet, which met with demand and patronage. On the date above indicated, A. F. Dickinson succeeded to the trust, and defined his position as being that of a Union man. Fanaticism would be ignored, and the great truths underlying the principles of both parties would be gleaned, to build a superstructure firm as the adamant rock, enduring as the everlasting hills. After a brief experience, the paper was enlarged to the usual size of county newspapers, and printed at home, arguing a success for the scheme which must have been gratifying, subsequently confirmed by a press of business requiring assistance to effect its satisfactory transaction. Such assistance was furnished in the person of J. E. Duncan, a whilom editor in La Fayette County, who returned to the journalistic fold as the partner of Mr. Dickinson, publisher of the *Union*, August 9, 1865, and renewed his acquaintance with cotemporaries, through its columns. Under these influences, it was claimed that the paper steadily increased in its circulation, and doubled its patronage in other departments. The third volume was opened under favorable auspices, with the opinion that the influence exerted was greater than that wielded by any paper previously published in the county. The paper, in appearance, compared favorably with the *Democrat*, and contributed a full share of news to its thousand and one readers. Mr. Dickinson prolonged his connection with the enterprise for nearly two years, or until April 4, 1867, when the copartnership was dissolved, Mr. Duncan purchasing the interest of his partner, and becoming sole proprietor. On April 15, 1869, he enlarged the paper to an eight-column sheet, and adopted the title of *The Republican*. Subsequently, on August 5, Charles R. Hamstreet entered the office of Capt. Duncan for one year, and, in October of the same year, in conjunction with William L. Abbott, purchased the business and they became the editors and publishers. On March 3, 1870, M. J. Miner purchased Hamstreet's interest, and June 2, 1870, sold it to E. T. and Walter J. Wrigglesworth. The latter became sole proprietor on April 13,

1872, and conducted the paper successfully until April 1, 1878, when he disposed of his interest to James Bintliff, who associated with himself Edward H. Bintliff, who, as joint editors and publishers under the firm name of James Bintliff & Son, still conduct the business. The paper was enlarged on July 4, 1879, to a nine-column sheet, and the name changed to the *Darlington Republican*, a caption which it still retains.

The *La Fayette County Democrat* was established at Darlington November 1, 1865, and, because of the similarity of political faith and the employment of the same materials, it may be considered a legitimate successor of the *Shullsburg Local*. James R. Rose was the first editor. On the 13th of January, 1866, the management of the office was transferred to James G. Knight, who became full possessor thereof. The paper under his efficient control has prospered, and is now not only ably edited, but is reaping the reward of such abilities, in an encouraging bestowal of patronage.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The citizens of La Fayette County, recognizing the necessity of an association of the friends of agricultural and mechanical industries, with the object of improving the condition of agriculture, horticulture and the mechanical and household arts, met at Darlington July 18, 1857, and organized the "La Fayette County Agricultural Society." At this meeting, E. C. Townsend, of Shullsburg, was elected Chairman, and C. M. Waring, Secretary pro tem. After an exchange of views on different subjects connected with such a society, the following officers for the ensuing year were chosen:

President, C. J. Cutting. Vice Presidents, John Z. Saxton, Argyle; Owen Wright, Belmont; Matthew Murphy, Benton; Allen Warden, Centre; William Bray, Elk Grove; Thomas Lindsey, Fayette; Elias Slothower, Gratiot; Nathan Olmsted, Kendall; George Kleeberger, Monticello; James Harker, New Diggings; J. S. Kelso, White Oak Springs; N. Dumfrey, Willow Springs; Dr. Varmun, Wayne; George Schellinger, Wiota; E. C. Townsend, Shullsburg. Treasurer, E. C. Townsend. Corresponding Secretary, C. M. Waring. Recording Secretary, Fred Thearle.

A committee was then appointed, consisting of H. H. Gray, Fred Thearle, C. M. Waring, J. B. Rose and S. W. Osborne, to draft a suitable constitution and by-laws for the association. Nathan Olmsted, S. W. Osborne, S. A. Davis, Nicholas Dumfrey and E. C. Townsend were appointed a committee to select grounds for the first fair of the society, to be held later in the season. The society then adjourned, to assemble in the village of Darlington September 1, 1857.

At the next meeting of the society, which was held September 1, 1857, the Committee on Grounds reported, and recommended Darlington as the most suitable place, and the grounds owned by James Wadsworth as the most desirable spot for holding the fair. The report of this committee was adopted, and the 14th and 15th of October was the time decided upon for the exhibition.

The receipts of the society for the first year, by subscriptions, donations, etc., were \$319.45; the expenses, \$184.76—leaving a balance in the treasury of \$134.69. Hon. H. S. Magoon delivered the first address.

At a meeting of the association held December 10, 1857, the following officers for the year 1858 were chosen: President, C. J. Cutting. Vice Presidents, John Smith, Willow Springs; J. S. Kelso, White Oak Springs; T. J. Oviatt, Argyle. Treasurer, E. C. Townsend. Secretary, Fred Thearle.

The fair was held this year September 21 and 22, at Darlington, and the annual address was made by James R. Rose.

1859.—Fair held at Darlington September 21 and 22. Officers: President, S. A. Davis; Vice Presidents, N. Dunphy, Samuel Cole, J. S. Kelso; Treasurer, Allen Warden; Secretary, Fred G. Thearle. Annual address by Col. C. M. Waring. Receipts, \$117.89; disbursements, \$409.69.

1860.—Fair held at Darlington September 6 and 7. Officers: President, John D. Martin; Vice Presidents, A. Townsend, E. Slothower, A. B. P. Wood; Treasurer, F. C. Townsend; Secretary, Glen Cuyler. Annual address by Hon. P. B. Simpson. Receipts, \$385; disbursements, \$408.45.

1861.—Fair held at Darlington, September 25 and 26. Officers: President, George W. Russell; Vice Presidents, John Roberts, George Schellinger, Richard Trestrail; Treasurer, C. B. Cutting; Secretary, Glen Cuyler. Annual address by George W. Russell. Receipts, \$848.35; disbursements, \$828.14.

1862.—Officers: President, Peter Parkinson, Jr.; Vice Presidents, Frank Buckmaster, E. C. Townsend, John Pool; Treasurer, C. Z. Cutting; Secretary, A. W. Hovey; Executive Committee, Daniel Hawley, Joseph White, Stephen Blackstone. Owing to the great excitement attending the breaking-out and progress of the war, there was no fair held that year, and the Society practically disbanded.

June 18, 1863, a meeting of the citizens of the county was called to re-organize the society, at which the constitution and by-laws of the old society were adopted. The meeting adjourned to June 27, 1863, when the following officers were elected: President, H. H. Gray; Vice President, B. F. Buckmaster; Secretary, A. F. Dickenson; Treasurer, Silas R. Davis. Fair held at Darlington, October 6, 7, 8, 1863. Annual address by Hon. John Delaney. Receipts, \$505; disbursements, \$576.50.

1864.—Fair held at Darlington, September 27, 28 and 29. Officers: President, Israel Boies; Vice President, B. F. Buckmaster; Secretary, A. F. Dickenson; Treasurer, William Tolly.

1865.—Officers: President, Peter Parkinson, Jr.; Vice President, E. Townsend; Secretary, Charles E. Brunner; Treasurer, Allen Warden.

1866.—Fair held at Darlington, September 27, 28 and 29. Officers: President, John H. Williams; Secretary, William W. Birkitt.

1867.—Fair held at Darlington. Officers: President, William Brown; Vice Presidents, Simon Lamprell, John Roberts, William Stephens; Treasurer, S. S. Allen; Secretary, W. W. Birkitt.

1868.—Fair held at Darlington, October 6, 7 and 8. Officers: President, Frank Buckmaster; Vice Presidents, H. Phillips, A. Miller, J. Barry; Treasurer, J. H. Martin; Secretary, W. W. Birkitt. Receipts, \$1,498.33; disbursements, \$1,495.60.

1869.—Fair held at Darlington, September 22, 23, 24 and 25. Officers: President, A. W. Warden; Vice Presidents, Thomas Teasdale, Hugh Campbell, A. D. Richardson; Secretary, M. J. Alworth; Treasurer, Alden Pratt.

1870.—Fair held at Darlington, September 15, 16 and 17. Officers: President, John Merriott; Vice President, Samuel Salisbury; Secretary, H. L. Brown; Treasurer, S. S. Allen. Receipts, \$1,182.11; disbursements, \$1,121.46.

1871.—Fair held at Darlington, September 25, 26 and 27. Officers: President, Francis Campbell; Vice President, J. G. Knight; Treasurer, S. S. Allen; Secretary, W. L. Abbott.

1872.—Fair held at Darlington, September 12, 13 and 14. Officers: President, Francis Campbell; Vice President, J. G. Knight; Secretary, H. L. Brown; Treasurer, S. S. Allen. Receipts, \$1,035.15; disbursements, \$1,037.82.

1873.—Fair held at Darlington, September 25, 26 and 27. Officers: President, S. Warden; Vice President, Peter Parkinson, Jr.; Secretary, H. L. Brown; Treasurer, W. J. Bird. Receipts, \$1,193.21; disbursements, \$969.23.

1874.—Fair held at Darlington, September 17, 18 and 19. Officers: President, S. Warden; Vice President, H. Campbell; Secretary, R. B. Cutting; Treasurer, W. J. Bird. Receipts, \$743.66; disbursements, \$595.81.

1875.—Fair held at Darlington, September 14, 15, 16 and 17. Officers: President, H. Campbell; Vice President, Thomas Sheldon; Secretary, W. L. D. Martin; Treasurer, A. Richardson. Receipts, \$1,920.72; disbursements, 1,878.45.



James Birnbeck

DARLINGTON.

1876.—Fair held at Darlington, September 13, 14 and 15. Officers: President, A. B. P. Wood; Vice President, James R. Rose; Secretary, John Meehan; Treasurer, Albert Richardson. Receipts, \$1,304.22; disbursements, \$1,276.85.

1877.—Fair held at Darlington, September 9 and 10. Officers: President, N. T. Parkinson; Vice President, A. O. Chamberlain; Secretary, John Meehan; Treasurer, D. Schreiter. Receipts, \$1,977.69; disbursements, \$1,993.94.

1878.—Fair held at Darlington, September 15, 16 and 17. Officers: President, N. T. Parkinson; Vice President, R. H. Williams; Secretary, D. S. Rose; Treasurer, D. Schreiter. Receipts, \$583.10; disbursements, \$587.74.

1879.—Fair held at Darlington, September 17, 18 and 19. Officers: President, P. A. Orton; Vice President, John Roberts; Secretary, H. L. Brown; Treasurer, D. Schreiter. Receipts, \$1,598.43; disbursements, \$1,663.04.

1880.—Fair held at Darlington, September 8, 9 and 10. Officers: President, James H. Earnest; Vice President, A. Richardson; Secretary, Neil Fisher; Treasurer, D. Schreiter. Receipts, \$1,473.56; disbursements, about \$1,550.

In 1863, the grounds owned now by the "La Fayette County Agricultural Society," consisting of ten acres, were purchased by the "La Fayette County Stock Club," and sold to the Agricultural Society, July 10, 1867. January 13, 1874, the "Stock Club" and the "Agricultural Society" were consolidated under one constitution, and, in 1876, a floral hall was erected on the fair grounds, at an expense of \$300. The uniform success attending the annual exhibitions of this society has been achieved by well-directed efforts, and the uprightness and integrity displayed by the officers in meeting all legitimate demands has been the characteristic which proves this society an organization answering the end for which it was created.

AMONG THE SHORT-HORNS ON AMES' BRANCH.

Having its source in springs in the direction of the Platte Mounds, Ames' Branch runs south of east to the Pecatonica, through one of the most picturesque and fertile valleys in the county. Every farmer who has settled within it, who has managed his affairs with ordinary prudence, has become well-to-do, and some of them wealthy. The wisest have devoted their energies to breeding fine stock, and, in consequence, have given the locality a wide reputation. Ames' Branch and the vicinity are more or less known as the home of finely bred animals of various kinds, from Canada to Colorado. During 1879, when one of the largest stock-men of Chicago wanted one hundred of the choicest young ewes that could be found to put on his home farm, he sent a man here to buy them, and they were selected from the flocks of Bird, Rowe, Joseph and Henry Colbeck and Weaver, and bought at so low a price that the Chicago man could scarcely believed stock-men would allow such superb young ewes assorted from their flocks for so small a sum. Probably no finer mutton and long-wool sheep can be found in the country than is bred in this locality. For short-horns, Frank Weaver keeps two thoroughbred bulls, and Joseph Colbeck owns Chieftain 5th No. 28,845, a fine pedigreed bull, bred by S. S. Brown, at Hazelwood Farm, Illinois. Mr. Colbeck also has some very choice cows and young animals and a fine herd of grades.

George Stevenson, of Fayette, and James McWilliams, of Seymour, are each line breeders, and have a small herd of as fine thoroughbreds as can be found in the West.

John Matthews has a thousand finely-bred sheep rented on shares to the farmers of La Fayette and Grant Counties, besides his home flock of about two hundred. Himself and his sons have fifteen hundred sheep, and one hundred high-grade heifers, and a number of thoroughbreds on the Harvey County Stock Ranch, Kansas. He keeps his herd of thoroughbreds on Ames' Branch at about fifty head. These, in addition to his jacks and jennies, his brood mares and stallions, his Essex pigs and goats, the breeding of all which he has successfully managed for many years past, entitles him to be regarded as the most extensive breeder in Southwestern Wisconsin, and probably in the State.

Twenty-five years ago, he commenced breeding thoroughbred short-horns from the Enchantress and Peerless stock of the Shakers, of Mercer County, Ky.; and since that time, by judicious selections and purchase, and with the thoroughbred bulls Monarch, Minister, Golden Duke, Grand Duke of Alma and Camargo, he has produced a herd of rare excellence, and one that is making and will continue to make its mark upon the stock through a wide section of country which he supplies with breeding animals.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY DURING THE WAR.

The responsible citizens of La Fayette County were foremost among those loyal bands who sprang to the defense of the Union in the first days of the Southern rebellion. Miners, merchants, professional men, farmers and mechanics joined in the work of sustaining the righteous cause. These noble efforts were speedily made manifest in the presence of several well-drilled companies, who engaged in perfecting their military education while they chafed and fretted at the delay of the Legislature in claiming their services. Capt. Vandergrift, an old veteran of the Mexican war, was conspicuous in recruiting, and to him belongs the honor of commanding the first company formed in this district. The company was organized in the vicinity of Shullsburg, hence the designation of "Shullsburg Light Guard." When the ranks were filled, the Guards were mustered into the service of the United States and assigned to the Third Regiment, dropping their *nom de guerre* for the appellation of Company I. Capt. George H. Whitman's Company H, from Darlington, was a close competitor for priority, arriving in camp at Fond du Lac in June, 1861.

In certain sections of the county, an element among the inhabitants was imbued with a deeply rooted antagonism to the war, and consequently adopted all means within their power to resist the demand upon them for assistance. They were never betrayed into any overt act of disloyalty, but in the excited and perturbed imagination of the people it was represented that a strong rebel element was mobilizing at New Diggings. The only basis for such reports was the outward hostility of certain miners, whose nomadic career had taken them to the lead mines, but for whose actions the permanent residents of the county were in no way responsible. The "Knights of the Golden Circle," a secret association, having for its avowed object resistance of the draft, was organized in June, 1862. The caucus meeting for organization was held in the open air, in Elk Grove, about 7 o'clock in the evening. At that hour there was a large muster of men from New Diggings, Benton and Shullsburg, who proceeded immediately to organize. The leader, one Floyd, who claimed to have been in Price's rebel army, took a position at the base of an ancient gnarled oak, and, after delivering an address, performed certain rites incidental to the initiation of officers. At a late hour, he dismissed the assembly, first imparting to each man a password and instructing him in the use of cabalistic signs designed to identify the members and bind them in closer affiliation. Throughout the meeting, a member of the United States Secret Service occupied a coigne of vantage in the tree, where, laying out on a jutting branch, he overheard all the proceedings and possessed himself of the passwords, which he subsequently turned into service.

The Union League was also organized to combat the doctrines of the "Knights," and uphold the law. In the fall of 1862, the draft was issued for nine months' service. The following Deputy Sheriffs were appointed in 1862, to enroll all the able-bodied men in their respective districts: John B. Schofield, Wayne; John Adams, Monticello; M. Crawford, Kendall; John O'Toole, White Oak Springs; Dennis Murphy, Benton; E. W. Jennan, Gratiot; James Noble, Willow Springs; T. C. L. Mackay, Elk Grove; James Harker, New Diggings; Furness Lambert, Argyle; John Cline, Fayette; John Barry, Shullsburg; James Wood, Wiota; Walter E. Jones, Belmont; Luke Ager, Centre. The drafted men reported at Darlington, in the Ellison House, since changed to the Whitman House, where they were registered by Judge Blackstone, one of the Draft Commissioners. H. Ellison, the generous landlord, furnished each man with rations for the journey to Madison. The contingent was in charge of Lance Sergeant P. F. Dering. On arrival at Madison, the eighty-odd men from La

Fayette were inspected, and a large percentage rejected. The remainder of the men procured substitutes, which, at that time, could be had from \$100 to \$200. In 1863, the commutation draft created much dissatisfaction in the sparsely populated section of the county, where threats of resistance were freely uttered. The law was enforced, and a collision was avoided by the dissatisfied men quitting the district. Later in July, 1863, Maj. Clowney, with Companies A and B, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, was detailed from Madison to assist the Provost Marshal in enforcing the draft in the district between Benton, Shullsburg and New Diggings. The military were apportioned to those places, the squads being commanded respectively by Maj. Clowney, Lieut. Wilson and Capt. Harriman. The authority of the law was asserted, and the refractory persons were soon submissive enough. One Sullivan, who had become amenable to the law, was captured about the end of July and incarcerated in an improvised guard-house at Shullsburg. The civil law was invoked to effect his release, and on application a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained from Judge Cothren, at Mineral Point. The officer in command refused to recognize the authority, and referred the friends of the prisoner to O. M. Dering, at that time Provost Marshal. Dering, in doubt of his power, telegraphed to Gov. Lewis for instructions. Back flashed the electric spark with the sententious reply, "Hold him; will send 10,000 men if necessary." That settled the question, and Sullivan continued in durance. While in the execution of his duty as Special Deputy Provost Marshal, Mark Richards was assassinated. The affair occurred as follows: Marshal Richards had received notice of the presence of a deserter in Benton. He indicated the house to the authorities, who surrounded the premises and called upon the inmates to admit them. No reply was accorded, and, breaking open the door, the officers filed in and took possession. Finding his escape cut off, James McMahon, the alleged deserter, jumped out of the second-story window, and was disappearing with celerity when commanded to halt, under penalty of being shot. Not hearing the command, or not wishing to obey it, if heard, he continued running, when he was overtaken by a bullet and dropped down in his tracks. Some days subsequent, as Richards was going along a by-path leading to Benton, he was fired upon from concealment, and received a full charge of heavy buckshot in the thigh, from the effect of which he expired some months afterward. Rumors of trouble were rife, and social confidences were disrupted to the general disorganization of business. One report received in Darlington announced the equipment of a rebel force at New Diggings, coupled with the intelligence that they were marching on to capture the county seat. Bells were rung, and a public mass meeting of the citizens of Darlington was convened to consider plans for the defense of the village. Men hied away homeward and resurrected shotguns and rifles, long since superannuated from service, and prepared to do battle in defense of their household treasures. On the following day, the heterogeneous force massed in the town square to await the foe, when a messenger arrived with the information that the rebel expedition had retired, after approaching within view of the village. Such was the fruit of gossip disseminating distorted intelligence. Again, it was related that the Union flag had been torn down and trampled on in the public square of Benton and New Diggings. These statements can be accepted as an index to the distrust which, for some time, prevailed at certain points in the county.

When the 1863 draft was ordered, the prominent citizens of New Diggings emulated each other in patriotic zeal. In that town it was proposed to grant a bonus of \$60 to each of the first five men to enlist. The sum of \$300 was contributed for that purpose by R. H. Champion. George Leekley contributed a similar amount to the next five volunteers. Interest was aroused, and a large sum was made up by personal contributions on the spot. This proved the most enthusiastic conscripting during the campaign.

The County Board of Supervisors met on July 27, 1864, to deliberate on the propriety of levying a tax for the purpose of paying a bounty to volunteers under the last call of the President for 500,000 men. It was

Resolved, That when the volunteer is mustered into the service of the United States, and shall present to the Clerk of the County Board the certificate of the Adjutant General of the State, certifying that he has been mustered into the service, and credited to any town in this county, then the County Treasurer is authorized to issue to said volunteer, or his agent, the sum of \$300, payable in county orders of denomination of \$5 each.

An act was sanctioned by the Legislature on February 23, 1865, authorizing the issue. Under this act, bounties were paid out as follows: Belmont, five; Kendall, eighteen; Willow Springs, ten; Argyle, seven; Wiota, twenty; Centre, twenty-five; Wayne, eleven; Gratiot, twenty; White Oak Springs, nine; Monticello, nine; Benton, forty-four; Fayette, thirteen; Shullsburg, thirty-four; New Diggings, twenty-eight; Elk Grove, twenty.

At the solicitation of Gov. Solomon, during the draft troubles of 1863, a "home guard" was organized at New Diggings, to maintain the authority of the law. Capt. Longhorn, who was elected to the position in the second year, was a one-armed veteran, of British descent, who came to New Diggings from England, and in a few weeks after his arrival enlisted in an Illinois regiment; had his arm taken off in the battle of Chickamauga. The existence of the company was short, as the ranks were depleted by the continual enlistments into the Federal army.

The muster-roll filed with the County Clerk gives the official membership of La Fayette Guard, organized at New Diggings in August, 1863, as follows: Captain, William Bird; First Lieutenant, John Harker; Second Lieutenant, Charles B. Champion; Orderly Sergeant, M. J. Williams; Line Sergeants, Thomas Harper, John Corwin, Thomas Eggleston, John Alderson; Corporals, John Siles, Henry Looney, Thomas W. Teasdale, Thomas Fawcett, Matt. Robinson, John Eggleston, William Martin and James Anderson; Privates, Jonathan Allan, Anthony Aldersen, Julian H. Austin, Thomas Anderson, John W. Ayer, Milton Austin, William Bonner, Arthur Penrick, Joseph R. Bird, Thomas Currah, William Croft, Timothy Cottingham, Anthony Cottingham, John Cottingham, Thomas Calvert, John Dawson, Fred P. Dering, George Dodson, Charles Doan, Elliot Eggleston, John Eastwood, Thomas Fawcett, Robert Graham, James Gunn, John Heath, Hunter Hall, Leonard Harker, John V. Harker, William Harker, William Harrison, James Heath, Simon Harker, Hugh Jones, Francis Jackson, Edward Longhorn, James Lappin, Anthony Liddle, James Martin, William J. May, John Martin, James H. Peacock, John Peacock, John Pedelty, James Pedelty, Christopher Perkins, Thomas Raw, George Redfearn, George Rain, John Ross, Francis Raw, Isaac Robinson, Benson W. Right, Francis Respin, William Redfearn, William Spensley, Jonas Spensley, Samuel Topliss, Joseph Thompson, Joseph Teasdale, James Thompson, William Teasdale, John Vickers, John White, William White.

In the early part of 1864, the company was re-organized by amalgamation with another body then existing in Benton. The muster-roll of the new company, dated August 27, 1864, as filed with the County Clerk, contains the following names:

Captain, James Longhorn; First Lieutenant, Thomas Vipond; Second Lieutenant, Jor-main Tipping; Orderly Sergeant, P. F. Dering; Line Sergeants, John Harker, John Sides, William B. Wood, Thomas Fawcett; Corporals, Florence Tipping, John Rudd, La Fayette Shaw, Simon Harker, William Spensley, William H. Vickers, Matthew Collison and James Peacock.

Privates: William J. Ayers, Milton Austin, Benjamin Busby, William Brown, Philip Baker, William Croft, Henry Caulthard, Joseph Caulthard, John Corwin, Thomas Currah, John Coltman, Charles B. Champion, Thomas Eggleston, Elliot Eggleston, James Francain, Thomas Fairley, James Gear, William W. Gillette, Henry P. Greenleaf, Hunter Hall, Henry Hall, Leonard Harker, Anthony Hambell, Thomas Herring, William Higginbotham, Hugh Jones, Francis Jackson, Thomas Jackson, John D. Noal, Robert Peasley, George Rain, Joseph Rain, James Robbins, Robert Ross, James Spensley, Charles M. Short, William Stevens, Richard Stevens, Samuel Stevens, Joseph Teasdale, Samuel Vickers, Isaac Vipond, William White, William Watson, Henry Williams, John Winder and Joseph Wood.

Company H—Third Regiment: Captain, George H. Whitman; First Lieutenant, George W. Stevenson; Second Lieutenant, James G. Knight. This company was organized in Darlington, as the "La Fayette Rifles," on the three years' enlistment, in June, 1861. Companies H and I joined the Third Regiment at Camp Hamilton, Fond du Lac, where they were engaged perfecting their drill, under the supervision of Col. C. S. Hamilton. They were mustered into the service on the 29th of June, and left the State on the 12th of July, under orders for Hagers-

town, Md. After a brief visit to Harper's Ferry they moved down the Potomac fifty miles, to Darneston, where they went into camp. They marched to Frederick, Md., on the 12th of September, where they surrounded the city and arrested the Legislature. A detachment of three companies, including Company H, was despatched from Fredericks, on the 9th of October, with orders to secure a quantity of corn, which was stored in a mill at Harper's Ferry. While returning with the grain in charge, they were attacked by a rebel force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, 1,600 strong, under Col. Ashley. The rebels were repulsed and driven from the village of Bolivar to Bolivar Heights, where, having captured a thirty-two-pounder, the enemy was held at bay until the arrival of re-enforcements from Col. Geary. The loss of the detachment was six killed and eight wounded. Leaving Frederick on the 22d of October, they ascended the Potomac to Muddy Branch, where they were employed on guard, returning to Fredericks December 1, and assigned as provost guard. On organizing the army for the spring campaign, the regiment was attached to the Second Brigade of Gen. Banks' Army Corps. They joined his command at Sandy Hook, and commenced the march up the valley of the Shenandoah, occupying Charleston on the 27th. Accompanied Gen. Banks' command to Harrisburg. On Banks' memorable retreat to Williamsport, the regiment did duty as rear guard, bearing the terrible harassments of the enemy with intrepidity. Their conduct in this line is beyond praise. Their loss during the retreat was three killed, fifty-nine wounded and seventy-nine missing or captured. On the 9th of August, participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain, losing twenty-five killed, sixty-five wounded and eighteen prisoners. During Gen. Pope's retreat, on the 18th of August, the regiment, still under Gen. Banks' command, was frequently under fire and lost six men, taken prisoners. Took part in the battle of Antietam, losing, out of a force of three hundred and thirty-five men engaged, twenty-seven wounded and one hundred and seventy-one killed. May 1, attached to Gen. Hooker's division, moving along Fredericksburg Plank Road, did picket duty, being driven back on main body. Formed, with advance guard, line of battle, and, after a hotly contested fight, the regiment gained one-third of a mile, when relieved by Gen. Whipple's forces, losing twenty killed and eighty-one wounded. During the withdrawal of the army from Chancellorsville, the regiment covered the left of the retreating line. June 27, at Gettysburg, Penn., was occupied in supporting position on the right, and to the rear of the general line of battle. On the 2d, was ordered to the front, taking up a position along the east bank of Rock Creek, which they fortified by throwing up breast-works of rails and earth. In the battle of the following day, their loss was only three killed and eleven wounded. Served in New York to enforce the draft, and, on September 30, were transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, being attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps. On the 21st of December, three-fourths of the regiment enlisted as veterans, under general orders from the War Department, and the veteran Third bid farewell to Wartrace, Tenn., on the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railway, en route for Madison, Wis., where they arrived on the 28th of October.

Arriving at the State Capital, the men scattered to their homes to improve their furlough in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity. Re-assembled at Madison, February 1, 1864, whence they moved to Tullahoma, Tenn. Concentrating on Atlanta, Ga., the Third regiment, attached to the First Division, distinguished itself in various encounters with the enemy, leading the advance and constantly skirmishing on the way. June 1, the troops took position in line of battle to the left, which they held for three days, taking the advance of the 4th, and gaining a position, on the 6th, in front of the enemy's entrenchments at Pine Knot, which they retained, under an incessant fire, until the 15th, when the enemy abandoned the entrenchments during the night. During the next three days, the regiment, always in front, advanced from point to point, and on the 21st were ordered to advance on the Powder Springs road. On proceeding a short distance in that direction, the foe was encountered in such superior numbers that Col. Hawley deemed it prudent to await the arrival of re-enforcements, with which he forced the passage. In the advance on Kenesaw Mountain, the loss was one killed and seventeen wounded, three mortally. In the operations before Atlanta, a loss of five killed and one wounded was sustained.

In the action near Averysboro, on March 15, 1865, twenty-eight men were killed. On the 19th, had a sharp engagement near Bentonville, whence the regiment was assigned to Goldsboro, where the men went into camp. On the 30th, they received orders for home, and, marching by way of Richmond and Alexandria to Washington, D. C., where they arrived in time to join in the grand review at the National Capital, on May 24. While there, a number of the regiment, whose term of service was about to expire, were mustered out on the 9th of June, and arrived at Madison, Wis., on the 13th. The main body of the regiment was remanded to Louisville, Ky., until the 18th of July, when they were mustered out of the service. They arrived at Madison on the 23d of July, and were shortly afterward disbanded.

Company H—Killed in action: Ole Anderson, Dallas, Ga.; Henry L. Bush, Winchester, Va.; Joshua P. Jones, Antietam, Md.; James F. McKnight, Antietam, Md.; William Mason, Cedar Mountain, Va.; Samuel D. Mickey, Dallas, Ga.; William Wilcox, Antietam, Md.

Died of wounds: J. Hanson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Wm. H. Watts, Lost Mountain, Georgia.

Died of disease: Benjamin Gussette, Savannah, Ga.; Freeman G. Groff, Dalton, Ga.; William S. Hamilton, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nelson Marsh, Beaufort, N. C.; Irwin Pierce, Frederick, Md.; Joshua M. Shriver, Tullahoma, Tenn.; William Sales, Savannah, Ga.; William Stubbs, Beaufort, N. C.; Peter Schaub, Dalton, Ga.; James Thomas, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Sever Thompson, Annapolis, Md.; August Weckersburger, Washington, D. C.

Company I—Third Regiment, more familiarly called Shullsburg Light Guard, had the undisputed honor of being the first company to volunteer for service from La Fayette County. This company originally enlisted for the First Regiment, but this regiment being full the company was mustered in as Company I, of the Third Regiment. The officers during the war were: Capt. Howard Vandergrift, succeeded by Moses O'Brien, who was killed in battle, and replaced by Nahum Daniels. First Lieutenants—John E. Ross, resigned July 13, 1861; Alex N. Reed, died of wounds September 18, 1862; William Freeborn, discharged November 10, 1864, and John Agnew. Second Lieutenants—Ralph Van Brunt, promoted to Adjutant; Alexander N. Reed, promoted; William Freeborn, promoted; Charles L. Dering, promoted to Company B; Wilson S. Buck, promoted to Company B, and George N. Faucett.

Killed in action: Lieut. Alex N. Reed, Antietam, Md.; Corporal John Kirkpatrick, Chancellorsville, Va.; Corporal Michael Sullivan, Chancellorsville, Va.; Corporal William White, Averysboro, N. C.; Daniel Callender, Beverley Ford, Va.; Hans Christian, Averysboro, N. C.; Demas V. Deming, Antietam, Md.; John F. Dudley, Kenesaw, Ga.; Charles H. Dibble, Averysboro, N. C.; Giles L. Harrison, Resaca, Ga.; George Knickerbocker, Dallas, Ga.; William Thomas, Antietam, Md.; Edward Ware, Alexander Wiley and Thomas A. White, Antietam, Md.

Died of wounds: Capt. Moses O'Brien, Cedar Mountain, Va.; George Buxton, Bolivar Heights, Md.; Sylvester Fay, Dallas, Ga.; John Patton, Dallas, Ga.; August Ruter, Winchester, Va.; Nicholas Wallace, Cedar Mountain, Va.; Charles Wescott, Antietam, Md.

Died of disease: Peter Anderson, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Joseph Benton, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Perry Bryant, Dalton, Ga.; John Dougherty, Winchester, Va.; Richard Folts, Frederick, Md.; Lewis S. Hoag, Frederick, Md.; Dallas A. Hill, Atlanta, Ga.; William G. Lewis, Fayetteville, Tenn.; John A. Morgan, Frederick, Md.; Andrew J. Martin, Atlanta, Ga.; Hanson P. Thaan, Atlanta, Ga.

Appended is the original muster-roll of this company:

Officers and musicians: Captain, Howard Vandergrift; First Lieutenant, John E. Ross; Second Lieutenant, John W. Blackstone, Jr.; Ensign, John H. Gowen; First Sergeant, A. T. E. Blessing; Second Sergeant, Sylvester Brannan; Third Sergeant, Charles M. Wyman; Fourth Sergeant, Charles L. Dering; First Corporal, James E. Roberts; Second Corporal, George B. Bennett; Third Corporal, William A. Leitch; Fourth Corporal, John Jarvies; Fifer, Orsemus Lakin; Drummer, Jacob Purcel.

Privates: Edward Southwick, George Knickerbocker, Christian Kivihner, John R. Amidon, William Moon, Francis Brannan, James Whalen, Hiram Southwick, Martin Washington.

James S. Looney, Thomas Harper, Hugh Williams, Henry Baldwin, Alexander Wiley, A. N. Reed, Theodore Brannan, W. H. Thurston, R. M. Johnston, William A. Scisson, William C. Million, Charles A. Hawley, Robert R. Furguson, Alfred Million, James P. Corbin, Maylon P. Smith, Joseph M. Burton, C. H. Dibble, Elijah Jenks, Henry A. W. Gillett, M. D. Gilson, Rufus Harriman, James Negus, John Dougherty, William J. Bushby, Thomas A. White, Thomas Bushby, George White, Charles Knott, John Madison, David A. Bush, Richard Williams, George A. Rueckerman, Charles H. Wescott, Wilson Warford, James Hill, John H. Cooper, Robert McCormick, Charles Vandergrift, James Peebles, Thomas H. Bright, Michael Belonger, Frederick Willey, John T. Harrison, George N. Wagoner, C. B. Chipman, William Freeburn, Eugene James, Nicholas Wallace, Charles Hall, O. S. Horage, James B. Knapp, John Schofield, William Douglass, Cyrus E. Dering.

Company I, Sixteenth Regiment, was organized principally in Darlington, although a score of the recruits hailed from Grant County. The officers were Capt. S. W. Osborne; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Vail; Second Lieutenant, D. J. Purman. Rendezvoused at Camp Randall, where the regiment was organized under Col. Benjamin Allen, of Pepin. Mustered into the service January 31, 1862, and moved on to Pittsburg Landing in time to appear in the battle of Shiloh, with Prentiss' Division, under command of Gen. Grant. April 5, were stationed on outpost, doing picket duty about half a mile from main body of regiment. At daybreak, received first fire of the "rebs," which opened the bloody battle of Shiloh. Being outflanked by superior forces in heavy numbers, and exposed to a concentric fire, fell back, and re-formed line of battle. During the remainder of that day, they were constantly open to the enemy's fire, which decimated their numbers. Were relieved on second day by Gen. Buell's command, and sent to the rear as a reserve force. The brunt of the engagement had been borne, as testified by the list of killed, which aggregated 245 men killed and wounded. Lieut. Vail was numbered with the slain—he having fallen at the first fire. The company assisted at the siege of Corinth, and entered the city on May 29, the enemy having evacuated the position during the night. On June 6, they entered the camp, whence they marched to Iuka, and returned to Corinth on the 21st. Following the second battle of Corinth, they encamped three miles from Grand Junction, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, where, greatly reduced in numerical strength, the regiment was consolidated into five companies. February 5, 1864, they joined the garrison at Vicksburg, and were re-enforced by five full companies, three of which, F, H and K, which had been recruited in Wisconsin for the regiment. On the 6th, Company I, with four others, re-enlisted, and departed on veteran furlough, returning home via Cairo. On their arrival at Madison, they were accorded a public reception by the State officers and members of the Legislature, prior to temporary disbandment. They re-united at Madison on April 18, and rejoined the regiment, which, by accessions, had been augmented to nine companies. They were then assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, with which they proceeded across the country, under command of Gen. Leggett. At Ackworth, thirty-five miles from Atlanta, the regiment united with Gen. Sherman, and moved forward to the front, taking position on the extreme left of the army. Under Gen. McPherson, they left Brush Mountain, on the evening of the 2d of July, and, by threatening the enemy's communication at Turner's Ferry, induced a retreat. On the 20th, they were posted in line of battle before Atlanta, with the extreme left of the army, and, next day, carried the enemy's works upon Bold Hill by assault, with a loss of seventy-eight men killed and wounded. On the 22d, they were engaged in repelling repeated attacks of the enemy, and to recover the lost works, sustaining a loss of twelve killed, twenty-six wounded and seven missing. In November and December, they were employed in destroying the railroad communication in Central Georgia. Being annexed to Sherman's army in the famous march to the seaboard, they entered Savannah on December 21, and entered camp. The command of the regiment had been vested in Capt. Craig, in place of Maj. Dawes, who had been mustered out on the 11th. After defeating a strong rebel force on the banks of the North Edisto River, the First Brigade arrived at Columbia on the 16th. On the 19th, they were in the battle at Bentonville, and, on the 24th, entered Goldsboro, N. C. Here, Gen. Force returned to the

brigade, and Col. Fairchild took command of the regiment. Crossing the Roanoke River, on the morning of the 5th of May, they entered Virginia, and proceeded by easy marches to Washington, where they encamped within a short distance of the city. On the 2d of June, the members whose terms had expired, were mustered out. The remainder of the Sixteenth was paid off at Madison on August 1, 1865, the members dispersing to their homes to renew their ordinary peace avocations.

Company I.—Killed in action: Sergeant Terence O'Brien, Shiloh, Tenn.; L. E. Brainard, on Mississippi River; Alonzo Clifford, Shiloh.

Died of wounds: Lieut. Charles H. Vail, Shiloh; Sergeant E. F. Winchester, Corinth, Miss.; Corp. William Tipping, Corinth, Miss.; George Burchill, Keokuk, Iowa; Harrison C. Howard, Hazel Green, Wis.; Ole Iversen, Atlanta, Ga.; John Solomon, St. Louis, Mo.; Morgan F. Wooding, Shiloh, Tenn.

Died of disease: John C. Long, Keokuk, Iowa; William Brewer, Providence, La.; John W. Munroe, Wauwatoma, Wis.; Edmund A. Bliss, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Baker, Vicksburg, Miss.; Myron Cole, St. Louis, Mo.; Emery W. Dennison, Corinth, Miss.; William W. Dunphy, Providence, La.; Abram Evanson, St. Louis, Mo.; Hiram Franklin, Fielder Frost, Savannah, Ga.; James Goodwin, Rome, Ga.; Enoch M. Keithley, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; Ira Lincoln, Providence, La.; Carl Penn, Savannah, Tenn.; George Pool, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Parks, Vicksburg, Miss.; Thomas Pirrie, Redbone, Miss.; Robert W. Saunders, Providence, La.; James Williams, Dalton, Ga.; Edson W. Woodworth, Eastpoint, Ga.

Died of accidents: Harry M. Robinson, who was instantly killed by a falling tree, at Providence, La.

Company B, Twenty-third Regiment, was formed in July, 1862, and was organized at Camp Randall on August 25, 1862, under Col. Joshua J. Guppy, of Portage City. The officers of Company B were: Captain, Charles M. Waring, succeeded at his death, February 16, 1863, by John E. Duncan; First Lieutenant, John E. Duncan, on promotion, succeeded by John M. Sumner, promoted to Company D, and replaced by Francis G. Marsh; Second Lieutenant, Warren Gray, who, resigning March 27, 1863, was succeeded by Charles E. Brunner.

The Twenty-third Regiment left Camp Randall on September 15, 1863, for Cincinnati, then menaced by the rebel forces under Kirby Smith. Were assigned to Gen. Green Clay Smith's division, on the Alexandria turnpike road. Marched subsequently to Louisville and Memphis, Tenn., where the regiment was appointed to the First Brigade, Tenth Division, and at once took position in the army destined to reduce Vicksburg. December 28, 1862, the regiment occupied a precarious position within a mile of the enemy's works, at Vicksburg, and, although exposed for three days to the rebel's shot and shell, they were fortunate in not losing a man. When moving forward to invest Fort Hindman, the regiment was exposed to the enemy's artillery fire, without suffering great loss. While advancing to an indicated point, they were greeted with an unexpected enfilading fire from the enemy's rifle-pits, which necessitated a change of front. The evolution was effected, and Companies B, G and K were thrown out as skirmishers, capturing several block-houses occupied by the rebels, driving them into their works, while the remaining companies attacked the rifle-pits, drove the enemy to the fort, and silenced a quantity of artillery. The conflict raged furiously for three hours, at the conclusion of that time the enemy hoisting the white flag as a token of submission. The loss entailed was four killed and thirty-four wounded.

The Yazoo swamps tested the men's strength sorely with malarial complaints. At one time, three-fourths of the men were down with fever, and several companies were destitute of officers.

Companies B and E did effectual service as skirmishers in the battle of Champion Hills, where they drove the rebels from a fortified post. That night they lay on their arms in the field, and, on the morning of the 17th of May, pushed forward to the Black River Bridge, capturing the Sixteenth Tennessee en route. At the siege of Vicksburg, the entire regiment was employed

as skirmishers, engaging the enemy from early morning until late at night. On the 22d, they engaged in the disastrous attempts to storm the Confederate defenses, and, failing, retreated to their trenches. At the close of the siege, the regiment was reduced, by disease and death, to a mere skeleton of its former stalwart force, hardly numbering one hundred and fifty capable men.

November 8, the brigade was attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy at Carrion Crow Bayou. The regiment formed line in a belt of timber. Two other regiments in their front were rapidly driven back, but the Twenty-third valiantly withstood the assault, maintaining a rapid fire, until, full-flanked on both sides, the order was given to fall back. On arrival of re-enforcements, they regained their lost ground. At the outset, the regiment numbered 220 officers and men, of whom 128 were lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, the latter including Col. Guppy and Capt. Sorenson, who was severely wounded. The Commander General publicly tendered his thanks to the regiment for their gallantry on this occasion. The regiment, hence, was engaged in a variety of occupations, such as fatigue, transport and provost duty, at times visiting sections of the country extending from Matagorda Bay, Texas, through Louisiana and Arkansas. Their last experience was gained in the fortifications at Mobile, where they remained until the 4th of July, when the Twenty-third was mustered out of service, and embarked next day for home, entering Madison on the 16th. They were paid off and formally disbanded on the 24th of July, 1865.

Company B.—Killed in action: Willis Norton, Sabine Cross Roads, La.; George B. Ray, Arkansas Post, Ark.

Died of wounds: William Berkenshaw, Vicksburg, Miss.

Died of disease: Capt. Charles M. Waring, Memphis, Tenn.; Corp. Orrin Judkins, hospital boat; James Buss, Young's Point, La.; Taylor Beers, Young's Point, La.; Richard Buss, hospital boat; La Fayette Case, Vicksburg, Miss.; Simon Cullen, Memphis, Tenn.; John W. Dunlap, Memphis, Tenn.; Watson De Groff, Memphis; Jesse T. Evans, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry C. Hughes, Memphis, Tenn.; George E. Hanford, St. Louis, Mo.; Oscar Hill, Vicksburg, Miss.; John Kanouse, Memphis, Tenn.; Orlando M. May, St. Louis, Mo.; Phillip H. McCagon, board steamer; Franklin Van Hook, Memphis, Tenn.; Nathan Woodbury, St. Louis, Mo.

Company E, Thirty-first Regiment, was constituted in 1862, from equal contingents from Darlington, Fayette, and Argyle and Wiota towns. The officers were, throughout the war, as follows: Captain, James B. Mason, deceased October 17, 1863, succeeded by Daniel B. Dipple; First Lieutenant, Daniel B. Dipple, on promotion, succeeded by Hiram Stevens; Second Lieutenant, Hiram Stevens, succeeded by Charles R. Bridgman. Rendezvoused at Prairie du Chien on September 23, 1862, where the regiment was organized under command of Col. Isaac E. Messmore, and mustered into the United States service on the 9th of October. Remained there doing guard duty until November 14. Company E was ordered to Camp Utley, where the regiment was mustered up to its full strength of eleven companies. Were first ordered down the Mississippi to Columbus, where they were assigned to the Sixth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and ordered into Camp at Fort Halleck. While in camp were engaged on picket duty, guarding transports and in reconnoitering the enemy's territory in different parts of the country. They were employed twenty days from the 5th of October, doing guard duty on the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, marching thence to Murfreesboro. Shortly afterward, Companies B, G and K, under command of Capt. Stevenson, were stationed at the crossing of Stone River, where they remained building fortifications and guarding the railroad bridge until the 2d of April, 1864, when they rejoined their companions at Murfreesboro. On July 3, 1864, the Thirty-first was transferred to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, with which they were subsequently identified. Took prominent part in the siege of Atlanta, and, subsequent to the capture of the city, were employed as portion of the garrison. On the march to Savannah, when about nine miles from that city, the head of the column, of which the Thirty-first formed part, was checked by a body of the enemy posted

in two small redoubts commanding the Springfield road, upon which the column was advancing. Under orders to move to the left and flank the enemy, the Thirty-first struggled through an almost impenetrable swamp and carried the works in face of a galling fire. The march was pursued through the Carolinas. They were on the front line of battle at Averysboro, on the 16th of March, losing one man killed and twelve wounded. At the battle of Bentonville, N. C., on the 19th, the Thirty-first and two other regiments were thrown forward without support. They were attacked on both flanks, and in front, doubling up the line and forcing them to retreat a quarter of a mile. Having re-formed the line, they repulsed five different charges of the enemy, and held their ground from 2 in the afternoon until dark, when they were relieved. In this engagement, the regiment lost sixty men killed, wounded and missing. Arriving at Goldsboro, N. C., the men were provided with new equipments, and remained in that town until the 10th of April, when they set out for Raleigh. The regiment had passed eighteen miles beyond Raleigh, when appraised of the surrender of Gen. Johnson. Returned homeward on the 30th, entered camp three miles from the capitol, returned to Louisville, and were mustered out on the 20th of June, arriving on the 23d at Madison, Wis. They were paid and dismissed to their homes on July 8, 1865.

Killed in action: Sergt. Charles H. Bailey, Atlanta, Ga.; Samuel L. Barrington, Averysboro, N. C.; Thomas J. Taylor, Bentonville, N. C.

Died of disease: Capt. James B. Mason, Nashville, Tenn.; Sergt. John Harker, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Sergt. Peter Collins, Wiotia, Wis.; Edward Anderson, Columbus, Ky.; Lorenzo P. D. Black, Gratiot, Wis.; Daniel M. Burrett, Nashville, Tenn.; Atwood L. Davis, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lewis Hanson, Columbus, Ky.; Horace B. Latin, Columbus, Ky.; Ole C. Rood, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Company C, Thirty-third Regiment, was organized September, 1862, in Shullsburg, under the name of the Gaylord Guards. The officers during the campaign were: Captain, John E. Gurley, succeeded by William Weir; First Lieutenants, Adjt. William Warner, succeeded by David H. Budlong, and Harlow S. Pickard; Second Lieutenant, William Weir, on promotion, succeeded by Jephtha Hopkins. Mustered at Camp Utley, where, with contingents from Rock, Grant and Kenosha Counties, the Thirty-third Regiment was organized under the supervision of Col. Jonathan B. Moore. Remained in camp until November 12; received orders for Memphis, Tenn., where they were assigned to Gen. Lauman's Division, in the right wing of the army of the Tennessee. While at Hurricane Creek, Gen. Lauman was placed in command of the Fourth Division. In compliance with his special request, the Thirty-third was assigned to the First Brigade of that division. Wintered at Moscow, Tenn., where, on a smaller scale, the sufferings of the French Army at the city of the same name, were repeated. They suffered from measles and other diseases, which, aggravated by exposure and want of tentage, entailed a loss of twenty-eight men. On the Coldwater River, forty miles south of Memphis, encountered the enemy and pursued them, the Thirty-third taking the advance and routing them. The loss was two killed and two wounded. While descending the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, the steamer was fired upon by a three-gun battery stationed in the woods above Greenville. The Thirty-third landed, and, with the aid of a detachment of troops, chased the enemy five miles, when the pursuit was abandoned. The regiment took an active part in the subsequent siege of Vicksburg, their camp being so near the enemy's works that they were at all times exposed to the enemy's fire, one of their number being shot dead while asleep in his tent, by a bullet from a rebel sharpshooter. On the 4th of June, Companies C and K, under command of Capt. Gurley, were ordered to capture a line of rifle-pits on Hall's Ferry road. The onslaught was so terrible, that the enemy fled demoralized, leaving several prisoners and dropping their arms in the general scramble to escape to the main entrenchments. June 21, the regiment was ordered to advance the line in the center of the brigade front, and establish a rifle-pit within eighty-five yards of a large fort. Company C aided in driving in the enemy's pickets, seizing the position, which they held in defiance of the enemy's utmost efforts to dislodge them. The ground captured was in such immediate proximity to the fort that the guns

could not be depressed sufficiently to bear upon the gallant invaders, who, under cover, labored all night, digging rifle-pits and thoroughly establishing themselves in position. Through the negligence of another regiment, the enemy regained the ground on the following night, by surprising the garrison. They filled up the Union pits and dug new ones, connected with the fort by a subterranean passage. On the night of June 24, an expedition, led by Company C, was organized to dislodge the foe. The attack was such an overwhelming surprise to the rebels that they fled in consternation to their fort, leaving on the field four killed and seventeen wounded. Wintered at Milldale, ten miles distant from Vicksburg, being employed in the multifarious duties of an active camp-life. Took part in all the principal operations of the Meridan expedition, under Gen. Sherman. For many months the Thirty-third was employed in foraging, guarding supply trains and doing transport duty. Embarked at Benton Barracks on the 23d of November, to reinforce Gen. Thomas' command, landing on the 30th at Nashville, Tenn. On December 15, the first day of the battle of Nashville, the Thirty-third charged a body of the enemy posted on a peak between two stone-walls and, encountering but feeble opposition, captured 280 prisoners, many of whom surrendered with loaded arms. They moved to New Orleans, where Gen. Smith's command was re-organized, and designated as the Sixteenth Army Corps. The regiment was at Spanish Fort, La., doing heavy fatigue and picket duty. April 9, saw their last engagement at Blakely, whence they were ordered to Vicksburg, preliminary to receiving their discharge from the service. They arrived at Madison on August 14, 1865, and were disbanded on the 1st of September, 1865.

Company C.—Killed in action: Corporal, William Soneman, Cane River, La.

Died of wounds: William H. Hughes, New Orleans, La.

Died of disease: Sergt. John R. Densan, La Grange, La.; J. H. F. Aufderheide, St. Louis, Mo.; James R. Arnold, La Grange, Tenn.; Chapel J. Carter, Natchez, Miss.; David Cline, Wisconsin; Hugh Dearth, Holly Springs, Miss.; George C. Day, Evansville, Ind.; George W. Foval, Natchez, Miss.; Julius Geihl, Little Rock, Ark.; George Hillerey, Nashville, Tenn.; Joseph H. Heinman, Tuskegee, Ala.; Andrew J. Harris, Young's Point, La.; Peter Morgan, Shullsburg, Wis.; Ransom Ryckman, St. Louis, Mo.; Robert F. Vivers, Shullsburg, Wis.

The following was the original roll-call:

Officers: Captain, John E. Gurley; First Lieutenant, William Warner; Second Lieutenant, James Corbin. Sergeants—First Sergeant, Nicholas Smith; Second Sergeant, D. H. Budlong; Third Sergeant, H. W. Foss; Fourth Sergeant, C. H. Knickerbocker; Fifth Sergeant, C. Fitzpatrick. Corporals—First Corporal, John R. Denson; Second Corporal, Harlow S. Pickard; Third Corporal, Jephtha Hopkins; Fourth Corporal, C. Vickers; Fifth Corporal, W. Soneman; Sixth Corporal, John Nicholas; Seventh Corporal, John W. Long; Eighth Corporal, John Farmer.

Privates—Lloyd Underwood, David Pepper, William Dunbar, Michael Dunn, William Shawley, George Hillary, J. J. Lane, George Kirkpatrick, Harry Seaman, C. H. Knowlton, Henry Rennick, F. C. Frebel, Casper Hardy, Edward E. Berry, Thomas H. Oates, James McGinn, Harvey Thomas, L. J. Cavanaugh, Hugh Later, Charles McCoy, Michael Haffey, J. H. Heinmann, Patrick Kelley, John Green, Eber Budlong, John N. Mason, W. H. Hughes, William N. Hoskins, Lorenz Lorenz, Thomas Tague, Peter Morgan, Aaron S. Bailey, Francis Rodgers, Silas Hill, Anthony Mesberger, John Purcell, Richard Nofies, Alexander McClechy, Nelson Foreman, William Fanning, John Sawlsberry, James Whitaker, Walter Doyle, Chapel J. Carter, Clark T. Ryckman, James H. Bowsby, Jefferson True, Ransom Ryckman, John Shreckengaust, Martin Anderson, David Kline, Jacob Jager, George Newsbaum, James Johnson, John M. Newberry, James K. Arnold, Hugh Dearth, Beeley Pendleton, Andrew J. Harris, Thomas Lamb, James Elliott, William Warwick, William Fox, Thomas Anderson, Patrick J. Walsh, Michael Kearney, John W. Rain, George C. Day, J. M. C. Eastman, J. H. F. Aufderhiede, Dominic McCauley, William Hodgson, James Maguire, John Rudd, William H. Day, Thomas Peacock, John Nagle, George P. Shaffer, Joseph Peacock, Jeremiah Sullivan, Phillip

Dowd, John Calvert, Benhart Keller, William Hind, Mortimer Sullivan, Christopher Larson, B. F. Miles, Henry P. Marks, Charles Lee, Thomas Burrell, Uriah Hover, John Morton, Francis McDaniel, William Young, Stephen D. Simpson, Dennis Hegarty, James Kew, William McAvin, Levi Long, Lyman Fairclough, John W. Judd, Henry Hayden, George W. Foval, Preserved Ireland, Lewis Worm, William McIntosh, Josiah Topliss, William Eichler.

NOTE.—In the company there were 58 farmers, 34 miners, 8 laborers, 3 stonemasons, 2 blacksmiths, 2 tin smiths, 2 harnessmakers, 2 physicians, 2 lawyers, 1 shoemaker, 1 wagonmaker, 1 miller, 1 surveyor and engineer, 1 minister, 1 merchant, 1 courier, 1 butcher, 1 printer and 1 student.

Fifty-six were natives of the United States; England, 24; Ireland, 22; Scotland, 2; Prussia, 2; Germany, 11; Austria, 1; New Brunswick, 1; Newfoundland, 1; Canada, 1; Norway, 2.

Company E, Forty-third Regiment, was recruited in the fall of 1864. The officers were: Captain, Isaac Stockwell; First Lieutenant, Charles J. Wadsworth, succeeded by George W. Witter; Second Lieutenant, Henry A. Beckwith, Vice George W. Witter promoted. This company was raised and officered in the immediate vicinity of Darlington, whence they repaired to Camp Washburn, near Milwaukee, for field organization. October 9, 1864, was transferred to Nashville, Tenn., under Major General Sherman. They were assigned to Johnsonville, the terminus of the military railroad connecting with Nashville, and where important stores were located. From the 4th to the 6th of November, the place was menaced by Gen. Hooker's forces, who had planted a battery on the opposite side of the river. Subsequently, the regiment was employed at Decherd, Tenn., on provost and guard duty. In the beginning of June, they were moved to Nashville, where they were mustered out of the service on June 24, 1865.

Died of Disease: William Hugaboom, Elk River Bridge, Tenn.; Oli Emerson, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Henry J. Hearsley, Johnsonville, Tenn.; Samuel O'Ray, Johnsonville, Tenn.; Nelson M. Tenney, Nashville, Tenn.; Richard White, Clarksville, Tenn.

Company C, Fiftieth Regiment, was recruited in the southern part of the county by Oscar M. Dering, at that time Provost Marshal. He was subsequently elected captain of the company, with Richard H. Williams as First Lieutenant, and Topping S. Winchell as Second Lieutenant. Organized, and was mustered into the Fiftieth Regiment under Col. John G. Clark, at Madison. They left Madison by companies in April, 1865, for St. Louis, Mo., where they were assigned to quarters in Benton Barracks. Company C, under command of Capt. O. M. Dering, reported at Arrow Rock, whence they were delegated to Fort Rice, in Dakota Territory, arriving there on October 10, 1865. Col. Clark assumed command of the post, and the Fiftieth remained as a permanent garrison until the expiration of their service. At the expiration of the term, the regiment was not relieved, owing to its isolated location; hence, many cases of desertion were reported of men who had faithfully fulfilled their duties for the term of one year; but who were tempted, by the prospect of an indefinite sojourn, to take "French leave." On May 31, 1866, Company C set out for Madison, where they were discharged from the service on June 14, 1866. The official returns of this regiment are very incomplete, and furnish very sparse data from which to compile a history. Company C only sustained the loss of two members—William Bannister and Erwin W. Tinkham, both of whom succumbed to the ravages of disease at St. Louis, Mo.

At the conclusion of the war, the returning veterans were accorded a monster reception in Darlington. General rejoicing prevailed, and on arrival the war-worn soldiers were the subjects of much congratulation. They were treated to a banquet, at which the principal men of the county delivered speeches of a congratulatory turn. The wealthiest ladies presided, and catered to the wants of the men, who were on this occasion doubly feasted.

The following is a complete roster of soldiers from La Fayette County, not already mentioned in the war record:

ROSTER.

TOWN OF ARGYLE.

Second Infantry—Co. I—Frederick Belknap.

Third Infantry—Co. H.—Ole Larson, Amos Harris, Lumon Lake. Co. I—Alfred Million, William Million, Watson Million, W. H. Thurston, Mahlon Smith, William Leach, Reese Ferguson, Volney Smith.

Eighth Infantry—Co. H—Clement Corbin, Jacob Corbin, James Corbin, John Dudley, Phillip Gould, Ben Utrican.

Fifteenth Infantry—Co. E.—Rolling Oleson. Co. K.—Toston Larson, Gundy Larson.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. B—W. H. Harding, Michael Death, E. F. Wright, William Newbury, E. R. Blake, John Conkling, John Driscoll. Co. I.—John Hill, David Aldridge, G. W. Holms, Albert Marsh.

Thirty-first Infantry—Co. E.—John Reevly, Joseph Reevly, John Harker, John Dodson, Peter Baker, Thomas Lancaster, Christopher Jenks, Charles Soul, Albert Hawley, Thomas Nichols, Michael Penneston, Warren Dodge, Albert Albertson, Albert Gilbertson.

Thirty-third Infantry—Co. C.—Henry Know, David Kline, Hugh Death, Nathan Gould, M. J. Newbury, George Messbaum, John Farmer, James R. Arnold, Bela Penderston, A. J. Harris.

Forty-fifth Infantry—Co. D.—Sterling Parker. Co. E.—Frank Belknap.

Third Battery—Co. I.—William Loveland, George Hughes, William Harris, James Smith, Edward Jacobs, Frank Wyman.

Fifth Battery—Daniel McDermott, C. M. Wyman, James Mack, Allen Mitchell.

Regiment unknown—Lucas Soul, — Arnott, William Entricken, William Osborn, John Haviland, Eastman Webster, Amos Hill, Gunder Bennett, Elijah Jenks, James Harding.

TOWN OF BENTON.

Third Infantry—Co. I.—George Buxton, Charles Hemthorne, Frederick Willis, George Pease, John Jenkyns, William Kennedy, Charles Dayton, John Madison.

Fourth Infantry—Company unknown—Michael Corcoran.

Twelfth Infantry—Company unknown—David Jones, Illinois.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. I.—John Paine, George Fawcett, Jacob Fawcett, William Gillett, Henry Gillett, Thomas Vipond, William Austin, William Hawkins, William Zipping, James Zipping.

Seventeenth Infantry—Company unknown.—John Lowrey.

Nineteenth Infantry—Company unknown.—Alfred Ripin, James Langhorn.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. C.—William Fox, Patrick Welsh, John Nicholas, Charles Lee, William Warwick, Thomas Lamb, James Elliott, John Bassett, Francis McDaniel, Hugh Later.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Co. I.—Henry Drink, William Fenny, William McIntosh, Thomas Burrell, Germain Zipping.

Regiment unknown—Thomas McKeyne, John Kinsella, Joseph Gavin, John Gavin, David McCormack, Matthew Richardson, John Dryden, Edward O'Neil, Robert Baldage, John Rickett, Martin Lafflin, James Swift.

Third Cavalry—Company unknown.—Thomas Drinkale.

Regiment unknown—William Oldham, John Oats, Thomas Williams, Charles Oldham, Frederick Masters, Thomas Gum.

TOWN OF BELMONT.

Second Infantry—Co. I—Michael Welch.

Seventh Infantry—Co. C—Freeman Jones, Harvey Fairchild, Fred Otteker, Henry Fulton, David Daggett, George Daggett, Charles Fulton, David Ashmore, William Falen—Co. E—William Lamb, William Earle, Company unknown—J. Wells, Bird Fields, Charles Maxwell, Owen Vaughn, David Thompson, Thomas Barber, William Miller, Charles W. Gillham, — Cooley.

Tenth Infantry—Co. C—John Eastman, Moses Heiling.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. E—William Evans, Harrison McLenehan, William Jones, Solomon Eastman, Sanford Sooggin, Henry Melvin, George N. Melvin, Frank Melvin, John Stam, Phillip Bennett, John D. Carpenter, Plenip Palmer.

Eighteenth Infantry—Company unknown—John Purdy, John Singles, William Singles.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. B—J. Mills, Warren Gray.

Thirty-first Infantry—Co. B—James Bryan, Samuel Garber, Lemach Elam. Co. E—Thomas R. Davis, Reese R. Davis, Joel Hubbard, John Stout.

Third Cavalry—Co. H—John P. Moore, Frank Dougherty, Joseph Henston, Elias Davis. Co. I—Bryan I. Dugdale.

First Artillery—Co. I—Samuel E. Jones, Missouri.

Sixth Artillery—Company unknown—Michael Murphy, James Wall.

Regiment Unknown—Conrad Schnieder, Patrick Griffen, Robert Madden, John T. Jones, William Blundie.

TOWN OF CENTER.

Third Infantry—Co. F—J. Woodford. Co. H—Joseph L. Arnold, A. Anderson, Z. W. Anderson, H. L. Beach, John B. Blair, H. A. Beckworth, E. G. Beers, R. T. Blair, George H. Cutter, William Cherry, L. Carr, A. D. Doty, A. G. Eckerson, T. Fessenden, William Graham, W. T. Haughawant, H. E. Jenkins, J. G. Knight, A. J. Kirkpatrick, J. T. Marvin, W. E. Mickey, C. D. Noble, L. C. Norton, V. D. Nixon, Thomas E. Orton, H. W. Osborn, L. W. Park. Co. H—L. Potter, C. S. Sawtell, J. M. Shriver, H. R. Scofield, William Smith, A. S. Tracy, W. H. Watts, H. N. Watts, J. T. P. Wood, L. W. Williams, F. Walsh, George J. Whitman, A. Zokins. Co. I—B. Knapp, George Waggoner.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. I—S. Armatage, Thomas Agur, A. Anthony, L. Bamber, A. Clifford, F. A. Cherry, H. Chamberlain, Myron Cole, A. C. Dick, E. Dennison, H. Eckerson, C. Eckerson, A. Evenson, Thomas Finn, A. B. Wilkins, A. Gammage, Joseph Green, T. S. Haughawant, Thomas Hughes, O. Hall, C. Harris, H. Hall, G. Hall, D. H. Hamstreet, M. Haffely, A. Huntly, A. Harron, G. S. C. Johnson, H. McEwen, S. W. Osborn, M. O'Connor, T. O'Brien, George S. Pool, Lewis Reed, John Smith, John Solomon, George Sherbon, G. W. Turner, William Turk, A. Wilkins, T. Walsh, W. W. Wood, A. B. Wilkins, Charles Vail.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. B—Thomas Brown, A. C. Gaven, William Hefferon, J. McKee.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. B—Reuben Buck, John Buss, Patrick Burk, Charles Brunner, William Burkenshaw, J. E. Duncan, W. H. Dobson, Watson Degroff, H. C. Hughes, John Hanrahan, Albert Hall, J. E. Mills, Philip McCoy, Philander Lord, J. D. Montgomery, John McClure, H. C. McClure, Orlando May, O. W. Noble, N. Woodbury, Isaac Stockwell, Frank Scott, George Safford, D. H. Williams, E. F. Stanch, Charles Tabor, William Wood, John Waters, Morris Seguin, Patrick Kendrick, F. VanCook, Thomas Roberts, C. M. Waring, James A. Hall, Willis Norton, Isaac Norton, Lewis Fassett, E. Kennedy.

Second Cavalry—Co. I—T. Brown, E. M. McCormack, W. O. Spinney, I. Tinkham. Company unknown—S. Beers, J. O. Hara.

TOWN OF ELK GROVE.

Second Infantry—Company unknown—Spencer Meed.

Third Infantry—Co. F—Judson Hinman, John Kays. Co. H—Joshua Johns. Co. I—John Leslie, John Jarvis, Joseph Burton, Dennis Deming.

Seventh Infantry—Co. C—Lawrence Dowling.

Tenth Infantry—Co. F—Alfred Catermole.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. E—M. H. Gilson, Dexter Gray, Michael Barnes.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. I—Thomas H. Leslie, William Brewer, William Parker.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. K—John Griffin, Dennis Sullivan. Company unknown—George Isreal, Solomon Peck.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. B—Franklin Neff, Thomas Bray, George E. Hanford, William Jarvis, La Fayette Case, Charles Pepper, John M. Garrison, George Waitte.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Co. E—Eli McKee, William Phillips. Co. I—John T. Richards, Albert Demmings.

Thirty-third Infantry—Co. C—William Hind, Henry Marx, William Maccasin.

Third Cavalry—Co. G—William I. Madden, John Pendleton, Josiah Thomas, George Parker, Rufus Herrinan, Edward Bride, N. F. Hatch.

Regiment Unknown—John Rawn, William O. Rourke, John Moore, James Meehan.

TOWN OF FAYETTE.

Third Infantry—Co. H—Henry Andrewson, Riley Cook, John L. Etheridge, Lewis Etheridge, William P. Gould, John A. George, Lee McMuntry, James A. Laundry.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. E—John Hunter, Benjamin Moulton, Isaac Newton, Edward Newton.

Twelfth Infantry—Company unknown—C. W. Dipple.

Fifteenth Infantry—Company unknown—Andrew Peterson.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. I—Sylvester Armitage, Jonathan Cole, Alonzo Cliffer, John Cooper, Gabel C. Gray, James Thompson, G. B. Wheelen, George White, Samuel Worrel.

Twenty-ninth Infantry—Company unknown—Christopher Albertson, Gilbert Andrewson, Edward Andrewson, Orrin Button, Francis Bartlett, Zachariah T. Beers, Daniel Dipple, Albert Dipple, Atwood Davis, Thomas Davis, John A. Duff, Willard Davis, A. M. Davis, Matthew Helms, John Holland, Thomas Kinsman, Jr., John Kirkpatrick, George T. Maltngly, Gilbert Paulson, A. W. Plouard, A. C. Parkinson, John Richards, George H. Reynolds, J. S. Roberts, Thomas B. Rule, A. P. Smith, Isaac Vandeventen, Morris Worrell, Horace Lattin, George Merriman, Orvin West.

Thirty-third Infantry—Co. C—James R. Arnold, George Kirkpatrick.

First Cavalry—Gilbert D. Coyle, Daniel D. Coyle.

Third Cavalry—Company unknown—T. B. Parkinson, Frederick Burgess.

Regiment unknown—Easton Webster, Edward Holland, James Campton, James Campton, Jr.

TOWN OF GRATIOT.

Third Infantry—Co. I—George Thompson, Wilson Warford.

Twelfth Infantry—Company unknown—Henry Jones.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. I—Charles French, Theodore French, Henry Dorsey.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. B—William Heffernan.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. B—Simon Cullen.

Thirty-first Infantry—Co. E—Thomas Nicholson, L. P. D. Black, W. M. C. Hays, John W. Thompson, Franklin Tucker and Edward Norris.

Thirty-third Infantry—Co. C—William Fanning, Lewis J. Rupard, John Judd, Lyman Fariolo, Alexander McClachy, John Saulsbury, Ezra Bennett, Clark Nickman, Chapel Carter, Preserved Ireland, Benjamin Miles, J. H. Rawlsby, Ransan Nickman, Richard Nabels, Walter Doyle, Levi Lang, Nelson Fairman, H. S. Pickard, James Whitaker, J. Hopkins, Jefferson True, Hiram Foss, J. W. Lang.

Third Cavalry—Co. G—A. P. Tuttle, Joseph Conrey, Harrison Bragg, Edgar Hodges, Charles M. Amaden, W. H. Way, George Tyler. Co. I—W. H. Thompson, N. B. Thompson, Charles McCoy.

Fifth Battery—Wesley Thompson, Michael Sherman, Andy McDonald, S. D. Hayes.

Fifteenth Infantry—Co. E—Elias Harne, John McCawley, John M. Carley.

Nineteenth Infantry—Co. A—Henry Harnes.

Forty-fifth Infantry—Company unknown—Francis Merion, John Haggerty, Martin Haggerty, H. Jennings, J. Vandervort, Isaac C. Way, Samuel Finley, Noble Sanford, William Whaland, R. Powers, R. Ames, Samuel Hays, Willard Ames.

Regiment unknown—John Curby, Henry Simmons, Edward McGinnis, H. S. Vandervort, Samuel Wilcox, John Barden, Thomas Morris, Richard Cullen, Henry Buser, Elis W. Buser, Charles Jennins, Cornelius Hagerty, Thomas Brown, George Darlymple, Matthew Dunbar, C. H. Prinrer, R. S. Marlan, William N. Richardson, Joseph Richardson, Michael Fox, Andrew Johnson, Ausher Kelly, E. A. Charter, Albert Denner, James Forsythe, Edwin Sprague, R. B. Swetland, Joseph Tomlinson, John Center, W. B. Seace, J. H. Martin, Ervin Pierce.

TOWN OF KENDALL.

Second Infantry—Co. I—Michael Welch, George W. Dilly.

Third Infantry—Co. H—Lyman Carr.

Seventh Infantry—Co. G—Enoch Sperry.

Ninth Infantry—Company unknown—Andrew Jackson.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. E—Mark D. Lilly, N. T. Olmstead, Dennis Murphy, Andrew Marrs, J. M. Perry, James Kilpatrick, Robert Sherril, Plimp Palmer, George Beaumont, Philip Bennett, Stephen Hoskins, Charles Mason, James M. Dane, Andrew Carr, Patrick Maelhaney.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. I—John Weigle, Liberty McKay, Patrick Doyle, Lemuel Phillips, John Smith.

Twenty-third Infantry—Company unknown—A. Barthowline, John Kanouse, Benjamin Kanouse, Jr., John Doyle, Jr., James Roberts, William H. Roberts, John Fredericks, Tabor Gray, William Rogers, Jesse J. Evans, Philip Nugent, Richard Buss, Prince Buss, Albion DeWitt, Orrin Judkins, Edmund Stott, H. Dewitt, Marshall Casey, Samuel Garber, William Garber.

TOWN OF MONTICELLO.

Third Infantry—Co. I—Jacob Piersol, Robert McCormick, Hugh Williams, W. H. Clyma, John Smith, James Crossin, Walton Eddy, N. B. Thompson, Anthony Henry.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. K—H. A. Langworthy, G. T. Payson, G. McCarty, Edward Williams, I. C. Corre, William Langworthy, Jesse Blackburn, John Welch, John Hamilton, Lyman Shepard.

Forty-fifth Infantry—Co. B—Eli Jellie, Charles Dresser, Silas Wiley, Aureley Cover, Henry Swetland, Frank Swetland, J. A. Adams.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Company unknown—John A. Bush, John M. Woodward, Levi Wardle, Absalom Power, Herrick Millet, Terhan Shaffer, Alfred Elderkin, James W. Wollan, Stephen Blackstone, J. B. Stevenson, William Stevenson, James Cole, Henry Tummond, W. T. Adams, John Harden, Samuel Oldham, Owen Burk. Regiment unknown—William Welch, George Redbean.

TOWN OF NEW DIGGINGS.

Third Infantry—Co. I—John Blenthorn, Ole Miley, Charles Dibble, Cyrus E. Derring, John Madison, John Thomas Harrison, Michael Sullivan, James Tracy.

Tenth Infantry—Company unknown.—Fred L. Shaffer. *Twentieth Infantry*—Co. K—Edward Field, James Shaffer.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Co. H.—Henry R. Campbell.

Thirty-third Infantry—Co. C.—Thomas Burnell, Dennis Hagarty, John Rudd, Henry Schenck, George Day, William Day, John Eastman, Joseph Peacock, George Shaffer, James McGuise, Thomas Peacock, Josiah Topliss, Christopher Vickers, William Hodgson, Dominic McCauley, Henry Seeman, J. H. F. Aupderheid, Philip Doud, John Nagle, John Morton, Michael Kearney, Thomas Anderson, William Young, Cornelius Fitzpatrick, Benhart Keller, John Calvert, John Raine, Jerry Sullivan, James Kew, Merty Sullivan, William McIntosh.

Regiment unknown—John Towner, Thomas McElroy, Daniel Harrington, Abraham Looney.

TOWN OF SHULSBURG.

Third Infantry—Co. I.—Ralph Van Brunt, William Ross, Edward Glines, Edward Ware, Addison A. Townsend, John Morgan, M. V. Beeman, George Hawk, Edward P. Hewlett, Thomas Brown, Michael Sullivan.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. F.—Robert McClaren, Illinois.

Thirteenth Infantry—Company unknown.—James Van Dyke, Illinois.

Sixteenth Infantry—Company I.—Nathan Underwood, Enoch Keithley, Morgan Woodin, Thomas Ducoy.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. K.—John Sullivan, William Hilton, John Baldwin, William Negus, Peter Dielman, William Moon, Denis Sullivan.

Twenty-second Infantry—Co. G.—Isaac T. Carr.

Thirty-third Infantry—Co. C.—George W. Douglas, John Griffin, William Eichler, Edwin V. Bawden, John Stonbraker.

Forty-fifth Infantry—Co. D.—William Bryson.

— *Cavalry*—Company unknown.—David Jones.

Missouri Cavalry—Hibbard Tucker, Solomon Baldwin. *Regiment unknown*—Henry James, L. Stitt Rivenberg, Henry Cashman.

TOWN OF WAYNE.

Third Infantry—Co. B—Carpenter Johnson, Franklin Bracket, Cassius M. Eastman, Richard Murfit, Andrew Huntley, Eli Sheard, John T. McKnight, John Case, Darius Eastman, John L. Wood, Franklin McCrillies, Edmund Akins, John C. Blaisdell, William E. Blaisdell, Charles E. Blaisdell, Josiah Hover, Allon J. Canfield, John M. Runyan, James E. Babson, William P. Snider, Johnathan W. Parks, George A. Groken, Ira A. Winston, Nathan H. Verley, Francis M. Verley, George F. Verley, Benjamin F. Abel, Anthony E. McKnight, John Pinney, Co. G—Frederick A. Snider, Ambrose A. Snider. Co. H—James H. Lawdey, James F. McKnight.

Twelfth Infantry—Co. D—Jeremiah Lawdey, Hamilton C. Miller, Henry D. Brown, Arad E. Sawdey.

Fifteenth Infantry—Co. E—Edward Watson, James H. Wright.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. A—Nathaniel More, Eltjah Lawdey, Benjamin R. Case, George W. McKnight.

Twenty-second Infantry—Co. F—William Henman.

Twenty-third Infantry—Company unknown—Ransom M. Ryckman.

Forty-fifth Infantry—Co. F—John D. Piersol.

Forty-sixth Infantry—Co. G—Samuel H. Groken, John Wilson.

Seventy-seventh Infantry—Company unknown—George C. Bennet, William Klaproth, Sherman Perham.

Fifth Battery—William R. Lewis, Franklin W. Wilson, Samuel C. Webster, Seymore S. Webster, Cyrus Beady, John Nelson, William A. Verley, Joseph McKnight.

Regiment Unknown—Abner Johnson, Nelson Fouman, Edward Nelson, Uriah Hover, Robert McKnight, Spencer W. Brown, Lewis P. Melts, Patrick Ferril, O. H. Pruner, Charles L. Melts, Levi Thorp, James B. Jenkins.

TOWN OF WHITE OAK SPRINGS.

Third Infantry—Co. I—George Knickerbocker, Hiram Southwick, Edward Southwick, Thomas White, William White, William Bushby, Allen Burk.

Twentieth Infantry—Co. K—Joseph Blackstone, Francis Washburne, Thomas Dunbar, John Sullivan Denis Sullivan.

Thirty-third Infantry—Co. C—Henry Rennick, Charles Knickerbocker, Henry Sieman.

Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry—Co. I—John Dickson, John Goodspeed.

Ninety-sixth Illinois Infantry—Co. A—James McCann.

Illinois Battery—William Walker.

Regiment Unknown—Thomas Scott, William Edge, Francis Poole, Josiah Parkhurst, William Jellison, John Doherty.

TOWN OF WILLOW SPRINGS.

Second Infantry—Co. I—William Noble, Richard Chesterfield.

Third Infantry—Co. H—Thomas Benson, Henry Moyers, William B. Smith, Joseph Morris.

Eleventh Infantry—Co. E—John Logue, James Bracken, Bernard Callahan, Michael Burns, Martin Latch, Jeremiah Evans.

Sixteenth Infantry—Co. I—Henry C. Hall, Joshua Shrive, George C. Hall, William Dumphy, Philip Dunphy,

Joseph Green, George Wheeler, Gabriel Gray, Thomas Pendergrass.

Seventeenth Infantry—Co. H—William Harding, Patrick Doyle.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. B—George Ray, Andrew J. Palmer, Christian Louts, Henry McCoy, Andrew McConnell, Patrick Hickey, Robert Monahan, Jacob Mumford, Isaac Murry, William Griffin, Peter King, John Kober, Benjamin King, Thomas Dumphrey, Arthur W. Chamberlain, John W. Dunlap, Fisher Dull, Elijah Doane, Morris Seguine.

Thirtieth Infantry—Co. E—Columbus Shockley, John Noble, Albert Boles, Thomas Burger, Walter Evans.

Thirty-first Infantry—Co. E—Peter Tresner, David Williams, William Krennan, Joseph Benson, Sr., Charles Bailey, James Bailey.

TOWN OF WIOTA.

Third Infantry—Co. H—John Russell, Allen Pierce, Irwin Pierce, Russell Tulp, James Agnew, David Agnew, John Agnew, William Wilcox, Amos Harris, Evan Rood, Andrew Rood, Looman Lake, Henry Mason, William M. Mason, Martin Jacobs, John Klives, Michael Paulsen, James Early, Andrew J. Smith, Chauncey Field, Joseph Furgeson, George W. Stephenson, James McKnight, H. Clay Kelly, Washington Bennett, John Everson. Co. I—Richard Johnson, Albert Lissan.

Fifth Infantry—Co. K—Christian Rossin.

Thirteenth Infantry—Company unknown—Thomas G. Taylor.

Fifteenth Infantry—Co. E—Torkal Rossin.

Eighteenth Infantry—Co. B—E. Sisson, Andrew Lucia.

Twenty-third Infantry—Co. B—John Houghawout, George Palmer, Robert Scott, James Scott.

Thirty-first Infantry—Co. E—Charles B. Helm, Robert Murry, John Harker, Thomas W. Harker, William J. Miller, Patrick Curns, Charles Porter, Charles Bridgman, Hiram Bridgman, Sharon Call, Anthony Miller, John Van Matre, Daniel Bennett, Peter Collins, Augustus McDermice, James B. Mason, Joseph T. Mason, David Coble, Sheldon Griswold, Thomas Burgess, Samuel Barrington, Charles Granger, William Smith, Abner Knotts, Charles Lattin, Philo Ford.

Twelfth Illinois Cavalry—Robert Kirkendall, Andrew Lovelace, Harvey Schoolmaker.

Fifth Battery—Jonas Gierhart, John Dixon, Francis Sisson, Morgan H. Miller, Andrew Van Matre, James Van Matre, William Welty, David Welty, George Foote, James Campton.

Regiment Unknown—Stephen Simpson, John Purcell, Edwin Kearns, Golac Anderson, John Johnson, Christopher Tree, Lars Michelson, John E. Johnson, Lars Erickson, John Martin, Johnson, Halver Halverson, Hovel Johnson, John Rood, Ole C. Rood, John Pinney, George Savage, Shcuyler Schulty, Martin Sisson.

CITY OF DARLINGTON.

The first white man's residence within what are now the corporate limits of Darlington was a large log house belonging to Jamison Hamilton, the pioneer of this section, and the original owner of the surrounding land. It stood west of the Pecatonica, about where Mr. Van Oesdel's stone house now stands. This building was constructed in a very thorough and finished manner for a frontier dwelling, under the direction of B. Martin, the pioneer architect and millwright of the country, and stood for many years a monument to early days and early efforts. In early times, this cabin was the only point on the trail through this portion of the country where travelers could get accommodations for the night. For some time after Mr. H.'s arrival, there was no bridge on which to pass over the Pecatonica, and even in later days, after the people began to construct bridges and corduroy roads in different parts of the country, this stream was often minus the necessary appliance to a safe passage over, owing to the fact that the first spring freshets, unheeding the wants or "rights of man," generally swept the structure away in toto. At those times, when there was no bridge, and the stream so high that fording it was very dangerous, Mr. Hamilton would go to the rescue with his canoe, but woe to the man who could not sit steady while he was being paddled over, for, as all canoe-men can testify, the least unusual lurch was sure to upset the frail vessel and give its occupants a bath. The road here was such for years as the people chose to select, existing only in the form of a trail. When the county arrived at that estate where roads became fashionable and necessary, this section was not behind the rest of the county in laying out thoroughfares, and thus we find Darlington provided for in that respect before there was a town, or, indeed, any guarantee of one.

But from these unpleasant phases of early experiences the town has gradually emerged; as time has passed on, large amounts of grading have been done, at different times, until now. Main street and the surrounding locality, in the lower part of the city, stands nearly four feet above its ancient level, and (as stated in the introductory) the streets generally are in an excellent condition.

Law-givers and sages wisely state that everything must have its precedent, in connection with which subsequent acts and results are intimately associated, and upon which they all



J. S. Waddington.

ARGYLE.



depend, and in many instances throughout; but, if we were to say that the business prosperity of Darlington to-day depended upon the first start here, we should be signally condemned.

The precedent, or business opening made here at the first, was as novel and unusual as it must have been unneeded. It is seldom, indeed, that one hears of a milliner opening shop on the frontier, to supply head-gear for the fair sex, when there were but few, and those usually content, if not glad, to wear what they could make themselves. However, the first thing done here in the way of business, ridiculous as it may seem, was millinery, by Miss Graham, who had a shop in 1851, over-head in an old log building belonging to Mr. Hamilton, which stood just east of the Pecatonica and west of Main street. This was occupied on the lower floor by the families of Charles Blakely and Robert Wright, who were the second residents here, and the two first blacksmiths in the place, one of whom yet works at the forge in the city, a sturdy and enduring disciple of Vulcan.

In 1850, the first frame building was erected in the place by J. M. Keep, and stood where Tully & Wilson's store now stands. Here the first store was kept by S. S. Reed and J. S. Fassett & Co., and from this time dates the real business growth of the place. What their stock was can only be surmised; but, doubtless, it consisted of such articles alone as were needed to supply the real wants of the settlers. At the present time, the old building, having been moved, is used for a shoe-shop, and for several blocks up and down the street may be seen, as successors to the old store, an array of mercantile establishments that will compare favorably with any in the country, and where anything can be purchased from a paper of pins to a thrashing machine.

The second store in the town was erected by Mr. Driver, in 1851.

The first hardware store was opened by the Willett Brothers in 1852.

The first drug store was started by J. Collins and Dr. Blair, the latter being the first resident physician in Darlington.

A shanty was built in 1851, near where Mr. Nichols' livery stable now stands, which was the first blacksmith-shop used by Blakely & Wright. In 1851, the partnership was dissolved, and the men proceeded to erect substantial stone shops, probably with the intention of doing an opposition business. However, be that as it may, Wright's shop, which stood on the land now occupied by H. C. Nash's carpenter-shop, was never occupied by him, but, very soon after its construction, passed into the hands of Keep & Lynde.

In the winter of 1851, the first school was taught in that building, and there, during the same season, the first public debate, known in Darlington, was indulged in. The subject of discussion was "Prohibition," which was then agitating the State from center to circumference. The excitement was so intense in this locality, that almost every one turned out, and great enthusiasm prevailed during the discussion. Not long after this, a temperance organization was formed here, which was, doubtless, the first secret society in the place. The next were Masons.

Some time in 1851, the first religious services were held in Darlington, in the barn of Jameson Hamilton, by a Baptist minister by the name of Chapin. In the winter of 1852, the second meeting was held in the old stone shop. The minister, on this occasion, was a Congregationalist, the Rev. J. McEwen. Shortly after this service, a Congregationalist society of seven members was organized, this being the nucleus of the present church of that denomination.

On the 4th of July, 1851, some of the people who were at work here, decided to have a jollification, and accordingly took a flat-boat used on the Pecatonica for hauling stone, and, having piled on edibles and such other articles as were needed, together with themselves, they hitched a horse to the affair, and started up the river for a picnic excursion. Although very few of those who participated in the enjoyments of that day are living to tell the story, yet beyond a doubt they celebrated with as great ardor as those of to-day who have every facility for enjoyment during our great national *fete* day.

In 1851, the first death, a child of P. Chimmons, occurred, in the first frame dwelling-house in the place, and which is now occupied by Thomas Swift.

The first marriage in the village was consummated in 1852, between J. S. Fassett and Miss Elizabeth Graham. Thus the two first to engage in business were the first to open the matrimonial market, but whether at profit or loss cannot be told so readily.

In the fall of 1851, a brick dwelling-house was erected by a man named Benjamin Fukes. This was the first brick building in the place, and is now owned by Mrs. Tyson. About the same time a Mr. Manning built a brick cooper-shop, which is yet standing, in the rear of Driver Bros.' store.

A tavern was started here as early as 1852, in a building erected by a man by the name of Lawrence, on ground lying a little north of the bridge, and which now has a house on it owned by Mr. A. C. Martin. At this house, which did not long remain the only hotel in the place, whisky was first dispensed by the drink. It may be added that in the latter respect, this establishment was not alone. As successors to the old Lawrence House, four hotels have sprung into existence, where travelers can get bed and board to suit taste and means.

One of the early enterprises engaged in in the village, was the erection of a building for a foundry and plow factory, by George Hurst. The business started out fairly, but within two years collapsed; then Rufus Perkins took the building and converted it into a tannery, where he did a good business in tanning by a patent process. Eventually, through failing health, he was compelled to close, and thus ended this enterprise.

There was also a carding-mill here at one time, but this, like the preceding manufactories, did not thrive. At present, the manufacturing interests of the town are represented by the grist-mill, machine-shop, limekiln and broom factory.

In 1853, the first wagon-shop was started by Mr. Driver and Mr. Willey.

In the fall of 1856, the Mineral Point Railroad reached the place. This was an event of great importance to the little burg, and which had been secured partly by the contributions made by the citizens. After the railroad had become an established fact, the people were satisfied that the act of starting a village at this point had not proved an experiment, and consequently no small amount of self-congratulations were indulged and thanks to propitious fortune.

Soon after the arrival of the railroad, a warehouse was erected, which served both for that purpose and a depot combined for some little time. Subsequent to this, the present depot was erected, and now, where one warehouse once sufficed for the business of the place, five good-sized buildings are required to accommodate the grain that is disposed of and shipped at this market. Four of these buildings are owned by Mr. Barlow, who does the most extensive grain-buying business of any one person on this line of road.

In 1857, the first bridge was built by the village over the Pecatonica. That one stood several rods above where the present one stands, which was erected in 1877, and is a very substantial structure.

The town has not been afflicted with any very severe fires during its career. This is owing, in part, to the character of the people and to the vigorous nature of the fire-limit ordinance. The first and one of the most serious conflagrations was the fire which consumed the brick block which stood on the corner where the store of Hooper & Co. now stands. The occupants of the building were L. D. Russell, Doty & Allen and Dr. Otis. There is no fire department in the place, although the charter provides for one, and probably no such organization will be formed until after a large amount of valuable property has been destroyed, and the people thereby learn the necessity for providing such means of protection as can be readily secured.

At the breaking-out of the war, a grand mass-meeting was held in front of the Whitman House (now one of the best hotels in the State), and speeches were indulged and immense war enthusiasm animated the throng. Resolutions were passed, and such other proceedings entered into as would effectually aid in the great struggle which had begun. This meeting, as is well known, was only the precursor to the many which followed during the war, when Darlington was nothing behind in contributing her share of men and money toward suppressing the great rebellion, for the salvation of the Union.

In 1866, the first banking establishment was opened here by James Judge and Mr. Fitch. his bank is now conducted by Orton Otis & Co.

Darlington has always been exceptionally free from excitements or violent deeds. Not including the county seat and temperance excitements, which, until within a few years, were more or less the rage every year, there have been few exciting occurrences worthy of note. Probably the most noticeable public demonstration that ever thoroughly aroused the inhabitants, transpired at a Fourth of July celebration of 1859. On that occasion, as is generally the case on Fourth of July doings, whisky was liberally patronized. In the afternoon, when it was time to go home, nearly all of those who were fond of the ardent were more than supplied. At this juncture, one of the parties who controlled the cannon had a slight dispute with an uninterested person about standing over the powder while smoking a pipe. The man was feeling altogether too glorious to appreciate the danger to which he subjected himself, as well as those around him, and refused to go away. As a result, some one struck him across the head and neck with a jack and laid him out, apparently dead. At this the man's friends crowded in a body and declared their intention to hang the one who did the deed. The friends of the other party then united also, and loaded the cannon with stones, announcing that they would fire into the other crowd. The danger, for a time, was highly imminent, but at last the belligerents cooled down, the senseless man was resuscitated and peace restored. (So much for d-eye.)

Darlington bears the reputation of having some of the ablest and most public-spirited men in the State. As evidence of the fact, witness the character of her charter; the bill which passed the Legislature in 1870, authorizing a loan of \$10,000 to the village for the purpose of erecting a high-school building; the securing of the county seat against an overwhelming opposition; and, last but not least, the able and efficient opposition which one of her citizens, H. H. Gray, made, when the bill for the bonding of La Fayette County to the Mineral Point Railroad was before the Legislature. The passage of the bill would, doubtless, have plunged the county to a debt as heavy to be borne and as difficult to be paid as that which now oppresses Iowa county. But, happily, it never passed, and those who were once most anxious for its passage are now grateful to the man who defeated it.

Pleasant as to situation, healthful as to climate, fertile as to resources of support, and fortunate as to the character of its leading spirits, is this beautiful city—the county seat of La Fayette.

The social elements of the city are of those harmonious qualities which insure an abiding prosperity. Churches, schools and societies are maintained with liberality, and public edifices adorn the streets with their evidences of wisdom and commendable pride.

The commercial reputation of the city is of the best tone, and the atmosphere of substantiality pervades all thoroughfares.

Main street, along which a majority of the business houses are built, is 100 feet broad, being the equal, in many respects, of some of the finest streets in the larger cities. The buildings are composed principally of brick and stone, in the outskirts of the town as well as in the business portion, and the manner of construction employed displays taste as well as thrift. They are much better than are usually found in places of equal size and age.

The site of Darlington was first claimed, in 1836, by Jameson Hamilton. All the land of section 3, excepting fractional Lot No. 4, was entered by him eventually. The fractional lot referred to was taken by John Gray, in the winter of 1850, and contained about fifty acres. In 1847, Mr. Hamilton laid out the village of Avon or Center, which was subsequently abandoned, as is shown in the following pages:

In the spring of 1850, J. M. Keep and J. B. Lynde, the latter an agent for Joshua Darling, New York, purchased the land. The survey was made in June, 1850, by Josiah Richardson, Monroe, and H. H. Gray, assisted by an Indian named January.

The Indian was the son of a squaw called Mary, who lived on the site of the village, and honored the passing time by naming her children after the months of the year. She reached

August in her list of dusky contributions, and there stopped. The last heard of the family they were near the Wisconsin River, moving toward the Northwest.

The money used in the purchase was furnished by Mr. Darling, and, in the selection of a title for the village, that fact was remembered.

When the plat was made, a field extended from where the La Fayette County Bank now stands to the site of the court house, and an orchard, planted in 1836, by Mr. Hamilton, was then in a flourishing condition.

The streets of the village were named in honor of the respective wives of the originators of the enterprise.

The only evidences of occupation at that period were two empty log buildings, situated on the north side of the river, and a log house occupied by Jameson Hamilton, on the spot now spoken of as the Wadsworth House. A bridge stood south by west of Main street, which was the work of the first settler, and a heavily timbered barn was also on the farm. This building was removed to the east side of the river and used for a warehouse until 1865, when it was destroyed by fire.

The first plat contained thirty-five blocks of eight lots each. These were offered for sale during the summer of 1850.

One building was put up that year—a store—now standing on Main street, and owned by Josephus Driver.

The original plat was laid out by John M. Keep, and surveyed June 14, 1850, by J. V. Richardson. It was registered July 25, 1850. This survey was enlarged and mapped August 13, 1855, by Charles Temple, surveyor, for J. M. Keep, and registered August 15 following. L. D. Russell's Additions were registered September 26, 1856, and October 15, 1858; Adaline Ellison's Addition was platted December 20, 1858; A. Anthony's Addition was platted April 18, 1859; A. Warden's Addition was made August 18, 1865; Hugh Campbell's Addition was platted February 27, 1869.

The village of Darlington was, from its infancy until 1865, connected with and ruled by the town government. By this time the place had become a prominent and prosperous village, with a population of about 100, and public interest had become of such a nature that the town could not, or did not, adequately provide for the wants of the aspiring little burg. The streets were in bad condition; there were bridges, cross-walks and sidewalks particularly needed, and the latter could only be obtained through private contribution.

Liquor licenses were granted, and the money accruing was appropriated by the town, the villagers having no authority to say how many should be granted, or how much charged (as an independent body), while their interest in the matter was confessedly much greater than that of the town, inasmuch as the traffic was conducted among them, bringing all of its ill effects against which they were comparatively powerless, and imparting no compensatory benefits.

In consideration of those and minor exigencies previous to the time mentioned in the opening of this article, a move was made by the leading men of the place, which resulted in obtaining the first charter. The draft of this was a copy of the one secured for the village of Monroe, with interpellations necessary to the place. This document was submitted to the Legislature, by the petitioners of the village in the winter of 1865, and, by act of April 28, of that year (Chapter 326), it became a charter, erecting the hamlet of Darlington into an incorporate village, as follows:

"All that district of country embraced within the recorded plat of the village of Darlington, together with all of the outlots numbered from one to forty-seven, inclusive, and also all that is embraced in all the several recorded plats of the additions to said village, in the county of La Fayette, in this State, shall hereafter be known and designated as the village of Darlington, and the inhabitants residing, or who may hereafter reside, within the limits of said village, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of the 'President and Trustees of the village of Darlington,' exercising all the powers and privileges, and being subject to all the duties and obligations pertaining to a municipal corporation."

The fiscal, prudential and municipal concerns of the village were vested in a President, *ex officio* Trustee, and four Trustees who were elected by the people, and one Clerk, one Assessor, one Treasurer, one Constable, who was *ex officio* Marshal, one Street Commissioner and one Surveyor, who were appointed by the President and Trustees.

The elections were to be conducted by three of the Board of Trustees, ten days' notice having been given to bona-fide residents, under the general law, and no one was eligible to the office of President, Trustee, Treasurer, Assessor or Street Commissioner, unless he was a freeholder.

In case of a vacancy in the office of President occurring, a special election was to be held to fill it.

All of the officers were required to take an oath, and those holding highly responsible positions were required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

A police court was established for the administration of municipal affairs, the President of the Village Board being constituted Police Justice. In addition to this arrangement, the officers of the town and county were privileged to act in the village to maintain peace and good order.

The President and Trustees could ordain such officers as they might deem necessary, besides those already provided, and had authority in the village for granting license and creating such ordinances as they might deem beneficial to the welfare of the community aside from those provided in the charter, which, it may be here remarked, were sufficient to meet nearly all emergencies.

All of the funds received by the Treasurer for liquor licenses were employed in toto to maintain, in part, the streets, bridges and cross-walks.

Tax-payers, after legal notice, could pay either in labor, money or materials, and the same was used as above.

By a special clause of Section 49 of the chapter, "No general law contravening the provisions of this act shall be considered as repealing, amending or modifying the same." Thus it appears that the first charter was wrought-iron, double welded and forged, and very good in most respects.

In this connection may be mentioned the fact that the village voted with the town in all town elections as before, a condition that obtains in the city now, and were assessed by the Town Assessor.

By act of March 26, 1866 (Chapter 184), an amendment to the charter was made, extending the limits of the village so as to embrace a small piece of land and the residence of A. B. P. Wood, who was the first Mayor of the city.

By an act of March 6, 1868 (Chapter 409), an amendment was granted, giving the Board of Trustees the power to establish fire limits, or, in other words, to restrict the erection of wooden buildings to certain boundaries, for the purpose of avoiding danger from fires.

Again, by act of March 15, 1870 (Chapter 357), the charter was so amended as to extend the village limits far enough to the north and east to include 130 acres. This amendment was affected by A. B. P. Wood, partly for the purpose of correcting an error which existed in the first amendment, and for the purpose of adding enough territory to make the boundaries of the village more symmetrical than before.

At the charter election held in March, 1870, the question at issue was, particularly, between the temperance and anti-temperance factions, and involved the question of license or no license. The temperance element won the day, but the candidate whom they elected for President had been nominated against his will, and threatened not to qualify. To avoid the necessity of a special election, as provided by the village charter, in case of vacancy, and a possible defeat, the temperance party, at the instance of G. A. Marshall, sent in a petition for an amendment, and by act of March 16, 1870 (Chapter 394), the charter was so changed as to provide for the filling of vacancies in the office of President, by the Board of Trustees.

By act of March 4, 1875 (Chapter 186), an amendment was granted to the charter which enlarged and particularly defined the powers of the Trustees, with regard to the licensing of

peddlers, auctioneers and transient dealers. This was undoubtedly brought about to protect the interests of the business men of the place.

No other special amendments were obtained, although such corrections were made as were needed, especially provided for by the general law in such cases.

In the fall of 1876, the temperance men of the village, being dissatisfied with some of the provisions of the old charter, and the restrictions imposed on the liquor traffic, under the direction of A. B. P. Wood, a remodeled draft of the old charter was made, by which the village limits were so extended as to include a large amount of territory, where a powerful temperance element lived, and also by which the license provisions were made very rigid.

Owing to the amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the Legislature enacting any special or private law affecting village charters, which had been passed several years before, but overlooked, villages had to incorporate under the general law and by popular vote, otherwise only a city charter could be obtained. Knowing that to submit the matter to the popular vote would be the death of the scheme, through the immense home opposition that would be brought to bear, Mr. Woods immediately decided to obtain a city charter. Accordingly, the necessary changes were made in the phraseology of the bill, and it was then submitted to the Legislature, and, by an act published February 27, 1877 (Chapter 30), it became a law. Subsequently, when it was generally known that Darlington was an incorporated city, the liquor dealers united and joined issue at law to overthrow the charter, but, after being baffled during two years' proceedings, they finally gave the matter up.

The boundaries of the city are set forth in the charter as follows :

SECTION 1. All the district of country in the county of La Fayette contained within the limits and boundaries hereinafter described shall be a city by the name of Darlington; and the people now inhabiting, and those who shall hereafter inhabit, the district of country so described, shall be a municipal corporation by the name of the City of Darlington, and shall have the general powers possessed by municipal corporations at common law, and, in addition to this, shall possess the powers hereinafter specifically granted; and the authorities thereof shall have perpetual succession, and shall be capable of contracting and being contracted with, of suing and being sued, of pleading and being impleaded, in all courts of law and equity, and shall have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at pleasure.

SEC. 2. The west half of southwest quarter of section thirty-five (35), in town three (3), range three (3); fractions seven (7) and eight (8), in section thirty-four (34), in town three (3), range three (3); fractions one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4), in section three (3), town two (2), range three (3); southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section three (3), town two (2), range three (3); northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section three (3), town two (2), range three (3); north half of southeast quarter of section three (3), town two (2), range three (3); and also commence at the northwest corner of fraction six (6), in section two (2), town two (2), range three (3); thence east on north line of said fraction twenty (20) chains; thence south to south bank of Pecatonica River; thence west along the bank of said river to west line of section two (2); thence north on the said line to place of beginning; all east of fourth (4th) principal meridian shall be included within and constitute the territory comprising the city of Darlington.

The government of the present corporation and the exercise of its corporate powers, in the management of the fiscal, prudential and municipal affairs, is vested in a Mayor and Common Council, consisting of five members, and a Clerk, Treasurer, Marshal and such other officers as the Common Council may appoint (for special duties see charter. The Common Council and one Justice of the Peace and a County Supervisor are elected by the public vote; the remainder of the officers are appointed by the Common Council. The general provisions and privileges are similar to those granted in the first charter, and already enumerated. (For changes and particulars, consult Chapter 3 of 1877.)

The officers of the village of Darlington from 1865 to 1876, inclusive, are here given; the first election held under the charter was on the second Monday of May, 1865:

1865-66—J. G. Knight, President; L. D. Russell, S. S. Allen, G. O. West and John Smith, Trustees; C. F. Osborn, Clerk; E. J. Russell, Treasurer; P. A. Orton, Assessor; B. H. Paddock, Marshal; W. H. Page, Street Commissioner; P. A. Orton, Jr., Attorney.

1866-67—Chauncy Field, President; J. B. Doty, A. C. Martin, David Schreiter and I. Stockwell, Trustees; C. F. Osborn, Clerk; E. J. Russell, Treasurer; J. H. Bigler and B. H. Paddock, Marshals; H. S. Magoon, Attorney; Warren Gray, Surveyor.

1867-68—Frank Scott, President; David Schreiter, I. Stockwell, N. H. Carpenter and D. B. Dipple, Trustees; C. F. Osborn, Clerk; E. J. Russell, Treasurer; P. A. Orton, Assessor; B. H. Paddock, Marshal; A. Pratt, Street Commissioner; H. S. Magoon, Attorney; Warren Gray, Surveyor.

1868-69—P. A. Orton, Jr., President; A. Law, H. Campbell, J. Driver and H. E. Van Osdell, Trustees; C. F. Osborn, Clerk; S. S. Allen, Treasurer; E. R. Stephens, Assessor; B. H. Paddock, Marshal; D. Flannigan, Street Commissioner; Thomas Brown, Surveyor.

1869-70—Hugh Campbell, President; Charles Blakely, M. J. Alworth, William Noble, B. B. Cutting, Trustees; G. S. Anthony, Clerk; S. S. Allen, Treasurer; B. H. Paddock, Marshal; J. B. Cutting, Street Commissioner; P. A. Orton, Jr., Attorney; Thomas Brown, Surveyor.

1870-71—David Schreiter, President; Charles Blakely, A. D. Blakely, I. Stockwell and B. Noyes, Trustees; G. S. Anthony, Clerk; H. N. Carpenter, Treasurer; B. H. Paddock, Marshal; O. Kellogg, Street Commissioner; C. F. Osborn, Attorney, and W. Gray, Surveyor.

1871-72—E. R. Stephens, President; George Tyson, E. C. King, J. Driver and O. Clarkin, Trustees; G. S. Anthony, Clerk; M. Doyle, Treasurer; B. H. Paddock, Marshal; H. Campbell, Street Commissioner; J. H. Clary, Attorney.

1872-73—A. W. Hovey, President: A. Pratt, E. C. King, J. P. Hamilton, M. J. Alworth, Trustees; H. L. Brown, Clerk; G. S. Anthony, Treasurer; A. T. E. Blessing, Marshal; H. H. Fitch, Street Commissioner; J. H. Clay, Attorney; O. Paddock, Fire Warden.

1873-74—A. W. Hovey, President: William Logue, S. Lamperell, J. A. Ford, H. J. Weaver, Trustees; H. L. Brown, Clerk; E. Halloran, Treasurer; B. H. Paddock, Marshal; B. B. Cutting, Street Commissioner; C. F. Osborn, Attorney; S. S. Allen, Supervisor County Board.

1874-75—David Schreiter, President; H. J. Weaver, G. S. Anthony, S. Mullen, J. B. Farrington, Trustees; H. L. Brown, Clerk; Edward Halloran, Treasurer; W. W. Hamilton, Marshal; John Weaver, Street Commissioner; C. F. Osborne, Attorney; P. A. Orton, Supervisor of County.

1875-76—A. W. Hovey, President; D. Flannigan, Henry Deakin, H. J. Weaver, S. D. Driven, Trustees; H. L. Brown, Clerk; Edward Halloran, Treasurer; B. H. Paddock, Marshal; Alden Pratt, Street Commissioner; C. F. Osborne, Attorney; P. A. Orton, Supervisor; A. B. P. Wood, Justice of the Peace.

1876-77—A. B. P. Wood, President; F. C. Duncan, P. J. Wogan, H. Follon, J. O. Ford, Trustees; John Blackburn, Clerk; E. C. King, Treasurer; Edward Stott, Marshal; C. F. Osborn, Attorney; P. A. Orton, Supervisor; G. A. Marshall, Justice of the Peace.

Under the city charter, the officers have been:

1877-78—A. B. P. Wood, Mayor and Police Justice; F. C. Duncan, W. W. Hamilton, H. Bates, Alden Pratt, P. J. Wogan, Councilmen; A. B. P. Wood, Justice of the Peace; H. H. Fitch, Clerk; M. Doyle, Treasurer; C. F. Osborn, Attorney; H. Bates, Jr., Marshal; P. A. Orton, Supervisor.

1878-79—F. C. Duncan, Mayor and Police Justice; D. Schreiter, S. S. Allen, W. N. Williams, Alden Pratt and W. W. Hamilton, Councilmen; J. A. Marshall, Justice of the Peace; C. J. Wadsworth, Clerk; G. S. Anthony, Treasurer; C. F. Osborn, Attorney; H. Bates, Jr., Marshal; L. B. Waddington, Supervisor.

1879-80—William Hooper, Mayor and Police Justice; R. H. Williams, J. B. Farrington, S. Mullin, J. B. Ray and G. S. Anthony, Councilmen; H. Bates, Justice of the Peace; C. J. Wadsworth, Clerk; J. E. Otis, Treasurer; A. J. O'Keefe, Attorney; D. Flannigan, Marshal; O. F. Blakely, Supervisor.

1880-81—C. F. Osborn, Mayor and Police Justice; D. Schreiter, J. Driver, S. S. Allen, H. J. Gallagher and J. B. Roy, Councilmen; G. A. Marshall, Justice of the Peace;

H. L. Brown, Clerk; William Hooper, Treasurer; G. A. Marshall, Attorney; D. Flannigan, Marshal; O. F. Blakely, Supervisor.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church recognizes as its origin a "class" organized at La Fayette Center by the Rev. J. B. Dickens, of Hamilton Grove Circuit, during the year 1847, of which J. D. Haughanout was leader. The society held religious services in a log schoolhouse on the Hamilton farm, until 1853, when the new and more commodious Center Schoolhouse became its second temporary sanctuary. Two years later, the members and friends of the society built a frame church at a cost of \$900, locating the same at the Center, which has continued to be, with a change of location, their place of worship. In 1864, it was removed to its present site and enlarged.

The class continued a part of the Hamilton Grove or La Fayette Circuit, until 1856, when it was constituted Darlington Mission, and the Rev. John Blockhurst appointed minister in charge, who reported the number of members at the close of his first pastoral year at eighty-six. His successors in charge of the circuit have been appointed as follows: The Rev. Nathaniel Wheeler, 1857-58; J. B. Hurd and William Ferrin, supply, 1859; William Barrett, 1860; S. P. Waldron, 1862; John Knibbs, 1863-65; W. H. Palmer, 1866-67; M. Dunsdale, 1868; James Evans, 1869; J. S. Leavitt, 1870; H. S. Richardson, 1871; William Kellogg, 1872; C. P. Hackney, 1873; C. Cook, 1874-75; A. Charles, 1876-77; J. Truseder, 1878-79, and A. J. Davis, 1880.

The church has a membership of 115, and property, including a parsonage, valued at \$8,000.

Congregational Church.—This society was first organized on May 2, 1847, at Willow Springs, a few miles north of Darlington, with the following members: Elihu Hall, Jacob M. Pease, Henry L. Leffingwell, J. Dwight Stephens, Sabrina Stephens, Sarah Homan, Adeline E. Hall, Eleanor Please, Esther H. Stephens, Barbara McCoy and Eliza Shelden. The Rev. J. D. Stephens officiated as Pastor, and Elihu Hall was elected to the Diaconate, and, though the church was neither numerically nor financially strong, the administration of its affairs by these gentlemen was such as to promote its success, and establish the congregation upon a permanent basis.

Mr. Stephens remained in charge about three years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel A. McEwen, who, too, remained about three years, preaching alternate Sundays. It was during his pastorate that the society changed its base to Darlington, where accommodations for services were afforded until the church edifice was ready for occupation, in the schoolhouse, and at a blacksmith-shop, but, as no record of the church policy and history at this time can be found, the facts in that connection are involved in obscurity.

Along in 1856, the Rev. Edward Morris became Pastor of the congregation, and, through his labors and efforts, the present church edifice was projected and completed. He remained until 1860, and was followed by the Revs. Miles Doolittle, John Q. Hall, D. L. Leonard, J. T. Clifton, D. M. Breckenridge, M. Rowley, W. Smith, J. C. Crisman and A. W. Safford, the present incumbent. During the incumbency of each of these, labors in the vineyard were prosecuted with vigor and success. The church to-day is in a high condition of prosperity, and the Sabbath school one of the largest in the city. The edifice is of frame, of generous dimensions, with a capacity for 300 worshipers, and which is liberally attended upon the occasion of services, which are conducted morning and evening on first day.

The Baptist Church.—In response to the request of the citizens of Darlington, or more properly speaking of Center, a conference was called to take into consideration the establishment of a Baptist Church in Darlington. The meeting was held at Center, December 19, 1849. Following are the names of the constituent members: Alfred Hovey, Leland A. Hovey, O. F. Hovey, Calvin Pratt, Ichabod Paddock, Fannie Pratt, Sarah Hovey, Marian J. Hovey, Emma Harris, Leantha Paddock, Mary Ann Paddock, Elsie E. Paddock. At the close of the

conference, the following order of exercises on the organization of the Baptist Church, was observed: Preaching, Rev. G. R. Patton, of Sugar River Church; "Prayer of Recognition," Rev. N. E. Chapin, of Lancaster; "Hand of Fellowship," Rev. William Wallace; "Charge to the Church," Rev. Caleb Blood; "Address to the Audience," Rev. G. W. Ford, of Apple River Baptist Church. December 23, 1849, A. W. Hovey, Rev. Caleb Blood and A. Hovey were appointed a committee to prepare articles of faith, and, on January 19, 1850, this committee reported their choice in the selection of what is termed the "New Hampshire Collection," which was adopted by the congregation. The first Pastor was Rev. Caleb Blood, whose call to this charge was dated February 3, 1850. The first officers were Calvin Pratt, Deacon, and Leland A. Hovey, Clerk. The first meetings of the congregation were held in the upper story of a building owned and occupied by a Mr. Hovey as a wagon-shop and residence. Subsequent meetings were held at the dwellings of the several members until 1855, when Messrs. Keep and Lynd donated to the congregation the plot of ground which they still own, and upon which they built, in 1855, the edifice now standing. The contractors for the building were George McKay, masonry; Roberts & Spinney, joiners; Mr. Pierce, painter. The original cost of the church was \$4,000. In 1876, a tower was erected at a cost of \$1,200, and, various improvements having since been added, it is now one of the principal church edifices of Darlington. Since the removal of Rev. Caleb Blood, the spiritual destinies of the society have been guided by Revs. Salmon Moulton, L. Milton Whitman, N. E. Chapin, Mr. Mendell, Mr. Holman, Mr. Annis, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Lansing and the resident Pastor, who entered upon the work here as a supply December 1, 1879, and became Pastor February 1, 1880. The officers of the church for 1880 are J. B. Merrian, Clerk; Warren Gray, Deacon; H. H. Hawley, Treasurer; Dwight Kinney, Superintendent of the Sabbath school. The congregation has a membership of eighty-eight, seventy of whom are residents.

Church of Our Lady of the Holy Rosary.—The Rev. Father O'Neill, a pious priest, was the first to attend to the spiritual wants of the Catholic people who settled in and around the village, now city, of Darlington. The residence of William McWilliams, an earnest and practical Catholic, was used as a chapel where holy sacrifice of the mass was offered for the first time between the years 1855 and 1857. Father O'Neill continued to attend to the spiritual wants of Catholics in Darlington for some years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Fathers Stroker, McGowan and O'Connor, all of whom resided during their several administrations at the old church or mission of Willow Springs, in this county, which is now attended from Darlington. These reverend gentlemen continued to administer the sacrament, say mass, and attend to the general wants of the Catholic people of Darlington until the month of August, 1864.

The Rt. Rev. J. M. Henni, now Archbishop of Milwaukee, the father and founder of the Catholic Church in Wisconsin, and who was consecrated in 1844, at a time when that State was a wilderness, saw with his watchful eye the wonderful strides the church was making in this portion of his new diocese, and appointed the Rev. A. T. David the first resident Pastor of the Catholic Church of Darlington. Father David, with that energy characteristic of the Catholic clergy all over the country, went immediately to work, and, in a brief time, completed the parochial residence and a church edifice, which latter, however, was removed to the northeast corner of Mary and Wells streets some four years ago, and is now used for a parochial school, where upward of one hundred of the children of the parish are taught religious and secular knowledge under the direction of Sisters of Mercy who have come hither for that purpose from their mother house at Fond du Lac.

Father David, in addition to his labors in Darlington, attended to the missions of Willow Springs, Kendalltown, Seymour and elsewhere, also remaining in charge until August 19, 1866, when he was succeeded by the Rev. E. M. McGinty, who, assisted by his twin brother, the Rev. D. V. McGinty, took charge of the diocese on the 28th of October of that year. The following year, the present mission stone church edifice on Harriet, between Wells and Main streets, was commenced, though it was not until 1868 when the corner-stone was laid with impressive ceremonies in the presence of a large concourse. The Rev. John Casey, now of Cas-

cade, Wis., preached the sermon on the occasion, and the stone was placed in position by the Rev. Father McGinty. The pastorate of that gentleman terminated August 1, 1871, when the Rev. James Fitzgibbon took charge and served five years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. M. Hannon, at present in service. His administration has been of the most successful character, and he has, with the aid of the congregation, liquidated a large debt with which the church has been encumbered for upward of thirteen years.

The subject must not be concluded without reference to the services of a good man and devoted Catholic who has contributed in means and influence to obtaining for the church the prominent position it now occupies throughout the county. John Smith and his wife Harriet were among the first settlers of La Fayette County, having located in Willow Springs Township in 1832, within a mile of the present site of the Catholic Church. Their house was the chapel where mass was first said in Willow Springs, as also a caravansary where the poor Irish emigrant met with a hospitable welcome. He contributed largely to building the new church in Darlington, and though dead, still lives in memory as a public benefactor.

In twenty years, the church in and about Darlington, has increased from three families to over two hundred, and there is every prospect that additions will be made with the return of each Easter season.

The church property, which includes a cemetery near the city, is valued at \$18,000.

Kemper Mission—Supported by the Episcopal sect, has been in operation for some time, increasing in numbers and influence with each succeeding year. On the evening of Wednesday, August 7, 1867, a very small congregation assembled in the Congregational Church of Darlington, where the first services in the city, if not in the county, were held, under the auspices of the Rev. Lyman Phelps, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Mineral Point. Ten days later, the Rev. John Wilkinson preached in the Methodist Church, and from these beginnings the cause of Episcopalianism dates its growth hereabouts.

Services were suspended temporarily after the date last named, owing to the absence of a Minister, and were not resumed until December following, during which month the Rev. John McNamara, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Whitewater, and Dean of the Janesville convocation, in which jurisdiction Darlington was included, preached twice.

On the 13th of May, 1868, the Rt. Rev. W. E. Armitage, Assistant Bishop of Wisconsin, visited Darlington, and conducted services in the Methodist Church. Meantime, the sum of \$400 had been raised in the county for the purpose of sustaining a mission, both at Darlington and Shullsburg, and, in July, 1868, Bishop Armitage assigned the Rev. Charles F. Adams to the charge, that gentleman preaching in the court house during his stay here. Soon after this, a meeting was convened for the purpose and a congregation organized by the election of George A. Marshall, Warden; Ella R. Stephens, Treasurer, and H. E. Van Osdel, Secretary of the society. Mr. Adams enjoyed the living until November, 1868, when he retired, and for a brief season the congregation was without a Rector.

In June, however, the Rev. John F. Taylor was called to the pulpit, remaining six months, when he resigned to accept a call to Detroit. Thence until June, 1879, no regular Pastor served, the society being dependent upon the occasional visits of the Revs. A. W. Seabrease and Lyman Phelps, by whom the duties were severally discharged until relieved by the Rev. David A. Sanford. The latter remained one year, when he was followed by the Rev. H. M. Green, the present incumbent.

The present congregation numbers about twenty-five communicants, and services are held Sabbaths, morning and evening, the court house being occupied for that purpose. J. M. Marshall is Warden and Treasurer, and F. P. Derring, Secretary.

SCHOOLS.

The old one-story stone building located where Mr. Nash's joiner and wagon shop now stands, originally built by Messrs. Keep & Lynde for a Mr. Wright, and intended for a blacksmith-shop, was in the year 1851 fitted up for and occupied by the first school taught in Dar-

lington. It was the scene of many vicissitudes, often doing duty as a church, town hall, etc. Political harangues and religious exhortations found voice within its walls. It saw festivity and mourning, and has itself long since come to grief. In this seat of learning a school-meeting was held in 1851, and an election for district officers was had. S. W. Osborn was elected Director; J. Driver, Treasurer, and H. S. Fassett, Clerk. The first teacher here was Miss Sophia Fallon, and the roll showed an attendance of ten scholars, four of whom were children of Mr. Osborn. The next summer, a male teacher named Daniel Mills was engaged at a salary of \$25 per month, a stipend raised by subscription or assessments pro rata. Mr. Mills taught but one term of twelve weeks. Since that time, school has been continued two terms of twelve weeks each a year. The first private school taught in Darlington dates from 1854. Miss Ellen Bailey was the preceptress, and her school was held in the building now occupied by Benjamin Martin as a residence. She received as remuneration \$6 per month, paid by the scholars. In 1855-56, a Mr. Foster taught a private school in a building which stood near Noyes & Fallon's dry-goods store, and now forms a part of the book store of Driver Brothers. About 1857, a Miss Wells taught a select school in a building erected for this purpose by Warden & Allen. In 1853, Mr. Keep offered to donate Lot 2, Block 15, since occupied by W. N. Williams, to the school district if they would build thereon a schoolhouse. The generous offer was not accepted. The School Board in those early days was composed of three citizens chosen annually by the qualified voters of the district. The books used were principally McGuffey's series, with such others as each family brought with them from their native place. This school district was composed of the village of Darlington and a small portion of the township. In those days, each town had its own Superintendent, which system prevailed until 1865, when the present office of County Superintendent was established. Since 1865, there have been ten Superintendents; J. B. Parkinson, one year; Dr. G. W. Lee, two years; William Ahern, two years; Dr. C. B. Jennings, four years; George A. Marshall, two years; J. G. Knight, one year; Thomas Van Meter, one year; Henry Jane, one year and eight months; John J. Roche, four months, unexpired term of Mr. Jane; C. G. Thomas, four years.

At a meeting of the school district held in 1855, it was resolved that an appropriation should be made for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the children of the district who desired to attend. Grounds were procured, and the contract for the building let to H. C. Nash for \$1,100, he to furnish all materials. This schoolhouse, the first erected by the district, was of brick, had two rooms with a seating capacity in each for thirty-six scholars. In 1863, more room being required to supply the demand occasioned by the increase in population, the present "old schoolhouse" was built as an addition to the one-story brick structure. The contract was let to John Williams for \$2,100. This building is now used by the Temple of Honor as a lodge room. By way of contrast, from the comparatively small expense of the schools in 1851 and that of sixteen years later, at a meeting of the legal voters of the district held August 26, 1867, it was resolved "That the sum of \$1,700 for teachers' wages, \$200 for fuel, and \$35 for insurance be raised by tax on property on the district to defray the expenses of the schools during the ensuing year." At this time, there were in the district, 391 children of school age. The average attendance during the winter months was 280, and during the summer months, 231.

During the summer of this year, it became evident that greater and better school accommodation was necessary. The subject was agitated throughout the district, when, at a meeting held September 9, 1867, a committee of four persons, consisting of A. Warden, L. D. Russell, P. A. Orton, Jr., and I. F. Halstead, was "appointed to act in connection with the District Board, to take into consideration the policy and necessity of further school room, and submit plans for the erection of a schoolhouse; also to negotiate for the purchase of a site for the same." This committee, in connection with the District Board, offered a majority and a minority report, the latter of which was adopted. The former reported that, "Conceding the necessity of additional school facilities, your committee believe that an addition of 32x40 feet, two stories in height, could be built to the present structure, which would afford, for all the scholars

in the district, facilities for four years. That such a structure could be built for the sum of \$2,500, and completed for the use of the district by the 1st of December next." Signed H. H. Gray, A. Warden, P. A. Orton, Jr., A. Pratt.

The minority report, signed by E. J. Russell and L. D. Russell, recommended that, "Since the present schoolrooms will accommodate but 276, and the average attendance is 280; and that, in anticipation of the wants of the district within five years, a building affording accommodation for an average attendance of 500 will be required; and that such a structure will cost \$10,000, and a suitable site for the same will cost \$2,800; that, in view of continuing harmony in the district, a central location should be selected; and that the following proposals have been received for schoolhouse sites: Anthony Bering, Lots 17 and 18, \$600; B. Paddock, Block 42, \$1,500; Samuel Salisbury, block and one-half, Rupell Addition, \$1,200; L. Rogers, two lots and house north of court house, \$1,500; A. Stella, Block 2, \$2,800. The committee deem the block of Mr. Stille the most suitable for the purpose, and that if, in the opinion of the district, the erection of a new schoolhouse is demanded of the capacity set forth in this report, your committee would recommend the construction of one ready for use September, 1868, at a cost of \$10,000, exclusive of site; that said building should be of stone and brick or of stone."

At the regular annual meeting of School District No. 12, July 13, 1868, held at the court house in Darlington, H. H. Gray, Director of the district, reported that he had purchased from Anton Stille Block 2, in Darlington, for the sum of \$2,800, to be paid in five years from 1867; and the said Gray then proposed to assign his contract for the purchase of said block, and all his interest therein, to the district, the district paying the purchase price of the block to Mr. Stella. The meeting accepted Mr. Gray's proposition, and a tax of \$189 was levied on all taxable property in the district, to pay one year's interest upon the purchase price of the block which was to be the site of a new schoolhouse. The meeting then voted "That the district do build, as soon as possible, a new schoolhouse on the Stella Block aforesaid, which shall cost \$15,000, suitable and of sufficient capacity for 600 scholars."

The contract for the building of the schoolhouse was let to Wiersching & Co., stone-masons, and Bruner & Knowlton, joiners, who commenced the building in 1868, and completed it in 1869. The total cost of grounds and building was \$35,000. This is a two-story stone building, with seven rooms—four on the first floor and three on the upper floor—and the services of seven teachers is required for the instruction in the different rooms. Connected with the high school is a one-story frame structure, in which the younger children are prepared for the higher school. One teacher is employed here.

The receipts for school purposes during the year ending August 31, 1880, were \$5,362.41. \$3,430 of which was paid out for teachers' salaries. For the school year of 1880, the total number of children over four and under twenty years of age in the district aggregated 554—256 males and 298 females. The total number of different pupils who have attended school during the year was 451.

The most important feature of the school history of Darlington is that embracing the free high-school system now in vogue. On the 5th of March, 1875, the Legislature enacted a general law authorizing the establishment of free high schools. The village availed itself of the privileges given by the law, and duly appointed and held an election, in the spring of 1876, by which it was determined, by a majority vote of the electors, to adopt the system; and, in the fall of the same year, the Free High School of Darlington became fully established. Since the inauguration of this division, the following have graduated: Class of '77—Charles C. Rodlof, Maria I. Blair, Nellie Gray, Maggie A. Hennessey, Affie Wood, Mary E. Green, Hattie E. Hall; Class of '78—Charles L. Dering, Sarah I. Carpenter, Ida M. Bull, Lizzie M. Monahan, Mary E. Halstead, Addie V. Wogan, Kate C. Mann; Class of '79—Willie L. Hooper, Will E. Ward, Will D. Flannigan, Nellie O'Connor, Eli C. Tolly, Frances Hocking, Charles D. Ward, Helen Waddington; Class of '80—Nellie Bintliff, Fannie Hall, Nellie Dunn, Henry M. Hocking, Walter J. Hooper, Clara S. Crow, Geo. A. Russell, Irene Hocking, Sadie J. Doyle.

The high school, in addition to furnishing a thorough English education, is designed by the law as a preparatory course for the State University. Graduates passing the necessary examination are entitled at once, and at all times, to free tuition in any of the colleges of the State University. It is a noteworthy fact that there are less changes in the staff of teachers in the Darlington Schools than in those of most other cities of the State. The acknowledged wisdom of this condition of things is shown in the marked evenness in the attendance of pupils, and their rapid progress.

The present Board of Instructors are: Dwight Kinney, Principal; Rebecca Wortley, Assistant; Nellie Gray, Grammar School; Mary Green and Kate Gorman, Intermediate; Ellen Parmerly, Josie Gorman and Kate Mann, Primary Department. The schools of Darlington are under the supervision of the County Superintendent, and under the management of the Board of Education, consisting of three residents of the school district, one elected annually for the term of three years, by the qualified voters thereof. The Board for 1880 is composed of P. A. Orton, Director; William Hooper, Clerk; A. O. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

DARLINGTON LITERARY CLUB.

Throughout the world, wherever he has made for himself an abiding place, the Saxon of the present century has made the most marvelous epoch known to history. He has developed modern science, revolutionized religious thought, established popular education, begun an era of benevolence in the establishment of public institutions for the support of the dependent classes, on such a generous scale as the world never before imagined possible, and has carried on vast works of engineering and internal improvement, in the contemplation of which the building of the pyramids appears insignificant. These achievements are the response of the increased intellectual power of the race, brought into activity by popular education.

The working power of the dominant principles has been vastly augmented since the dawn of the present century, and thus newly developed thought manifests itself in various forms. One of these forms is in the organization of voluntary associations all over the land, for the study of literature by classes of persons whose days are given to some form of labor. In every city, town, village and hamlet throughout the Northern States, there are springing into life societies composed of persons entertaining a modest range of opinion on philosophical or speculative questions, who unite to assist each other in obtaining a better knowledge of the Saxon tongue and having an acquaintance with the world of thought.

In obedience to this general impulse, in the fall of 1878, the Darlington Literary Club was organized, upon the plan of holding fortnightly meetings, to hear and discuss, in a conversational way, papers prepared by members of the club on topics previously assigned. On behalf of the Executive Committee, Gen. James Bintliff prepared a series of twelve studies for the society, commencing with Chaucer and ending with Addison and Steele. The meetings were regularly held and had an average attendance of twenty-four or thirty persons. The Rev. L. L. Lansing was the first President of the club, and the Executive Committee was composed of the following-named persons: Gen. James Bintliff, Hon. H. S. Magoon, Hon. P. A. Orton, George H. Francis, Mrs. A. T. E. Blessing and Mrs. H. H. Gray. For the years 1879-80, George A. Marshall was elected President and Prof. Dwight Kinney, with Miss Josephine Gorman, became members of the Executive Committee.

The chronological order of studies along the line of the history of English literature was continued, commencing with Dr. Watts and the Wesleys, and continuing through another series of twelve studies, as follows: Isaac Watts and John Wesley and Charles Wesley; Samuel Johnson, Gray and Goldsmith; William Cowper, Robert Burns, Walter Scott, William Wordsworth, S. T. Coleridge, George Gordon Byron, Percy B. Shelley, Charles Lamb, Hunt and Keats. On each of these subjects it was the custom to hear two or three papers, and, after the reading of each paper, a conversation or criticism—a sort of interchange of opinion—on the subject matter and on the manner in which the same had been presented. Thus, in addition to the information which the members received in the prosecution of the studies, there was developed in all who

chose to participate the habit of criticism and of independent judgment, upon a wide range of questions which the conversations brought to the surface at these meetings.

This plan has successfully obtained, and the ensuing years of the club's progress are replete with promises of perfection. The roll of officers, as quoted in 1880, remains unchanged, and the meetings for the winter are anticipated as seasons of profitable pleasure.

SOCIETIES, LODGES, ETC.

Evening Star Lodge, No. 64, A., F. & A. M.—The pioneer lodge of Darlington came into existence some years before the present city was more than contemplated, and when its founders were located at the village of Avon, now known as Center, one mile south of the limits of Darlington.

The lodge was organized under a dispensation granted to William Tolley, William Monehan, John Shields, John Read, Edward Kirby, Elias Pilling, John Ray and H. P. Caffee, who convened meetings in the upper story of the village schoolhouse. From November 1, 1853, until June 12, 1856, the lodge worked according to the dispensation; but upon the latter date a charter was granted to C. G. Otis, W. M.; Abraham Pilling, S. W., and O. G. Dart, J. W. The meetings continued to be held in the schoolhouse, a reasonable success attending the workings of the order until 1857. By this time Darlington had been laid out, and permanent improvements completed, attracting the Masonic and other influences to a more familiar communion with its progress and promise. At this date, the lodge was removed to the city, and became established in the second story of Pilling's brick building on Main street, adjoining that at present occupied by the order, where it remained until December, 1875, when the membership had increased largely, and with other influences combined to necessitate the obtaining of more commodious, and at the same time more elegant, apartments. Accordingly, the second story of Swift's building was procured, united with the lodge-room then in use, and fitted up with elaborate and expensive furniture and equipments, making it one of the most attractive and complete rooms of the order in this portion of the State. The lodge still retains possession of these premises, and is in a high state of prosperity, counting sixty-five working Masons on its roll of membership, and holding a title to the property valued at \$1,000.

The present officers are William Hooper, W. M.; W. B. Wallace, S. W.; A. Richardson, J. W.; A. O. Chamberlain, Treasurer, and D. Schreiter, Secretary.

Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Darlington Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M.—Began work under a dispensation granted December 29, 1875, to W. H. Armstrong, E. C. Ferrin, G. S. Anthony, L. B. Waddington, E. Dane, D. Schreiter, W. N. Williams, R. H. Driver and F. C. Duncan, T. J. Law, F. Lambert, N. H. Brown, William A. Leach, with W. H. Armstrong, High Priest; E. C. Ferrin, King, and G. S. Anthony, Scribe.

On February 16, 1876, the Chapter was organized under a charter, and has since been conducted according to the provisions therein promulgated.

The present membership is stated at 41, with the following officers: G. S. Anthony, H. P.; D. Schreiter, King, and James Scott, Scribe.

Meetings are convened on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, and the Chapter owns property valued at about \$500.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Darlington Lodge, No. 171, was organized August 16, 1869, by D. D. G. M. Oates, of Shullsburg. The charter members numbered five—George A. Marshall, A. C. Martin, A. E. Smith, Robert Walton, John Eden. The first meeting was held August 16, 1869, and the following officers chosen: George A. Marshall, N. G.; A. E. Smith, V. G.; John Eden, S.; Robert Walton, Treas. The officers since that time, for each successive term, have been: George A. Marshall, N. G.; A. E. Smith, V. G.; John Eden, R. S.; James Driver, P. S.; Robert Walton, Treas. George A. Marshall, N. G.; A. E. Smith, V. G.; John Eden, S.; James Driver, P. S.; Robert Walton, Treas. A. E. Smith, N. G.; Robert Walton, V. G.; Nelson Bower, S.; James Driver, P. S.; John Eden, Treas. Robert Walton, N. G.; John

Eden, V. G.; N. D. Ingraham, S.; James Driver, P. S.; John Ruse, Treas. D. H. Williams, N. G.; N. D. Ingraham, V. G.; W. L. Abbott, S.; Edwin Dain, P. S.; John Reese, Treas. N. D. Ingraham, N. G.; W. L. Abbott, V. G.; W. Harris, S.; E. Dean, P. S.; John Robinson, Treas. W. L. Abbott, N. G.; William Harris, V. G.; John Robinson, S.; Edwin Dain, P. S.; James Harris, Treas. R. T. Lillie, N. G.; John Robinson, V. G.; Edwin Dain, S.; James Harris, P. S.; A. E. Smith, Treas. R. T. Lillie, N. G.; John Robinson, V. G.; Edwin Dain, S.; D. H. Williams, P. S.; A. E. Smith, Treas. John Robinson, N. G.; Edwin Dain, V. G.; Louis Wurm, S.; D. H. Williams, P. S.; Henry H. Fitch, Treas. Edwin Dain, N. G.; Louis Wurm, V. G.; R. T. Lillie, S.; Louis Warden, P. S.; Z. B. Green, Treas. Louis Wurm, N. G.; R. T. Lillie, V. G.; J. B. Farrington, S.; L. H. Warden, P. S.; David Schreiter, Treas. R. T. Lillie, N. G.; H. L. Brown, V. G.; John Tabor, S.; Z. B. Green, P. S.; David Schreiter, Treas. H. L. Brown, N. G.; John Tabor, V. G.; F. A. Lillie, S.; Z. B. Green, P. S.; D. Schreiter, Treas. John Tabor, N. G.; F. A. Lillie, V. G.; C. R. Kluberger, S.; G. F. West, P. S.; David Schreiter, Treas. F. A. Lillie, N. G.; James A. Driver, V. G.; George F. West, S. and P. S.; David Schreiter, Treas. E. R. Stephens, N. G.; G. F. West, V. G.; H. W. Dunham, S. and P. S.; David Schreiter, Treas. G. F. West, N. G.; David Schreiter, V. G.; Edwin Dain, S. and P. S.; A. Pratt, Treas. David Schreiter, N. G.; E. R. Stephens, V. G.; Edwin Dain, S. and P. S.; A. Pratt, Treas. R. T. Lillie, N. G.; F. C. Atwell, V. G.; Edwin Dain, S. and P. S.; Alden Pratt, Treas. F. C. Atwell, N. G.; J. W. Blaisdell, V. G.; Edwin Dain, S. and P. S.; Alden Pratt, Treas. James Driver, N. G.; J. B. Farrington, V. G.; Edwin Dain, S. and P. S.; William Harris, Treas. John B. Farrington, N. G.; F. L. Roy, V. G.; Edwin Dain, S. and P. S.; William Harris, Treas. The present officers are F. L. Roy, N. G.; William J. Bird, V. G.; H. L. Brown, S. and P. S.; William Harris, Treas. The lodge holds its meetings in a well-adapted hall, over Driver Bros.' dry-goods store, and has a membership of eighty-five.

Ancient Order United Workmen.—Darlington Lodge, No. 8, was organized April 26, 1877, by I. M. Chrissinger, D. G. M., of Dubuque, Iowa. This is a mutual life insurance, and teaches its members frugality in the most direct and practical manner that could be well devised. By paying an initiation fee and stated amounts at regular intervals, the members secure all the benefits to be derived from the principles upon which the life insurance system is based. It assures weekly sick benefits, with a positive guarantee of \$2,000 to the heirs and assigns of the deceased member. Membership: No person is admitted to membership in this lodge unless he is a white male, of the full age of twenty-one and not over fifty years—not having attained his fifty-first birthday, of good moral character, able and competent to earn a livelihood for himself and family, and a believer in a Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of the Universe. The charter members of this lodge numbered fourteen—J. G. Knight, A. Richardson, W. H. Andrews, W. L. Stephens, G. S. Anthony, J. H. Van Wagenen, A. A. Townsend, J. B. Roy, S. S. Allen, E. C. Ferrin, David Schreiter, I. P. Schooley, H. H. Pilling, J. P. Morey. The first officers chosen were A. Richardson, P. M. W.; J. G. Knight, M. W.; W. H. Andrews, G. F.; W. L. Stephens, O.; G. S. Anthony, Receiver; J. G. Van Wagenen, Recorder; A. A. Townsend, F.; J. B. Roy, G.; S. S. Allen, J. W.; E. C. Ferrin, O. W. The officers for 1878 were J. G. Knight, P. M. W.; W. L. Stephens, M. W.; W. H. Andrews, J. F.; S. S. Driver, O.; J. P. Morey, Recorder; G. S. Anthony, Receiver; H. H. Pilling, F.; E. C. Ferrin, G.; S. S. Allen, I. W.; J. H. Van Wagenen, O. W. 1879, W. L. Stephens, P. M. W.; G. S. Anthony, M. W.; S. S. Driver, G. F.; D. D. Rogers, O.; O. F. Blakely, Recorder; S. S. Allen, F.; D. Schreiter, Receiver; J. H. Van Wagenen, G. W.; H. Andrews, I. W.; H. H. Pilling, O. W. 1880, G. S. Anthony, P. M. W.; J. H. Van Wagenen, M. W.; D. D. Rogers, G. F.; John Waters, O.; David Schreiter, Receiver; O. F. Blakely, F.; G. A. Marshall, Recorder; H. F. Bates, G.; E. Schreiter, O. W.; T. Page, I. W. December 31, 1877, the society numbered fourteen; December 31, 1878, sixteen; December 31, 1879, thirty-six; December 31, 1880, forty-two. Since its organization this lodge has had but one death among its members—that of E. C. Ferrin, who died January 30, 1879. The society meet the first and third Tuesday of each month in Music Hall.

Darlington Lodge, No. 233, I. O. G. T., was the outgrowth of a meeting held at the residence of J. W. Blaisdell, but the organization was perfected at a meeting convened in the Congregational Church, and George S. Anthony initiated, the pioneer member of the first temperance society established in Darlington, James Ross, of Madison, an earnest worker in the cause, officiating. On February 2, 1865, a charter was granted, and meetings were regularly convened in the old schoolhouse adjoining the Congregational Church, at which the following officers presided: F. S. Haughwaut, W. C. T.; Miss Jane Miller, W. V. T.; A. J. Yaw, W. C.; Frank Brown, W. S.; A. F. Dickinson, W. A. S.; D. T. Abell, W. F. S.; Miss J. M. Osborn, W. T.; J. Q. Hall, W. M.; Mrs. S. A. Blaisdell, W. D. M.; Mrs. E. A. Paris, W. I. S.; W. J. Blaisdell, W. O. S.; Mrs. Fannie Warren, W. R. H. S.; Miss L. Norton, W. L. H. S.; L. S. Sweezy, P. W. C. T.

The lodge subsequently removed to Nash's Hall, Saulsbury's Hall, and finally returned to the old schoolhouse, where the hall has been handsomely furnished, and is occupied by both Good Templars and the lodge of the Temple of Honor.

The present officers are: Silas Hall, W. C. T.; Miss Phœbe Andrews, W. V. T.; Miss Maria Blair, W. S.; Winty Nash, W. F. S.; Charles Lewie, Treasurer; Mrs. G. L. Hall, Chaplain, and Miss Ella Hopkins, Marshal.

The lodge now has fifty members, and owns property valued at \$300.

St. Mary's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society was organized on the 18th of April, 1875, since when the association has progressed in influence and members. At that meeting, eighty-two members were enlisted in the cause of temperance, and the following officers elected: Patrick Gallagan, President; Stephen Mullen, Vice President; Michael Doyle, Secretary; James Swift, Jr., Treasurer; Thomas Gleason, Marshal.

Meetings are held annually on the first Sunday in January; also monthly, in the hall of the association adjoining the Catholic Church in Darlington.

The society to-day is in a prosperous condition, enjoying a membership of 150, with property valued at \$1,000, and annually contributes to aiding the fallen. It is an ornament to the Catholic organization, and an honor to the Irish race, of which it is principally composed. The officers for the present year are: James Swift, President; Thomas Saunders, Vice President; James A. Duffy, Secretary; Thomas Morrow, Treasurer, and James Riley, Marshal.

The Darlington Temple of Honor, No. 104, was organized February 3, 1877, with the following charter members: George H. Francis, James P. Morris, Everett Van Wagener, W. V. Tully, Everett Miller, Sheldon Hawley, W. R. Blakely, Thomas Gleason, W. E. Nash, W. A. Hopkins, R. Andrews, Frank Bartlett, C. G. Thomas, James Meighan, Frank Hopkins, James Remphrey, C. W. Dunham, R. Turner, H. C. Nash, C. F. Osborn, H. T. Bates, Henry Ferris, J. H. Clary, W. L. Stephens, Miles Tully, Edmond Stott, George Turner, John Blackburn, F. J. Stockwell, Thomas Eckerson, J. B. Leland. The first officers were, George H. Francis, W. C. T.; J. H. Clary, W. V. T.; W. E. Nash, W. R.; W. L. Stephens, W. A. R.; James P. Morris, W. F. R.; C. W. Dunham, W. T.; Edmond Stott, W. U.; Thomas Gleason, W. D. U.; C. G. Thomas, W. S.; H. T. Bates, W. G.; C. F. Osborn, P. W. C. T. The present officers are, C. B. Helm, W. C. T.; C. Martin, W. V. T.; John Blackburn, W. R.; N. J. Wilson, W. A. R.; J. H. Bruce, W. F. R.; Richard Nichols, W. T.; J. E. Williams, W. Chap.; William Green, N. U.; William Wilson, W. D. U.; Silas Hill, W. G.; Thomas Eckerson, N. S.; Edmond Stott, P. W. C. T.; C. F. Osborn, G. F. D. The Trustees of the lodge are, Richard Turner, H. C. Nash, Frank Bartlett. The society holds its meetings in the music hall, and have a membership of sixty in good standing.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys.—H. S. Magoon and A. J. O'Keefe, in company; P. A. Orton and C. F. Osborn, in company; J. R. Rose and D. S. Rose, in company; G. A. Marshall, J. H. Clary, J. G. Monahan.

Physicians.—William M. Blair, J. P. Hamilton, G. W. Lee, A. E. Smith, H. H. Pilling.



A. J. Anderson,

ARGYLE.

Dentists.—H. H. Ray, C. Hall, A. P. Barlow.

Bankers and Real Estate Dealers.—P. A. Orton, D. B. Otis and J. E. Otis, in company; James Judge and E. C. King and H. J. Gallagher, in company; H. H. Gray, G. S. Anthony, Teller.

Postmaster.—S. W. Osborn.

Insurance.—G. S. Anthony, H. J. Gallagher, T. C. L. Mackey, John Blackburn.

Publishers and Printers.—James G. Knight, James Bintliff & Son, H. L. Brown.

Grain and Stock Buyers.—P. B. Barlow & Son, J. B. Martin, William James, J. W. Crow, W. W. Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Frank Martin, F. C. Duncan, James Freeman, John Bray and Driver Brothers.

Hotels.—Whitman House (H. J. Whitman, proprietor); Blakely House, Proctor House (Joseph Proctor); Boyle House (Peter Boyle).

General Merchandise.—J. Swift, Jr., William Hooper & Co., J. Driver and R. H. Driver and S. S. Driver, in company; J. H. Hocking, R. Noyes and Henry Fallon, in company; E. G. and P. B. Barlow, in company; J. B. Farrington and James O'Connor and H. C. Dunham, in company; Henry Harvey and Wilbur Kline, in company.

Drugs, Books and Notions.—C. A. Ferrin and John V. Swift, in company; H. Van Wagener and E. Van Wagener, in company; Joseph Driver and James Driver, in company.

Hardware and Tinware.—J. B. Roy, Ed H. Moran, D. Reidy.

Boot and Shoe Dealers and Manufacturers.—O. F. Blakely and E. F. Hugill, in company; John Mann, William Harris, James Morrow.

Groceries and Restaurants.—B. Larkin, E. R. Stephens and E. Stephens, in company; Phil Swift, D. D. Rogers, A. McAllister, Thomas Hennessy, Robert Ward, Joseph Chicken, Eli Tully and R. Wilson & Co., J. McClure.

Furniture and Undertakers.—E. Schreiter, M. Hoffman.

Lumber Dealers.—William James, Thomas James & Sons.

Agricultural Implements.—R. H. Williams and N. Fisher, in company; W. W. Naramore and C. L. Kane, in company.

Meat Markets.—H. Brooks and C. L. Pierce, in company; Z. H. Green, Thomas McCasvill.

Flour and Feed.—A. T. E. Blessing.

Poultry and Butter Dealers.—Z. B. Green and Thomas Agur, in company; George Addy.

Jewelers.—M. S. Churchill, W. A. Manning, L. A. Osborne.

Sewing Machines.—E. F. Hugill and O. F. Blakely, in company; J. H. Martin.

Photographers.—W. H. Hopkins, Mary Clegg.

Harness-Makers.—D. Schreiter, P. H. Lappen.

Tailors.—J. Driver, E. L. Woods, A. Reinhart, Charles Lewie.

Milliners and Dress-Makers.—Mrs. W. R. Law, Mrs. G. W. Lee, Miss Mary Walton, Mrs. Mary Gallagher, Mrs. Mary Post, Mrs. D. B. Dipple, Miss Kate McEwen, Mrs. J. Scott, Miss B. Doyle, Miss M. Healy and Mrs. M. Shaw and Miss Annie Mulharn, in company; Mrs. Metzmeier.

Barbers.—O. Berglund, Phil Lewie.

Blacksmiths.—Thomas Page, H. Haugh and J. Duffy, in company; T. O'Neil, Richard and George Turner, Fred Lupee, Peter Duffy, Charles Blakely.

Wagon-Makers.—John Jane and W. Weir, in company; P. Wagon, B. Smith, W. B. Wallis.

Carpenters.—S. F. Stewart, John Gallagher, L. H. Peck, Walter Nash, H. C. Nash, J. E. Keyes, Mat Burns, George Hebenstreet, James Fitzpatrick, David Davis, John Fessenden, L. and J. Chamberlain.

Coopers.—George W. Smith & Sons, A. D. Blakely & Son, Mr. Dixon & Sons, Charles and Amos.

Painters.—I. Lee, W. H. Blaisdell, T. Finn, W. Wier, M. Finn, E. Miller, P. F. Derring.

Masons.—N. D. Ingraham, J. Hamilton, C. W. Breeze, J. Meighan, P. Hogan, G. Gilbertson.

Liveries and Stock-Breeders.—R. Mayne, R. Nichols, A. C. Martin, D. B. Dipple, D. C. Pritchard, Tom Gleason.

Millers and Machinists.—H. H. and S. H. Cook, M. Kummer.

Limekiln.—Thomas Fawcett.

Saloons.—A Mosher and H. Truesdell, in company; T. T. Hugill and L. Caughey, in company; Peter Boyle, Thomas Hennessy, D. D. Rodgers, F. Cornelius, John Miller, Joseph Proctor, John Meehan, J. W. Craw, James Riley and J. McClure.

Draymen.—H. J. and J. W. Weaver, Robert Martin.

Auctioneers.—Thomas Gleason and D. B. Dipple, D. W. Kyle, R. H. Williams.

Broom Manufacturer.—A. Miller.

Bakery.—H. Harvey.

Railroad Agent and Express.—E. R. Swearingen.

BANKS.

La Fayette County Bank, etc.—The oldest successful monetary institution in the city of Darlington and this portion of the county, was established about September, 1866, by Julius Rogers, James Judge and E. M. Fitch, under the firm name of Rogers, Fitch & Co., with a capital of \$15,000. Business was "brisk," to express it commercially, and conducted by the firm in a building on Main street, now occupied by the banking firm of Judge, King & Co., until February 27, 1867. At that date, Mr. Rogers disposed of the interest controlled by himself to his partners, and retired, the new firm being known as Fitch, Judge & Co. On April 2, 1869, the firm was dissolved, and J. B. Doty purchased control, re-organized the business, and increased the amount of capital invested. The commercial name of the firm was again changed to Doty, Fitch & Co., and the office removed to the second story of the building on Main street, at present occupied by J. B. Farrington. Soon after this arrangement was entered into, Mr. Fitch removed to Chicago, and, on January 1, 1873, George S. Anthony became a partner, Mr. Judge selling out. This copartnership continued until July 27, 1874, at which time the firm of J. B. Doty & Co. was succeeded by that of P. A. Orton & Co., being composed of P. A. Orton, G. S. Anthony and C. F. Osborn. During the fall of the same year, the new firm completed its handsome brick banking house on Main street, and, removing therein, have since maintained possession. On the 1st of February, 1878, the firm sold one-half interest in its business to D. B. and J. E. Otis, when the firm name was once more changed, this time to Orton, Otis & Co., by which it is to-day known to the commercial, financial and agricultural world.

The capital invested is stated at \$50,000; the business, that of banking and exchange, is estimated at one million annually, and the number of depositors represented at three hundred.

Judge, King & Co., Bankers.—A private corporation also conducted by James Judge, E. C. King and H. J. Gallagher, and enjoying not only unlimited confidence but a large business. Mr. Judge has been engaged in the business of banking in New York and Wisconsin for the past twenty-six years, commencing business in Darlington in the month of January, 1867. On the 1st of January, 1873, he dissolved all pending and previous arrangements, and began business for himself, continuing until February, 1879, when E. C. King became associated in the undertaking. In the following October, H. J. Gallagher, an experienced bank officer, was admitted as a partner, and with the gentlemen named, now constitute the firm, controlling an ample capital for conducting a successful business in the county. Judge, King & Co., now occupy the site whereon the first bank in Darlington was established, and are known throughout Northern Wisconsin as responsible business men.

MILLS.

Darlington Mills, among the largest and most extensive undertakings of the kind in La Fayette County, have been in successful operation for thirty years. Ground for the four-

dation of these mills was broken July 1, 1851, under the direction of S. W. Osborn, the present Postmaster of Darlington, acting for and on behalf of J. M. Keep and A. K. Lynde, composing the firm of Keep & Lynde. The work was prosecuted vigorously, and in November of the same year in which the foundations were laid, the walls had been run up and the premises roofed. The building is of stone, three stories high, originally 40x60, run by water power, and cost, complete, a total of \$20,000. In 1869, the foundations of the building became weakened through the agency of crawfish, it is supposed, and were taken down to prevent a possible calamity in the uncertain future. A frame building was immediately erected upon the site of the razed premises, and the original dimensions, as also capacity, thus maintained, and still serve their object to-day.

Messrs. Keep & Lynde managed the enterprise for about one year, when they sold out to Orton & Gardner, who increased the mills' capacity by an additional run of buhrs, and remained in possession until 1855, or about that time, when a sale was perfected of the property to S. & A. Warden. They also improved the purchase, and expended considerable sums in perfecting such improvements. In 1862, S. Warden purchased the interest of his brother in the venture, and conducted the business alone for several years. In about 1870, Mr. Warden made sale of the mill to E. C. Ferrin, by whom one-half of the investment was sold to Alden Pratt in 1872, and the firm of Ferrin & Pratt continued in possession until 1875, when the death of Mr. Ferrin dissolved the partnership, and the assets of that firm, which included the mill, were sold to H. H. Cook & Co., by whom the business is at present controlled.

The mill is located on the Pecatonica River, at the foot of Ann street, easy of access to customers, and contiguous to the depot of the Mineral Point Railway. Its capacity is represented at twenty-five barrels of flour daily, and its business of an extensive character, being distributed throughout this portion of the State, as also in the adjacent counties of Illinois and Iowa. In addition to the mill machinery, the owners furnish immense quantities of chop-feed to consumers and dealers in La Fayette and neighboring counties.

POST OFFICE.

Reference to the Darlington Post Office takes the pioneer back to the period when the residents of Darlington received their mail at the old Hamilton Post Office, which was situated about a mile from the present site of the village. Letters were dropped at this office by the carrier, who traversed his route on horseback, and, when any of the villagers went to the post office, they brought back letters to such of the neighbors as were fortunate enough to have any addressed to them. This was in 1851, and the Postmaster was Horace Beebe. Late in the fall of 1852, a post office was established in Darlington, with S. S. Fassett as Postmaster. The mails were received twice a week from what was termed the "Rockford and Mineral Point Route." Darlington mails were delivered on this route until the Illinois Central Railroad reached Warren, when a daily stage line was established between there and Mineral Point. On the completion of the Mineral Point Railroad, in 1856, the stage line was discontinued, and the mails received from the cars. Since 1878, two mails a day have been received at this office. The first post office was located in the store of Fassett, Reed & Co., now occupied by William Harris as a shoe-shop. Since the establishment of the post office here, the following men have been the Postmasters in the order given: S. S. Fassett, Mr. Jonas, Mr. Thomas, P. A. Orton, Jr., Mr. Reed, Mr. Suddeth and S. W. Osborn, who was appointed by President Hayes in January, 1876. The Darlington Post Office was designated as a money-order office over twenty years ago. During 1880, the number of orders issued was 1,039, amounting to \$7,669.77. Of this number, 1,022 were domestic; value, \$7,446.16; and 17 foreign, with a value of \$223.61.

CEMETERIES.

Catholic Cemetery.—About eighteen years ago, the Catholic congregation of Darlington, desiring a suitable place for the burial of the dead of their denomination, purchased the plat of ground, containing four acres, now used for that purpose. This cemetery is a beautiful upland

spot, about a mile north from the business center of the town, overlooking the village. There are few spots devoted to such purposes more lovely than this, and none in the village that could be so readily beautified by the hand of man. The grounds have been appropriately laid out and carefully guarded.

Union Grove Cemetery.—On Monday, March 7, 1853, the inhabitants of the town of Center held a meeting at the schoolhouse in the village of Avon, to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a cemetery association and procuring a suitable location for a burying-ground. At this meeting, the committee, consisting of J. Hamilton, E. W. Denison, James Tobley, S. W. Osborn and C. Z. Cutting, was appointed to select suitable grounds for the purposes of the association. Another meeting was held April 19, 1853, and resulted in instituting the "Union Grove Cemetery Association," with the following Board of Trustees appointed: C. Z. Cutting, James Martin, R. H. Thurbur, term one year; A. W. Hovey, E. W. Denison, J. L. Pierce, term two years; James Tolley, S. W. Osborn, George Hirst, three years. The association purchased the present site of ten acres, located about three-quarters of a mile southwest of Darlington. The first interment recorded here was a child of William Forbes, who died in 1854. The grounds and improvements are valued at \$6,000. The Board of Trustees for the current term are: S. W. Osborn, D. Schreiter, S. S. Allan, J. Driver, S. A. Ferrin, J. G. Knight, James Martin, P. A. Orton and H. S. Magoon.

PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK TRADE.

The healthy tone of Darlington trade can in no better way be exemplified than by quoting figures, which "cannot lie," according to the knowledge possessed by pedagogues and other anti-quaries of learning. Following is a table of produce received and shipped from Darlington, together with the amount in store, available for market:

TOTAL GRAIN.

Flax, 95 cars, 38,000 bushels, average price per bushel, \$1.10.....	\$41,800 00
Oats, 315 cars, 236,250 bushels, average price, 25 cents.....	59,062 50
Wheat, 3 cars, 1,200 bushels, average price, \$1.....	1,200 00
Clover Seed, 1 car, 400 bushels, average price, \$4.50.....	1,800 00
Barley, 9 cars, 4,050 bushels, average price, 45 cents.....	1,822 50
Rye, 12 cars, 4,800 bushels, average price, 65 cents.....	3,120 00
Corn, 7 cars, 3,150 bushels, average price, 30 cents.....	945 00
Beans, 1 car, 400 bushels, average price, \$1.....	400 00
Potatoes, 4 cars, 1,600 bushels, average price, 80 cents.....	480 00
Total, 447 cars, 289,850 bushels.....	\$110,630 00

TOTAL STOCK.

Cattle, 91 cars, 2,275,000 pounds, average price, 3 cents.....	\$ 68,250 00
Hogs, 314 cars, 6,280,000 pounds, average price, 4½ cents.....	266,900 00
Sheep, 18 cars, 216,000 pounds, average price, 4 cents.....	8,640 00
Total, 423 cars, 8,771,000 pounds.....	\$343,790 00

TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Wool, 6 cars, 72,000 pounds, average price, 27 cents.....	\$19,440 00
Hides and pelts, 2 cars, 40,000 pounds, average paid, 8 cents.....	3,200 00
Rags, 1 car, 24,000 pounds, average price, 1½ cents.....	360 00
Iron, 7 cars, 140,000 pounds, average price, ½ cent.....	700 00
Mill feed, 5 cars.....	900 00
Shaved hoops, 2 cars.....	500 00
Poultry, 430 barrels and boxes, 86,000 pounds, average price, 8 cents.....	6,880 00
Butter, 11,100 tubs, 499,500 pounds, average price, 18 cents.....	89,910 00
Eggs, 1,175 cases, 35,250 dozen, average price, 8 cents.....	2,820 00
Flour, 2,980 sacks, average price, \$1.25.....	3,675 00
Total.....	\$128,385 00

STORED IN WAREHOUSES DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Flax, 29 cars, 11,600 bushels, average price, \$1.10.....	\$12,760 00
Oats, 59 cars, 44,250 bushels, average price, 25 cents.....	11,082 50
Wheat, 1 car, 400 bushels, average price, \$1.....	400 00
Barley, 3 cars, 1,850 bushels, average price, 45 cents.....	607 50

Total, 92 cars, 57,600 bushels.....\$24,830 00

IN HANDS OF DEALERS.

Poultry, 120 barrels, 24,000 pounds, average price, 8 cents.....	\$ 1,920 00
Butter, eggs and tallow.....	8,650 00
H. H. Cook & Son, 10,400 bushels of wheat, average price, \$1.....	10,400 00
H. H. Cook & Son, 3,120 bushels of corn, average price, 30 cents.....	936 00
Bradley & Harsh, 8,000 bushels of corn.....	2,160 00
They have also purchased sheep, 1,400 head, 159,600 pounds, average price, 4 cents per pound.....	6,384 00
Cattle, 1,850 head, 1,085,000 pounds, average price, 3½ cents.....	50,975 00

Total.....\$101,255 00

GRAND TOTAL.

Grain	\$148,765 00
Stock.....	401,149 00
Miscellaneous	138,955 00

Total.....\$688,869 00

Added to the above total the amount paid the farmers for produce of every description, including shipments and home consumption, we find that our dealers have paid them the enormous sum of \$750,000; a weekly average of \$14,423.08, or a daily average of \$2,403.84.

The compilation of the above tables is the work of Mr. J. T. Morris, who, in the absence of a Board of Trade, voluntarily collected the foregoing figures. From a commercial standpoint, they are of incalculable value as the representative trade-factors of the surrounding district.

TOWN OF DARLINGTON.

The territory constituting this town, as at first set off in 1849, included the east half of Township 2, Range 2, and fifty-six sections in Townships 2 and 3, of Ranges 3 and 4; ten sections on the north being the south part of Township 3, and the remainder being the north part of Township 2. Previous to that time, a large portion of the above territory was connected with the precinct of Willow Springs for the purposes of voting. In 1850, two tiers of sections were set off from the east end of the town, and added to the town of Wiota, and, in 1869, when the town of Seymour was formed, the east half of Township 2, Range 3, was assigned to that territory. This town was then left, as it now appears, nearly square, and including in all nearly forty-eight sections. The town was first called Center, which name it received on account of its occupying the geographical center of the county, and which it retained until it was changed to Darlington. The first town meeting was held at the house of Alvy Bowles, April 3, 1849, when the following officers, among others, were elected: H. W. Barnes, Chairman; T. J. Hamilton and Samuel George, Supervisors; G. B. Spencer, Clerk; Horace Beebe, Treasurer, and Willard Martin, Assessor. There were eighty-two votes polled at this election.

The surface of Darlington is greatly but not unpleasantly diversified. In the southwest part is found a large tract of beautifully rolling prairie, which, in the north and northeast parts, is lost amid hills and hollows; that portion lying between the East and West Pecatonicas being rougher than any other section.

The soil of the bottom lands and prairies is generally a rich black loam with a clay subsoil, while that on the hills is a whitish or yellow clay. It is regarded as being very fertile throughout; even on the land that is too rough to be tilled, grass of good quality may be raised, either for grazing purposes or to cut for winter fodder.

Of water for milling or agricultural purposes, there is no lack, nature having lavishly supplied that want in the West Pecatonica, which runs through the town, and various small streams and springs that irrigate the land in all directions.

The natural timber, with the exception of clumps scattered here and there, is found on the high and rough land in the northwest part. It consists principally of varieties of oak, poplar and basswood, with a slight sprinkling of walnut, ash and maple, and is in some parts very good.

The population of the town now embraces representatives of nearly every nationality known to Western civilization, these being for the most part scattered promiscuously over the town, and all living in apparent harmony, "Like children of one family and one fatherland."

They are thrifty, enterprising, moral and advanced in religious and educational matters. There are four churches and five religious societies located in Darlington, and numerous schools, which receive a liberal and highly creditable support.

The chief product of the town at the present time appears to be stock, this being one of the best stock-raising districts in the State. Several of the farmers are engaged in rearing blooded sheep and cattle, and some of the finest breeding horses in Wisconsin are located at Darlington. An English thoroughbred, and one English and one Scotch draft horse, owned by a stock company, and managed by D. B. Dipple, are especially worthy of mention, as also a Cleveland bay and two Norman draft horses of unusual perfection, owned by D. C. Prichard.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND GENERAL HISTORY.

The very first settler or claimant in what is now Darlington was, in all probability, a man by the name of George Ames. It is impossible to say just when this man pitched his tent here, but certainly before 1826, and it is thought by some of those who yet remain, that were here in 1827, that he arrived as early as 1820. If the latter be the case, he undoubtedly came into the county and took up his residence before any other white person known to history. His dwelling was a dug-out or cave in a side hill, covered with logs and brush, on the section now owned by Mr. Rae. Ames' housekeeper was the wife of another man, whom he had induced to come out to the frontier with him, and was, without doubt, the first white woman who came here. After they had been in this section a few years, the woman's husband came after her, but, finding her very much attached to Ames, he gave her up, and Ames married her. During the Black Hawk war, Ames was enumerated with the missing. By some, he is said to have been killed and buried in the town, but this seems to be only hearsay, and not entitled to credence. He made no improvements of value, being a hunter and miner, and is only entitled to consideration as the first comer. The small stream called Ames Branch was named for him. Another man of the same stripe, one Lavett, came here nearly as soon, and squatted in the eastern part of the town. He did not remain here many years, being a bird of passage; but he, like his predecessor, attached his name to a little stream, to be borne down to posterity on its rippling current. What became of Lavett no one knows.

The first noted person who located here was D. M. Parkinson, who made a claim on what is now called the Magoon farm, on Section 20, about one mile below the present village of Calamine, and, in 1827, he built a cabin sixteen feet square with puncheon-floor, shake-roof, open fire-place and clay chimney, the same year. This was the prevailing style of dwelling then, such as any one could erect with ax, saw and auger for tools, and which was usually furnished with a puncheon, cross-legged table and stools of the same material, and bedsteads made by boring holes in the logs at one side and driving in long pegs, supported at one end by posts, upon which were thrown brush and hay. This being done, the family mansion was ready for occupancy, and, though these houses were rude and inconvenient, yet they sheltered as brave and true men and women as have ever reflected credit upon any country, or have by their efforts paved the way for the present civilization and comfort.

In the summer of 1827, Jameson Hamilton, who is properly recognized as the principal pioneer of this town, came to "Willow Springs," which was then the metropolis of the north part of what is now La Fayette County, and stopped for a few months. Here he met Mr. Park-

inson; the circumstances connected with which are briefly narrated, as they illustrate the spirit of the times, and the character of the men, better than anything else can.

The day that Mr. Hamilton first drove into Willow Springs, one Tuttle Baker had been taken for stealing a horse. After Mr. Hamilton had picketed his team, seeing several men talking and acting very excitedly, he went up to them to ascertain what was the trouble. He found a man helplessly tied, while those around, miners and backwoodsmen, were jeering him and treating him rather severely. To this Mr. Hamilton roundly protested, saying, that no matter what the man had done, it was shameful abuse for a helpless person to be so used. Finally, after he had said enough to arouse the anger of the men, Mr. Parkinson, who came up at the time, said: "Stranger, if you don't mind your own affairs I'll give you some of the same sort; this man is a thief and a rascal, and has got to be punished." This was but touching combustible material with fire, for Parkinson was hardly done with talking before Hamilton's coat was off, and the men were lashing at each other furiously. While they were in the heat of the battle, one of the early and well-remembered landlords of Willow Springs, Isaac Chambers, came out, and, learning who the belligerents were, and that Hamilton was an old friend, interfered and succeeded in getting them separated. Explanations were made, the men shook hands on the spot, and from that on were firm friends and lived together for some time.

During the fall of 1827, Mr. Hamilton bought Mr. Parkinson's claim, and moved into the cabin with him, the two families living together through the ensuing winter. The boys of the families, Nathaniel and Badger Peter Parkinson, and John and S. B. Hamilton, two of whom are now old and respected citizens of this county (Peter Parkinson and S. B. Hamilton), spent the winter in hunting and trapping game, and in getting fire-wood. As Mr. Hamilton says, they had "big times catching wolves and letting them fight," together with similar amusements which are unknown to the youth of to-day.

Mr. Hamilton held the Magoon farm about three or four years, then sold it to Esau Johnson, a smelter of Blue Mounds, who was quite a prominent man in his day, in this and Dane Counties. A furnace was erected here in 1833, the only lead furnace in the town. The land and furnace were sold to Richard H. Magoon, in 1835.

Afterward Mr. Hamilton laid a claim where the village of Darlington now stands, and which he subsequently sold to the founders of the village. He was at one time one of the heaviest real-estate owners in the town, having about a thousand acres of the best land in it, which he secured in the following manner: When the Indian Land Commissioners came into the town to locate lands for the redskins, Mr. Hamilton induced them to skip certain lands which he desired. These he afterward entered at his convenience, and long before the Indian reserve came into the market, thus obtaining the pick of the country.

He lived here until 1853, when he went to California, where he remained one year and then returned. In 1855, he went to Oregon, where he lived until his death. He is remembered in this section as an enterprising, high-spirited and honorable man.

One of the first occupants of land in this section was an Irishman by the name of John Dougherty, who came here about the same time that Messrs. Parkinson and Hamilton made their advent into the county. He was an interpreter and lived with the Winnebago Indians, his wife being a squaw, a near relative of the old chieftain Whirling Thunder. Dougherty has been dead for several years, but his wife and a son and grandchildren still live here, perfect embodiments of native excellence. Benjamin Stout, who now resides in Fayette, used to live with Doherty.

In 1830 or 1831, Samuel George, Selby Haney, Henry Crow, well-known residents of the town, located here, and perhaps a few others may have come also, but their names are not known.

Directly subsequent to the Indian war of 1832, there was but little emigration into this town. The first two were James Tolley and Henry Nichols, after whom, before 1840, there were but few comers, Samuel Wood, John Roach and Peter Welch being the only permanent residents, so far as known.

From 1840 to 1846, a large number of additions were made to the settlement, among them were some of the most enterprising and useful citizens of later days. We are enabled to mention Dr. John Gray, and son of H. H. Gray, A. Warden, James Martin, H. S. Magoon, A. Hovey, William M. Blair, T. J. Hamilton, H. C. Nash, J. Langford, J. Matthews, George Capps, Sam Davis, William M. Thomas and Ichabod Paddock.

Of those who came here and became permanent residents before 1845, there are parts of but five families now remaining, as follows: H. H. Gray, Ed Welch, son of P. Welch, L. Dougherty, son of John Dougherty, T. J. Hamilton and S. B. Hamilton; the latter, who was twelve years of age when he came here with his father in 1827, is the last of the very first comers, and now, living in the enjoyment of a hale old age, can look back over a lapse of fifty-three years, and trace the growth of the country from its infancy to its present ripe perfection. He has truly seen "the wilderness blossom like the rose," and, as the father of a family of twelve sons and daughters, has contributed his share to the increase and development of the land of his adoption.

An Indian, known as John Inneosh, with his squaw, was one of the most useful adjuncts to the early settlement, if he may not be called a settler. Nearly all of the first comers who lived here, or in the vicinity, will remember Indian John, for he dressed skins for the most of them to make moccasins and breeches with, if not other garments. At a time when there was but little cloth to be had in the country, and when there was nothing to buy with, if there was cloth to be had, old John's services were highly appreciated, and frequently sought for, so much so, indeed, that the old fellow did nothing for years but tanning to supply the demands of the settlers.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the following (aside from those mentioned) are the names of those now living who were settlers here before 1856; and who, having made this town their permanent homes for twenty-five years, must needs have taken as great an interest in the development of the country as any who preceded them. They are James Blair, Joseph Millen, J. Driver, Benjamin Martin, John Poole, A. C. Curry, Daniel Bowman, Phil Hogan, E. Hovey, Denis and Charles Blakely, Z. B. Green, James Martin, J. R. Rose, S. W. Osborn, H. C. Nash, Squire Francis.

In 1828, the first death occurred in the town, when a man by the name of Davis died with the cholera. The next one who died was the wife of Henry Nichols. They were both buried on a point of land lying south of the Pecatonica, at the mouth of Wood's Branch, this being the burying-ground first selected. There are now three cemeteries in town, two Protestant and one Catholic. The most noted is the Union Grove Cemetery. The oldest is the Evan Cemetery.

Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Jameson Hamilton, was the first white person born in the town. Her infancy dates back to 1828, when the cradles were sometimes logs hollowed out in the form of troughs, or when the babies had no such conveniences.

In 1832, the first nuptials were solemnized by the union of Rutheus Scott and Elizabeth Hamilton. The marriage ceremony was performed by a Justice of the Peace from Mineral Point, by the name of Robert Doherty. He came down on horseback, and, according to the price and customs of the day, he received \$1 in promises for his services.

A saw-mill, than which nothing can be more useful in a new country, was built here as early as 1833 at the mouth of Otter Creek, by F. L. Fretwell, a resident of Willow Springs. It was built in a very substantial manner by a millwright from Dubuque, Iowa, and in its day is said to have been one of the best in the country. About 1845, Henry Crow became the owner, and subsequently it was known as "Crow's Mill." It was abandoned many years ago, and there is now little left of the original structure or dam to mark the spot.

The first land was broken on the Magoon farm, and the first crop raised was a patch of corn in 1828.

The first road laid out run through the town via Mineral Point and Wiota, in 1836. Previous to that time travelers were obliged to pick their way by blazed trees and landmarks, or to follow the Indian trails, which often led in a tortuous and indirect manner through the country.

One of the incidents peculiar to and almost entirely confined to pioneer life, was what has been generally denominated as "wife-swapping." Strange as this may seem, this not unfre-

quently occurred, as the men and women who frequented the frontiers were generally restrained by their own sweet wills alone, and, if they could agree upon a change of partners, did not hesitate to make the bargain. Thus we learn that a couple of rough characters by the names of Hughs and Lindsay, who used to live in this country, one day made a wife trade, a jack-knife being given by one as difference in the bargain.

The only stopping-place in the town for many years for travelers, was the old Hamilton cabin, which was often filled to overflowing.

One of the enterprises embarked in just after the war of the rebellion was the building of a brewery on the banks of the West Pecatonica by John Collins and John Chris. The establishment ran until 1877, when it was struck by lightning and destroyed, leaving the town free of this respectable nuisance. It stood about one and a half miles from Darlington. A cheese factory was built several years ago by Thomas Butler, which was operated until 1878, then closed.

In the way of manufacturing in the town, outside of Darlington, there are at present, one grist-mill and two sorghum evaporators. The mill was built by T. Woodard on Ames' Branch, about twenty years ago, and has since been conducted by him. The evaporators are owned by N. Thompson and J. Parsons, and are successors to one brought into the town about twenty years ago by James Rose. Since the introduction of improved varieties of cane, sorghum-making has become quite an extensive and profitable industry among farmers. We conclude this article with a sketch of the village of Avon. (For war record, consult general history.)

AVON VILLAGE (EXTINCT).

That point in the town around which centered the greatest interest thirty years ago, was Avon, familiarly called the center. This situation, as the geographical center of the county, was first selected, in 1848, for the county seat. The land, eighty acres, which was valued at \$5 per acre, was sold to the County Commissioners by Jameson Hamilton for \$125, on condition that the county seat be located there. The purchase was made, and a plat laid out, but, as appears in the history of the county seat troubles, that was all that was ever done toward the fulfillment of the expectations of the owners and residents of Avon. Yet, immediately after the place was laid out, several persons started into business there, and, at that time, the prospects for a thriving village were very good.

The first store in this town was started here by Horace Beebe, now of Wiota, about 1848, in the first building erected in the village, a one-story frame, which is yet standing. A post office was established here in 1851, Horace Beebe being appointed Postmaster. The arrangements for the founding of the office were made by H. H. Gray, who agreed to provide a Postmaster and mail carrier for the first year for the proceeds of the office. The receipts of the office for the year were \$6, while the cost of getting the mail from Willow Springs once a week, Ira Lawrence being the mail carrier, was, during the year, \$26. Previous to that time, the mail was obtained from Willow Springs.

The first school in town was taught near Avon, before 1850, in a log schoolhouse known as the Lawrence Schoolhouse; there were not more than fifteen pupils at first. Religious services were held in the Lawrence Schoolhouse for the first time in 1849, a Methodist minister by the name of Houghawout officiating. A church was built in Avon in 1851, the lot where it stood being sold by the County Board for \$1, on condition that the church should be erected within a year from the date of sale. At the time the church was built, a society had been formed numbering twelve families. The building was subsequently moved to Darlington. Of ministers who first preached in the town, we mention Rev. Dickenson, Rev. E. Tasker and Rev. E. Barnes.

Besides Mr. Beebe's store, there were two other business houses started at Avon before 1850, owned by Messrs. Shaw & Coffee and Mr. Billings; these continued but a few years. The first mechanics' shops in this town were started at Avon. David Atwood and Mr. Bowles were the first blacksmiths; P. Wagon the first wagon-maker, and H. C. Nash the first carpenter known to history.

After the village of Darlington had started up, the glory of Avon began to fade, and, within a few years after, the business element had nearly all left, and the land was taken for agricultural purposes. Dr. John Gray once described the latter-day condition of the place by saying: "I have been entirely disappointed in my expectations; once prospects were bright, when lots were worth \$300 each, but now everything has gone to the d—l, and the Norwegians are fencing in the land."

POOR HOUSE.

Pauperism, the invincible incubus of every old country, treads close on the heels of civilization in its westward flow. It is an inseparable evil, which, having to be borne, is susceptible of mitigating influences, when guarded by wise legislation. La Fayette County has not escaped the evil, but the measures in vogue sensibly relieve extreme poverty and destitution of its abhorrence and repulsiveness. As early as May 21, 1851, the question of providing a poor-house or county alms-house for the employment and shelter of indigent persons, claimed the attention of the Board of Supervisors. At a meeting of that date, the majority of the members, although opposed to the expenditure of any money on other public buildings, were in favor of the erection of a county poor-house to accommodate the increasing number of paupers. No action was taken, and the matter dropped. During subsequent years the board resorted to a very ingenious though questionable method of removing human incumbrances from their district. When favorable opportunity presented, paupers were removed clandestinely into the districts where their friends resided, and where poor-houses existed with open doors to receive them with generous hospitality. In this manner is recorded the removal of certain persons to Tennessee, Illinois and other States, easily accessible. Money was appropriated at the annual meeting to defray the expenses of those incursions.

During the season of 1858, a special committee reported to the Board of Supervisors that they elect three persons whose duty it should be to lease the most suitable plowing land at a suitable distance from town. The said farm-land to be leased to an overseer, who should keep an accurate account of the number of persons sent from each town, and that each town should pay for the expenses of its own paupers. It was ordered that the case should be submitted to trial for two years, and Charles Pole, Joseph White and E. C. Townsend were appointed Commissioners to lease land for above purpose.

On January 2, 1861, a contract was entered into with S. G. Bragg for the maintenance and support of paupers for two years, at the rate of \$2.70 per week, and \$15 to be allowed in the event of incurring burial expenses by the death of any of the number under his charge. J. Wadsworth was elected First County Agent for the supervision of the poor. At a meeting in April, 1869, a resolution was adopted empowering Samuel Rickett to purchase the farm of John H. Martin, in the town of Centre, at a sum not exceeding \$35 an acre. H. B. Gray was instructed to consult with various architects and visit the prominent alms-houses in Illinois and Wisconsin to perfect plans for a model institution. The above farm was purchased by the payment of \$2,000 cash, on April 19, 1869, \$3,000 March 1, 1870, and the balance by assuming a mortgage for \$1,000 to George Tyson. The land so acquired began at a point on the west line of Section 16, in Town 2 north, Range No. 3 east of the Fourth Principal Meridian; thirty-two rods thence in a southeasterly direction, so as to strike the east line of the northwest quarter of said section at a point sixty rods south of the northeast corner of said forty-acre tract, then west to southwest corner of said tract. The total area is 178 acres. The poor-house is a main building measuring 38x64 feet, with a wing measuring 24x30 feet, well built, of stone, four stories high, capped with a mansard roof. Attached is a frame barn with stone basement, 20x30 feet. The poor-house and its adjuncts rank among the finest of that class of institutions in the country. The cost, exclusive of land, was \$36,925.04. The entailment of such an enormous bill for a single building, startled the taxpayers of the county, who loudly proclaimed "fraud," and clamored for an investigation. A party newspaper took up the cry and magnified it into such proportions, that, in order to allay the popular ferment, a committee was appointed to audit the sundry bills and investigate all transactions associated with the establishment of the poor-house. The result of the investigation is dis-

covered in a report exonerating the building committee from all imputations of dishonesty. In concluding their report, it is asserted that the buildings were too costly for the county, but one and all concurred in reporting the expenditure as represented.

Capt. S. W. Osborne was elected Superintendent at a salary of \$600 per annum, which was subsequently increased to \$900.

At a meeting of the County Board of Supervisors held June 21, 1870, the following rules were adopted for the maintenance of the County Alms-House :

First—County poor persons whose maintenance is a charge against the County Sheriff, shall be received and taken into the County Poor-House by the person in charge of it upon delivery therewith, of a certificate of the Chairman of the town sending him, that he is a county charge and in indigent circumstances, and accompanied by an affidavit of two Supervisors of the town, or other respectable persons, that such poor person has no legal residence in any town in the county, or any other town in the State if any, and the county will pay expenses of delivering such person at the poor-house.

Second—The town poor shall be received at the poor-house on delivery there by the person in charge, with an order from the Chairman of Supervisors of the town sending him, to receive the person as a charge against his town, and the county will charge such town at the rate of \$6 per month, and part of a month for board, lodging, medical assistance and washing, for each person so sent by any town so long as he or she remains.

The person in charge of the poor-house may discharge any poor person therein, either a town or a county charge, where, in his opinion, the public interest requires it.

The person in charge of the poor-house will furnish clothing to the poor under his charge suitable to their condition, and will charge each town with such as furnished to poor persons therein from that town at actual cost price, and all charges due by towns to the county for support and clothing of each poor person, will be added to the county tax due from that town to the county, and paid into the treasury with it each year.

The last annual report shows that there were forty-two inmates in the house at that date. They were accredited with the following nationalities : German, one ; Swede, two ; Welsh, one ; Canadian, two ; Americans, thirteen ; English, four ; Irish, nineteen ; insane, nine ; idiotic, one ; simple minded, two. The expenses of maintenance were \$3,794.38, of which \$1,277.70 was charged to towns, and receipts from sales aggregated \$402.85, thus leaving a balance against the county of \$1,680.55. James F. C. Radolf and James Campbell succeeded Capt. Osborn as Superintendent of the poor-house. Mr. Campbell still holds the office.

TOWN OF BENTON.

The town of Benton, in the southwest corner of the county, comprises the west half of Township 1, Range 1, and the southwest quarter of Township 2, Range 1 ; also that portion of Section 10, in Township 1, Range 1, on the west side of the curve in Fever River, known as Mill Seat Bend.

It is one of the richest mineral regions in the mines, and, though the surface of the land is much of it uneven and broken, the agricultural resources are very large. Mill Seat Bend, in which Fever River, after a circuit of over a mile, returns to within about one hundred and fifty feet of the same place, is one of the best natural water privileges in the State. Prior to town organization the election precinct of Benton was so bounded, changed and modified as to cause considerable excitement both in Benton and New Diggings, but these were all regulated in time, and remain as it was presented when the final change was concluded.

The first permanent settlement effected in the town was in the spring of 1827, though a limited number of straggling miners, the most prominent of whom was Mr. Rawlins and Ashford, his son, who came in during 1824. The parties who composed these miscellaneous bands, however, failed to remain for any length of time, but, after a brief sojourn productive of no results, re-

turned whence they came without affecting the current of emigration which subsequently began to flow into the territory.

In March, 1827, Andrew Murphy with his family, consisting of a wife and five sons—Dennis, James, Matthew, Patrick and Daniel—accompanied by Peter O'Leary, Catharine, his wife, and a French adventurer named Francois, also an old family servant by the name of "Peggy," settled in the town east of what was afterward known as Murphy's Mill, and Furnace, about one mile and a half from the present village. Of these, Andrew and his wife, with Dennis, James and Patrick, his children, also Peggy, and it is believed Francois, died in Benton Town. Daniel removed to St. Louis after a brief residence here, thence to New Orleans, where he became Mayor, and finally to Oregon, where he died. The family descendants who still survive are Hon. Matthew Murphy, Mrs. Margaret Gibson, Mrs. Rebecca Malone and Mrs. Ellenor Horr, residing in Benton; Augustus Murphy, residing in Elk Grove, and William Murphy, in New Diggings.

The country was then inhabited by vagrant bands of Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indians, who passed through the town on hunting expeditions, and frequently camped near Darlington, while they visited Mrs. Dougherty, who was the daughter of a Winnebago chief. The latter, at the treaty between the whites and Indians at Portage City, refused to sign the same, but finally did so upon the donation to him of a section of land for hunting-grounds. The greatest concern of the old chief seems to have been on account of his daughter; his anxiety, however, was relieved by her marriage to Dougherty, with whom she resided for many years, above the mouth of Ames' Branch, and raised a large family of boys and girls, who were highly educated and became accomplished members of society.

Mr. Murphy's party were the only persons who ventured into the present town during that year. It might be said at this point that these settlers were in no way affected by the Winnebago war, the trouble occurring during that year between the whites and Indians having its base of operations further east. The first labors of the Murphys were to build a cabin for their personal protection; this was located a short distance east of Mill Seat Bend, and was among the first houses erected in the town. This being completed, the settlers began the digging of a mill race across the neck of land at Mill Seat Bend. While this was in progress, Matthew Murphy, son of Dennis Murphy, was then an infant, and, escaping the notice of his mother for a moment, mysteriously disappeared from view. Search was instituted upon the discovery of his absence, which resulted in finding the "absent one" near the race engaged in the perilous attempt to fondle a huge snake. The reptile was put to flight, happily before it had done any injury to the confiding infant, who was, however, treated to medicaments calculated to estop any serious results.

The race and mill were completed in the fall of 1829, and for the times were very complete. It was three stories high, of frame, supplied with two runs of stone; was the first mill in the county and divided until 1834 or 1835, the patronage of the settlers, as also residents of Rockford, Dubuque, Wisconsin River and elsewhere, with the Curtis Mill, a small affair, also erected in 1829 at the present village of Gratiot.

The immigration into future Benton for many years after Mr. Murphy's coming was neither numerous nor permanent. Those who came into Wisconsin Territory to mine settled at other points; none came to farm. In 1828, Charles Gear made his appearance, and put up a cabin on the line between New Diggings and Benton, on Fever River; Benoni R. Gillett made a claim at Buncombe, and Ahab Bean farmed and mined at a point on Coon Branch, near the present Benton Station of the narrow-gauge road. In 1829, Daniel Sand, Scribe Harris, Orwin Smith, James Lucius and Solon Langworthy had a cabin, and began mining on Sections 20 and 21, one mile south of the present village. These leads have been since known as the "Langworthy Ridge," and were among the first mines opened in the town. T. L. Shaw, with John and Cuthbert Burrell, worked in the Langworthy Ridge about that time, while Benjamin and Peter Carr settled in the north end of the town, at what was then called "Buzzard Roost," but now known as "Meeker's Grove," and mined and farmed.

From this date up to the close of the Black Hawk war, there were no settlers who came into Benton and remained. A few transient characters adventured into the region, but the fear of Indians, or indisposition to labor, influenced them to go elsewhere, and refuse to be enrolled in the list of pioneers who settled up the country. The war with the chief of the Sac and Fox Indians prompted enlistments from Benton, among whom were Dennis and James Murphy, Peter O'Leary and Peter Carr. They formed a portion of the company commanded by Capt. Hall, furnished their own guns, horses and camp equipage, and went into camp at Blue Mounds. While here encamped, two men plowing near by were shot by the Indians. Intelligence of the murder was brought into camp by some fugitive Winnebago Indians, who were accused of the crime by the soldiers, the latter insisting that Black Hawk's warriors were innocent. This led to a personal difficulty between Dennis Murphy, Peter Carr and George Ferguson—the latter of New Diggings—on the one side, and Capt. Hall and Gen. Wilkinson, during which the former were threatened with the guard-house and court-martial for fighting with friendly Indians. This was settled, for the time being, to be resumed under the following circumstances: Ferguson, with Murphy, Carr, and a man named Dixon, of Platteville, went out scouting, and, upon their return, reported as having seen Black Hawk with his tribe encamped between Blue Mounds and the Wisconsin River. Gen. Wilkinson, refusing to order out the troops, Ferguson called for volunteers "to thrash hell out of the Indians;" but, Wilkinson and Hall objecting to this course of procedure, Ferguson, Dennis and James Murphy, Peter Carr and Peter O'Leary returned home, with the announcement that they went not out for fun, but to fight the Indians.

Five or six years elapsed before the settlers began to come in in large numbers. Many who had fled to places of safety at the breaking-out of the war, returned and resumed work at the mines or on farms. The furnaces used were of the "Log" pattern, there being no blast furnaces, those in use being of the style mentioned, and were employed until the "blast" furnace was substituted, the first in Benton being that of Murphy Brothers, adjoining the mill, which was finished in 1835. In the latter year, George and Benjamin Sallie opened diggings below the present site of St. Patrick's Catholic Church. James and Samuel Munday kept a store and saloon half a mile east of Benton. James Faherty maintained a store on Coon Branch, near Langworthy Ridge, and so continued until he was killed by a runaway team. The Jenkins family came in between 1835 and 1840. Jacob built a mill at Jenkinsville. John and Abraham farmed in the northwest corner of the town. Thomas Bray farmed on the prairie near them; Michael Morley, on the west side of the town. William Berryman, James and Edward Treganza also farmed in the same locality. The Gray family mined thereabouts, too.

Between 1835 and 1849 were flush times in the mining portion of the town of Benton. Mineral was plenty and prices generally ruled high. The more prominent mines then operated in those times were those worked on Langworthy Ridge, Buncombe Diggings, near Gillets, Buzzard Roost, owned by the Carr's, and Bull and Scrabble Branches; all of these were immeasurably fruitful and enriched their owners and workers. While times were good with miners from 1839 to 1842, the general public were subjected to the severest experiences ever known in the territory. Mineral, flour, pork, etc., were at the lowest ebb. There was no sale for oats or corn, and the settlers depended upon the invoices of commodities brought up the river from St. Louis for supplies. The farmers living in Illinois and States east of Benton brought their produce here for sale, because it was the only place where money could be obtained elsewhere than in the mines. Flour, beef and pork could be had for from 90 cents to a \$1 per hundred, and other articles in proportion. There were two furnaces then in Benton, Murphy Brothers' near the village, and Jacob Benninger's, near Hazel Green, and both were running constantly.

From 1840 to 1845, many settled in Benton, among them were Timothy Burns, William King, who kept a grocery under the hill, C. and T. Pole, C. D. Boaz, O. C. Lockhart, A. A. Chauncey, Jerry Cummings, Henry Mudd, Capt. G. W. Girdon and others, all of whom were miners. The cabins about Bull and Coon Branch were numerous. Those farming included Dennis Murphy, Thomas Bray, Jacob and John Jenkins, Michael Morley, Edward and James Treganza, Capt. Gear, the Gillets and others.

The population increased in a remarkable degree from 1844 to 1848. The village had been laid out between those years, and was building up rapidly. Two schools were being taught by Messrs. Kingsbury and Merrick respectively. Father Samuel Mazzuchelli had erected a Catholic Church, and other denominations promulgated the Gospel from schoolhouses and other accessible quarters. There was some gambling and drinking, but both vices were not as general in Benton as in White Oak Springs, New Diggings, Shullsburg, Hazel Green and at other points. They, in short, were not indigenous to the town, but imported therein. While mining monopolized the attention of a majority of the residents, farming was assuming a prominence that has since justified the labor and pains bestowed on the occupation by the pioneers of the times. Politics, though not so thoroughly the object of man's daily life as now, was attended to and elections held regularly. At that for President in 1848, 526 votes were polled in Benton. This condition of affairs was continued until the California excitement, which reached its height in 1849, came upon the settlement and carried off many of its most valuable citizens.

Between 1845 and 1850, the influx of settlers was large, and included some who had previously or subsequently attained national reputations. Among these were Gen. W. D. Knox, who was present at Carthage when Joe Smith was shot, and was accused of participating in that tragedy; J. M. Day, W. R. Marshall, afterward Governor of Minnesota; W. H. Calvert, James Hurd, Joseph Marshall, John Winder, James Metcalf and family, G. H. Flanders. Dr. Moses Meeker, J. T. Dameron, James Cousins, Thomas M. Selkirk, James Read, Peter Pedelty, T. K. Gibson, George Bass, Eli Robinson and many other distinguished citizens who are not remembered.

The Mexican war influenced the enlistment of a number of recruits from Benton, some of whom ate their rations in the halls of the Montezumas. But the exodus of Mexican war ministers was small in comparison with the number who went to California two years later. Of those who enlisted, the number did not exceed thirty, who became attached to a company raised in Galena and commanded by Calmes Wright, and probably a portion of the regiment of Col. James Collins, of White Oak Springs. The "gold-diggers" numbered fully one-half of the male population grown to man's estate. Among the more prominent were James Miller, Gen. Knox, O. C. Lockhart, Jackson Calvert, etc. They departed with ox teams, and crossed the plains via St. Joseph and Leavenworth. A few went to Council Bluffs, but the majority pursued the first-named route. The effect produced upon the township by this removal was disastrous. Those who went were mostly miners, and that branch of active life, upon which the success of Benton was largely dependent, received a shock from which it has never recovered. The prominent leads, except the Mills lead, struck in 1852—and the largest, it is said, ever worked east of the Mississippi River—were abandoned. The furnaces, with one exception, ceased operations. This exception was the furnace conducted by Matt Murphy, on Coon Branch, west of the village, continued until 1856, when it, too, suspended.

Of those who went across the plains, many of them succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. They made money rapidly, and, while some of them saved their profits, the majority, being men of improvident habits, expended the same, and, in a few years, were worse for having been successful. Very few returned. Those who remained west of the mountains were distributed about the Pacific slope, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands and Australia, whence they never returned, but have been lost sight of in the march of events.

From the time of the departure of this element, farming was resorted to for the purpose of supplying those who remained not only with labor, but with bread. About 1850, the prairies were broken up and planted, and, within five years thereafter, were under fence, and rich with the harvest of cereal wealth. Within fifteen years from that time, mining became almost one of the lost arts. Farms and farming covered the township from end to end, and the song of the husbandman was heard where once the pick and gad disturbed the silence of the hills and vales. Schools were being established and homes of education reared where once the forest prevented their presence. Churches and religious corporations became numerous, and songs of praise filled the air with their sacred melody.

The panic of 1857 produced a stringency in the money market at the time, which lasted for about two years. During that period, money was scarce, and there was little sale for produce, mineral or stock. In 1859, times began to improve, and, when the war broke out, as also the few years it prevailed, recalled the flush times of 1847. During the war, Benton Town furnished 117 soldiers to the cause, and \$17,000 in money, exclusive of amounts paid for bounties and substitutes.

In 1873, the work of surveying the line of the narrow gauge road, since completed from Galena to Wisconsin River via Benton and Wingville, was commenced under Edward Harding. This was completed in the spring of 1874, and work on the road-bed begun the same summer. The object of this road was to tap the rich prairie and mineral lands between the terminal points and Benton, with towns along the line aided in its building by subscriptions of stock. Labor was prosecuted thereon with diligence, and, in 1875, the road was completed to Benton, the first train of cars reaching that point in October. The completion of this enterprise to Benton made a material difference in the town's business and prosperity. Previous to that event, farmers, miners and merchants had communication with the outside world by means of teams alone. But now, the mode of communication being changed, times changed with it.

The road was finished to Platteville also in 1875, and an extension ten miles north of that point begun. This was worked until June, 1878, when litigation and financial embarrassment compelled the company to suspend operations, and for one year operations were entirely suspended. At the expiration of that period, the litigation took a turn favorable to the company, the embarrassments were removed, and cars were once more sent over the entire route.

No improvements were made from this time forward, and, on April 26, 1880, the franchise was sold to the Northwestern corporation for a total of \$175,000, which sum included the payment of existing liens and encumbrances. Vast sums have been expended in making repairs, the work from the Wisconsin River at Woodman; also a narrow gauge known as the Chicago & Tomah Branch was purchased about the same time by the vendees of the Benton road, and has since been operated in that connection. Benton by this means has direct communication with outside points, and is greatly benefited.

The first birth in the town is said to have been Mary Ann O'Leary, a daughter to Peter O'Leary, who was born about half a mile east of the village in 1828, and except Alphonso W. Moore, who was born in that year also, but prior to the birth of Miss O'Leary, was the first in the county. She is now Mrs. Conway, and resides at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

About the same time, James Murphy, of Benton, was married to Flora Scott, of Carrollton, Ill., the first settler of the town to marry.

The same year, Mrs. Andrew Murphy died, the first death in the town, and was followed by her husband in 1829. Both were buried in Galena.

The town at present contains a population of 1,605, having diminished since 1870. It is the territory of many large and profitable mines, possesses superior educational and religious facilities, and is the residence of much wealth.

VILLAGE OF BENTON.

The village of Benton is centrally located in the town of that name, being the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 9, and is contained on the original area of about 80 acres. It was laid out March 18, 1844, on land owned by Dennis Murphy, the survey being made by John Burrell, assisted by Matt Murphy, and portioned into eight blocks of four lots each, divided by Main, Bean, Catharine and Jackson streets. The only house on the village site was a saloon and grocery store on Bean street, carried on by Henry Myers and E. B. Parish. In 1845, Joseph Arnold erected a residence on Main street, which has since been re-constructed and repaired, and is now occupied by M. Murphy. The same year Charles Hewett put up a saloon and bowling-alley on the corner now occupied by the residence of Owen McDonald. Indeed, Mr. McDonald changed the same for living purposes, and has lived there since 1847. In

1846, a man named Logstone built a hotel in the south end of the village, and Augustus Chaperon, a hotel, also, where the Benton House now stands. The same year, Dr. Phillip McBrien built a drug store adjoining Chaperone's hotel, on the north. Through that year buildings were quite general; residences went up in all parts of the village. G. H. Flanders, William Hannan, Myers & Parish and Henry Paturn conducted stores; J. T. Dameron, a grocery; Malone & Griffith had a butcher-shop near the Catholic Church. Moses Pickett, George Mathiot and C. E. Rand carried on blacksmith and wagon-making shops; several tailors came in, but remained a short time, while saloons were usually prolific and wide awake. In the fall of 1846, the old Catholic Church was built of frame on the site of the present stone edifice, and for some time was the only house of worship in the village.

In March, 1847, about the middle of the afternoon, a disastrous fire began in Logston's house, consequent upon a defective flue. A meeting of miners to make arrangements for bidding on the mineral lands to be sold that season at Mineral Point was in progress in the second story of a building put up the year previous, and now used as the United States Hotel, and the cry of fire created an excitement which suspended deliberations without delay. The village was then as now without means for extinguishing flames, and the fire spread with alarming rapidity, enveloping all within reach of its devouring maw. The crowd assembled and employed every available auxiliary for the checking of what proved to be the most damaging blow from fire Benton ever received. But all efforts were vain, and it was only when the citizens had razed Dr. Brien's drug store and a portion of the hotel that any successful advance was made against the progress of the flames. Along toward evening, the smoldering embers were all that remained of a once prominent landmark.

In the summer of the same year, the Bentonians, appreciating the absence of a hall for lectures and other entertainments, held a meeting for the purpose of securing the building of suitable premises for such purposes. Subscriptions were made liberally, and the frame building now used as the Methodist Episcopal Church was erected.

It was used for the objects for which it was erected, various religious sects alternating in its occupation on the Sabbath meanwhile until 1852, when it was donated to its present owners. About the same time, the Primitive Methodists built a church on the present site of the brick church of that organization, which was occupied until the winter of 1862-63, when it was burned down, and the brick church referred to raised upon its ruins.

The first stone building of any kind built in the village was the Catholic Church, commenced in 1852. The next was put up in 1864, by Matt Murphy, on Main street. About 1867, the store and dwelling-house of James Kearns was erected, and still survives. Thomas Beck put up his stone store and residence at the northwest end of Main street in 1876, and his example was followed by others, who substituted frame, however, for stone in the construction of homes in that vicinity. These stone houses are the only buildings of that material in the village.

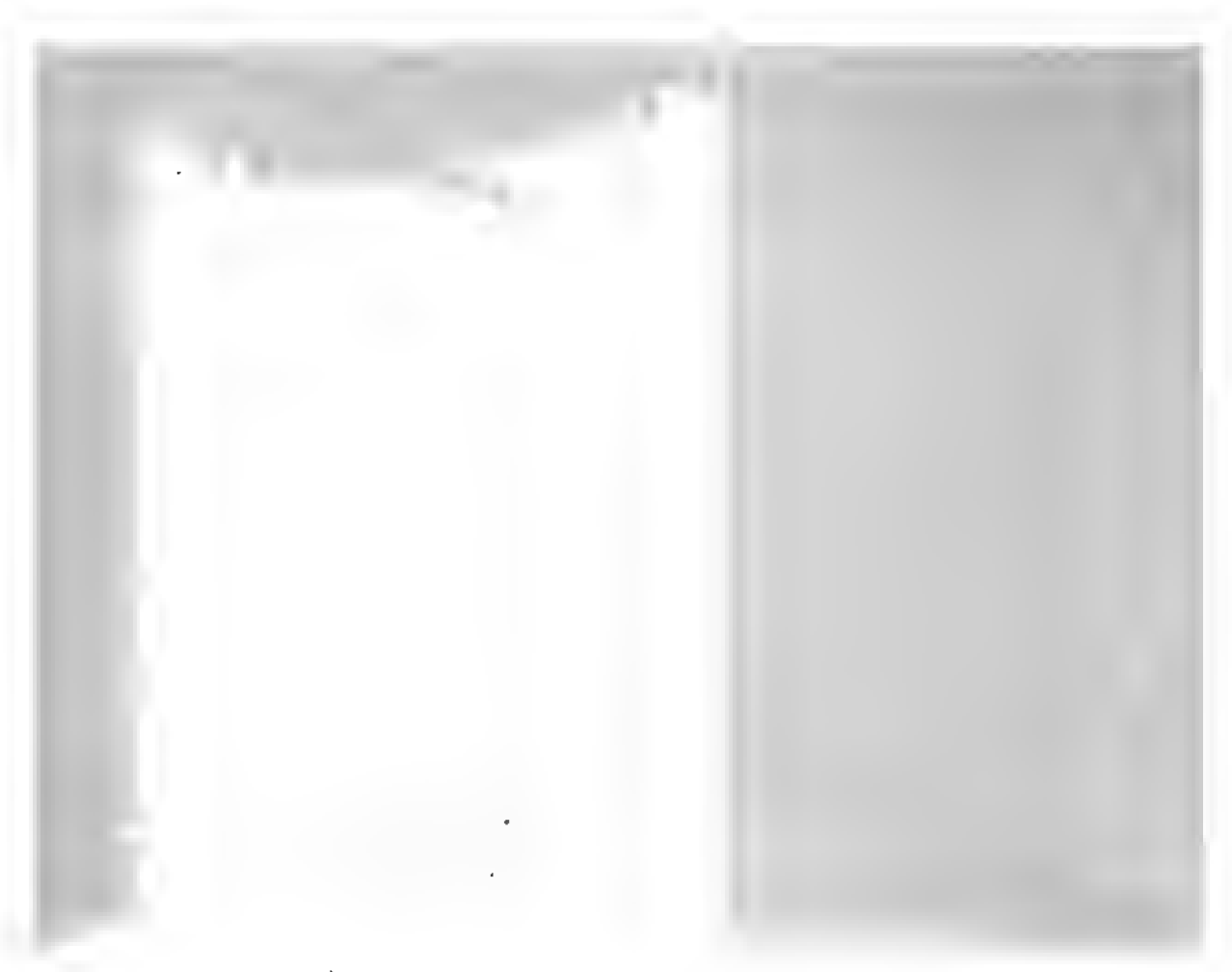
No recorded additions have ever been made to the village, though outlots have been added to the number of seventeen since the original survey, increasing the area of village territory to about twelve acres.

By far the most important enterprises in the way of building in Benton were those undertaken by the Father Samuel Mazzuchelli. It is the stone building erected under the administration of that worthy gentleman in the southeast corner of the village. When the Catholic Church was completed, the old frame edifice was removed to its present site, and constituted a part of the old Benton Academy. The institution was exclusively for females, and at one time a roster of pupils numbering fully 125 from all parts of the country, and representing the most aristocratic circles, were taught in the old frame by a corps of teachers belonging to the order of the Dominican Sisters. The school flourished to an extraordinary degree, and the accommodations soon became too limited for those in attendance. At this juncture, Father Mazzuchelli conceived the idea of increasing the capacity of his building by the construction of what now is known as the "Academy." Subscriptions and other sources of revenue were utilized until a sum thought to be sufficient was obtained, when the building was commenced. Labor was



Mat. Murphy,

BENTON, WIS.



employed on the same for three years, and a handsome structure, four and one half stories high, of stone, finished in an elaborate manner, was completed, when Father Mazzuchelli, the author and moving spirit of the enterprise, died suddenly, leaving his work—the work of his riper years—but half finished, after expending not less than \$25,000 on the building. From this day, the work languished, and was finally suspended, the school was abandoned, and its teachers and appurtenances removed to Sinsinawa Mound, where they have since prospered. At present it is designed to tear down the building, and remove the material to Sinsinawa for use in the building now in progress there.

Since 1860, the village has held its own. In 1874, when the railroad came, the village took a “jump” and increased rapidly. Improvements were made to a greater extent than ever before, and the hope is now indulged that the impetus given at that time will not have expended its force until great expectations are fully realized.

The village contains a population of about 250; four general stores, one grocery store, one drug, one tin shop, three wagon and blacksmith shops, an agricultural warehouse, a furniture store, three churches, one hotel, and is generally prosperous, more so, it is claimed, than any other village in the county save Darlington.

CHURCHES.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church.—Was erected in 1847, on land donated by Dennis Murphy, who was in fact the donor of land upon which all the churches in the village are built. St. Patrick's Church was of frame, built under the direction of the Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, and was presided over for many years by that venerable and eminent Pastor.

The natural increase in the number of the congregation, however, necessitated the procuration of new quarters, and led to the erection of the present stone church. This was commenced in 1852 and completed about 1854, when it was consecrated, it is believed, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Henni, of Milwaukee, and has since been occupied.

The present congregation numbers fully three hundred families, and the church property is said to be worth \$15,000.

The following Pastors have officiated since the foundation of the church: The Revs. Samuel Mazzuchelli, Fathers Drummond, Nuits, Powers, Fortune, Prendergast, Burnett, Albright and Ward.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—Belonged originally to Council Hill Circuit, from where it was transferred to Hazel Green Circuit and Providence Circuit, of which it was a part until 1859, when the Benton Circuit was created. Previous to 1852, the sect worshiped in the town hall; but during that year the premises were donated to the congregation, by which they have since been owned and occupied. The present membership is about two hundred; the church property, which includes the church, a parsonage and cemetery, is valued at \$2,500; the following Pastors have served since the organization of the Benton Circuit: The Revs. Enoch Tasker, William Summersides, William Harvey, John Hooper, R. R. Wood, William Birge, James Evans, E. B. Russell, E. S. Mather, W. H. Palmer, E. McGenley, P. Knox, William Cook, James Lawson and James Sims.

The Primitive Methodist Episcopal Church.—Was organized in 1847 under the charge of the Rev. Thomas Robinson, with a limited membership, chief among whom were John Winder, Mrs. Alderson and Mrs. Dakin. Services were held in the schoolhouse until 1850, when a church of frame was erected at the north end of Main street, which was occupied until 1863, when it was destroyed by fire. The following year the present brick edifice was completed at a cost of \$5,000, and has since been in service. The present membership is twenty-five; the value of church property, \$3,000; and the following Pastors served the congregation: The Revs. Thomas Robinson, B. F. Hilton, John Sharpe, James Alderson, T. Doughty, William Wood, William Tompkins, C. Hendra, Charles Dawson, Henry Lees, John Trenary, John Shortridge, T. A. Cliff, Thomas Jarvis, James Arnold and Joseph Hewett.

CEMETERIES.

Each church congregation owns cemetery inclosures adjoining their several church edifices. They are all objects of beauty to the eye, indicating that care is bestowed upon them, and many elaborate and handsomely finished monuments testify of the virtues of those who sleep beneath the turf.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was that taught by Ira Kingsbury, west of the village, in 1846. The next school was that presided over by Samuel Merrick. James Roach and John McHugh followed.

When the Constitution was adopted, the Rock Schoolhouse was built by subscription, and is still occupied. At present, the town contains eight schoolhouses, one of which is in the village. The village school is divided into two departments—primary and grammar—requiring the services of two teachers. The average attendance is stated at 100 daily, and the cost of the same is said to be \$500 per annum.

POST OFFICE.

In early days, the settlers in Benton were obliged to visit Galena for their mail. This continued until 1845 or 1846, when an office was established in the village, and Dennis Murphy was appointed Postmaster. Mr. Murphy kept the office in the store of Myers & Parish, and served in his official capacity until about 1854, when William Haunan succeeded to the trust, and held court in a frame house adjoining the United States Hotel. When James Buchanan was inaugurated, and began to dispose of the more important affairs of State, he appointed T. K. Gibson to care for executive confidence. Since the expiration of his term of office, the position has been filled by Mrs. Richards, whose husband was killed in New Diggings while in pursuit of recruits who had been drafted, and Thomas Bainbridge.

The mail facilities are equal to the best, there being a daily mail to important points, and a weekly mail to less prominent localities.

GEM OF THE MINES LODGE, NO. 21, I. O. O. F.,

was organized in 1874, with the following charter members and officers: Ami Dodge, Henry T. Godfrey, M. Pickett, Alexander Stephens, Joseph Buchan, J. Nicholas, James Hoskins and M. J. Williams: H. T. Godfrey, N. G.; Joseph Buchan, V. G.; Alexander Stephens, Treasurer; and M. Pickett, Secretary. Meetings were at first held in Pickett's building, and the occupation of quarters there continued for several years. But in time the increase in membership induced the fraternity to secure lodge accommodations in Beck's stone building, where they have since remained. The present membership is stated at thirty-five, with the following officers: Joseph Gelling, N. G.; Thomas Short, V. G.; J. Hoskins and E. Kelly, Secretaries; and Thomas J. Froggot, Treasurer. The lodge property is valued at \$300.

MEEKER'S GROVE.

more generally known as Jenkinsville, located in the northern portion of the town, was first settled about 1837, by Jacob Jenkins, George Stephenson, a Mormon named Parker, together with a small number of miners, who remained long enough not to realize their hopes, when they departed. The vicinity was never surveyed or laid off in lots, but Mr. Jenkins farmed, and erected a stone mill—which has long since outgrown its usefulness—hoping by these means to attract a settlement.

About 1856, Dr. Moses Meeker settled there and procured the location of a post office, of which he became Postmaster. Soon after his arrival, the Congregationalists residing in that vicinity subscribed a fund, which was expended in the building of the stone church, which has since been used as a place of worship by that sect at stated intervals.

The Primitive Methodists, in limited numbers, also hold meetings in the schoolhouse.

The place contains, in addition to the interests mentioned, a country store and blacksmith-shop, with little, however, to attract the capitalist or epicurean to a residence within its limits. Since the post office was established, Dr. Meeker, Samuel Herbert, James Metcalf and J. W. Nicholas have been the recipients of Executive favor and acted in the capacity of Postmasters. The population of the place will not exceed fifty, including women and children.

TOWN OF NEW DIGGINGS.

In 1824, Duke L. Smith, George Ferguson, James Morrison and three or four others, started out from Galena, found indications of ancient mining by Indians or French, and there beginning work, discovered valuable mines which they named New Diggings. The cluster of cabins which these early prospectors built, situated one mile and a half down the valley west of the present village of New Diggings, they named Nachez, which village, in 1828, contained 100 persons, but now no vestage remains. Nachez was the abode of excellent families and enterprising people. Here lived Hon. Lewis Kinney, Israel Cowen, Ferguson, Judge Orne, McAfee, Morrison, and many others, all of whom long since were laid in honorable graves.

In 1826, John Armstrong, a prospector from Missouri, reached a point on the south side of the ridge running east and west south of the village. While engaged in his search for mineral, he struck a promising lead, which, after working for a brief period, he sold to purchasers who are to-day unknown. Subsequently, the discovery of Armstrong became the property of George Ferguson and John Bolles.

Prior to this, isolated mineral discoveries had been made at different points in the county, but none offered sufficient inducements to build a village. The first mineral found in the town is said to have been turned up either by James Morrison, who came from Kaskaskia, Ill., or Jesse Morrison, an emigrant from St. Charles, Mo., who began work on what is now called the Old Wiley Range. In consequence of these discoveries, the little village of Natchez under the hill, the first in the town, came into existence.

The town comprises the east half of Township 1, north of Range 1 east, and the southeast quarter of Township 2, north of Range 1 east, except a circuitous bend in Fever River which belongs to the town of Benton. It was named from the village, and prior to town organization in 1849, was known as the Fever River Election Precinct. The surface is broken and hilly, affording considerable first-class farming land, however, and is well watered by Fever River, Shullsburg Branch and their tributaries, while the sub-surface of the town is not only beyond value, but more than compensates for the rugged exterior.

The number who came into New Diggings, either to prospect or settle permanently previous to the Winnebago war, was remarkably few, considering the quality of the attraction then existent. In the spring of 1827, Daniel M. Parkinson visited the territory subsequently set apart as the present town, but after a short stay removed to future Fayette, and was long identified with the vicinity of Mineral Point. Among others who came here was Solomon Oliver, who settled on Fever River, near the Benton line. Abraham Looney, who was also located on Fever River, Durrett Oliver on the same place, as did Mr. Leland, Caleb Dustene, Mr. Williard, a brother-in-law of Gov. Henry Dodge, P. A. Lorimier, Warren Johnson and many others. A. D. Wakefield lived where Thomas Oliver now lives, a family named Jones resided near by, Peter and Benjamin Carr lived west of the village site, George Wiley had a cabin in the present village of New Diggings, also James Hutchinson, Harvey Caverner, John W. Blackstone, Calvin Curry, Mr. Vosburg, Mr. Harper, etc. A cabin stood near the quarry at Aetna Mills, inhabited by some one whose name is forgotten, and there were others scattered about promiscuously engaged in mining. There were no farms in the town, but some garden spots for temporary cultivation. The Indians, however, were numerous, and traveled about without interference or apprehension from the whites.

When the Winnebago war broke out, a portion of the settlers removed to Galena, while the balance sought safety in the stockade erected on the present Looney farm. This was about

forty yards square, with two block-houses. It was built under the superintendence of Durrett Oliver, and sheltered a total of one hundred men, women and children. No company of soldiers was regularly organized, but the men were all armed and eager for the fray, which, happily however, never came. After peace was declared at the Portage, the stockade was taken down and used in Lorimier's furnace which had been erected during that year, and stood about fifty yards from Abraham Looney's present residence. When the danger from savage domination was dissipated, many of the settlers who had fled into Illinois returned, while others remained away. Those who had established mines or farm beginnings, resumed their labors, though with dismal prospects. Pork was \$40 per barrel; flour from \$15 to \$20, and mineral but \$5 per thousand. There were no mills in the town. Benjamin Funk operated a "band mill" at his place of settlement in present Monticello, which was the only mill in the vicinity. Most of the necessities of life were procured in Galena, whither the lead after it had been smelted was carried, the weight taken at this peculiar period scarcely paying the expenses of transportation. During 1828-29, the depreciated value of mineral caused very many engaged in mining to abandon it and go to farming, or leave the country. The emigration to New Diggings was checked, and the whilom cabins of miners and others who had come in when the prospect looked more encouraging were devoted to vacancy and the wear and tear of the elements. From 1828 to 1831, these depressed times had the effect not only of retarding emigration, but remitting the territory almost to its original condition of a wilderness. Some came in, however, and went to farming. Among these were William Field, Ami Dodge, and later, William Baldwin, R. H. Champion, William S. Dering, James Neagle, Henry Potwin, James H. Earnest, Philip R. Earnest, Jesse Williams, Jefferson Crawford, Thomas K. Gibson, John Gray, etc., etc., most of whom came into the town prior to 1835, though there may have been some whose names are mentioned who came after.

By 1832, the price of mineral had appreciated and was the means of adding more to the population than during the three years immediately preceding.

During the Black Hawk war, the settlers who had, up to that time, set their stakes in New Diggings, as a rule united with the company commanded by Capt. Benjamin Clark, who garrisoned the fort at White Oak Springs. Though the Indians of Black Hawk rarely visited New Diggings and no depredations had ever been committed there by them, the timid felt more secure behind the protection of Fort Clark, and the men very largely responded to the call for volunteers. Notwithstanding these embargoes to progress, the mines were worked quite generally, particularly in the Bolles and Ferguson leads and the Oliver mines, on New Diggings ridge. Farming was in most cases suspended; indeed, farming in those days, as already hinted, was confined to a limited space, on which vegetables and food for immediate consumption alone were cultivated. No grain of any account was planted, and fruits, as also the luxuries indispensable to home comforts to-day, were blessings, the birth of which was reserved for the future.

After the close of the war, mining and farming were revived, and even merchandising and smelting were receiving their first impetus. The farming lands were brought into market: these of course included the lands only which had not been pre-empted. The sales took place at Mineral Point under the direction of John P. Sheldon, the Register, and lands brought \$1.25 an acre. Some trouble succeeded these sales by reason of the purchase of lands which had been pre-empted, as also from the pre-emption of lands which were known to contain mineral. Some entries were revoked in the county, though none in New Diggings, and, while much land talk was indulged in, that was the extent of the difficulty growing out of the "exposures for sale."

Morally speaking, the condition of the town was by no means inferior to that of its neighbors. Gambling, drinking and horse-racing were a trinity. Many, without regard to age or purse, bowed down and worshiped with regularity and fidelity. Schools and churches, previous to 1840, were almost unknown, so far as this district was concerned. The mineral that was raised was disposed of with the least delay, and the money not appropriated to absolute expenses went to swell the contributions donated to the causes of "sport" and excitement. (One or two heavy deposits had been found, but as a rule the returns which gratified the miner were of

a nominal rather than an extraordinary value. Dering & Champion, it is thought, conducted a furnace in the present village. Lorimier's furnace, an old-fashioned contrivance, had been abandoned, Magoon's furnaces, Gear's furnace, Drummond's furnace, with one or two more, and all except Dering & Champion's, without the town, were places of resort for miners and smelters.

About 1840, a school was established on the Oliver farm, with Miss Ada Gray, sister of H. H. Gray, who now resides in Darlington as teacher. The Fields children, Williams children and Oliver progeny, together with some pupils from White Oak Springs, constituted the scholars who attended. She taught about six months, when a vacation of an indefinite period was taken.

About this time, Henry Potwin, with some others, erected a Presbyterian Church near the present schoolhouse. It has since been moved across the street, where it is occupied as a temperance hall. The Rev. Mr. Lewis officiated as Pastor, and the congregation was made up of believers in that school of theology, together with such others of miners and strangers who indulged religious inclinations one day in the week.

The "boom" began to incline toward New Diggings about 1840, and continued without interruption until the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope caused an exodus of miners, adventurers, etc., to the land in which bonanzas, gold and almost endless summers still remain attractions as irresistible as they are said to be substantial. With the commencement of the deeds indexed by 1840 it seemed as if the bud of promise which had refused to bloom into realizations for expectant admirers, threw off all restraint and blossomed most encouragingly. The mines began to yield more abundantly, farms were opened up and improvements carried to completion, indicating the existence of a spirit of enterprise that only awaited opportunity. The village had been laid out previous to 1840, under the direction of Washington Hinman, and was the center of a large business, numbering many merchants in its list of residents, while hotels, gambling-houses, and saloons were numerous, and the stir peculiar to an exciting phase of life was everywhere apparent. Here, about 1843, Samuel Crawford, afterward one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and Montgomery M. Cothren, afterward for many years, Circuit Judge of the circuit embracing La Fayette County, began the practice of law; but both soon removed thence to Mineral Point.

Among those who came into the town of New Diggings about this time was John Redfern, Martin, Michael, Henry and Isaiah Calvert, Amos and Simon Harker, Joseph Sedgwick, David Fawcett, Christopher Wiseman, Joseph Richardson, William Edge, Thomas Robinson, Joseph Ayers, John Rudd and many more too numerous to be remembered with individual exactness. Drs. John Gray and J. B. Crossman attended the sick; Squire Manlove, D. P. Knowlton, David and Henry Potwin, William Ray, — Adams, John O'Connor, D. E. Moulton, Edward Meloy and some others represented the commercial interests at issue. Wm. Baldwin and Louis Vogeler kept hotels, and the number of "groceries" was proportioned to the wants of the inhabitants. The Wiley, Champion, Black Hawk, Dowd and McGinnis, James Nagle, Leckleys, "Boarding House" and other diggings of prominence and "great expectations" were being worked, and the busy hum of industry was heard at every point. Early in this decade, an engine was put up on the ridge about 300 feet south of the Champion Diggings, for the purpose of draining the Simpson, Hetherton, Scott & Co. and Calvert mines, and was regarded as a decided innovation upon the practice previously obtaining in that particular. It was operated a twelve-month or more, and, having accomplished its object, was taken down and sold. About this time, Masonic influence exerted a sway in the vicinity, and a lodge, as remarkable for the number as the wealth of its members, was chartered and incorporated. The craft flourished during the flush times in the diggings, meeting with wonderful success, and becoming powerful. A hall was erected in the village while the order was at the zenith of its prosperity, fashioned architecturally after the Athenian Parthenon, and furnished, it is said, in a most luxurious manner. Meetings were held here weekly by the order, until a combination of causes, principal among which was the California fever, tended to diminish the membership, wealth and influence of the fraternity, until finally, the charter was surrendered, and the lodge became as a tale that is told. The hall

that once served as a meeting-place of this ancient organization, where mystic rites and degrees were conferred, and other mysterious departures from man's daily line of life indulged, survives its chief patrons, and is now used as an office by the Town Clerk.

Up to 1849, the condition of affairs in New Diggings was considered, to express it comprehensively, "all that the most sanguine could desire." Business had rushed during the interval subsequent to 1840. Morally, the town and village, to which in the meantime additions had been made, were not inferior to other mining towns in the county. Some trouble had occasionally cropped out regarding the title to mineral lands, but nothing serious resulted, and, in 1847, the same were sold at public vendue, after which Abraham Looney, Jefferson Crawford, Holland H. Day, Thomas S. Shaw and Thomas K. Gibson, met as a Board of Arbitrators and reconciled conflicting claims, Oliver C. Stockhart bidding in lands for claimants. Thus was prospective trouble bridged over, and apprehensions were found to be without foundation. Yet gambling and drinking were carried on furiously, it might be said, and considerable trouble resulted therefrom. It was during 1849 that Hiram May was shot by James Simpson as the former emerged from John Morgan's saloon early in the morning. Some feeling had existed between these men for a considerable period, during the existence of which deceased had made certain threats as to what he would do if a contingency arose, which, coming to the ears of Simpson, resulted as stated. The murderer was arraigned before a Justice at Benton, whither he had gone and delivered himself up, but discharged, a plea of self-defense having been successfully urged. Before 1849 had been recorded in the perfect tense, chronologically speaking, the voyage in search of the golden fleece in California was begun by nearly all who had resisted the temptation to join the army and seek glory and active experience on the fields of Mexico. The war had been the means of attracting some volunteers from New Diggings, and when Sutter's discoveries were made known, most of those who remained dropped the pursuit of lead and went forth to verify the existence of an El Dorado alleged to exist in the extreme West. Of those who went thither some secured the object of their visit, others failed and lived to return to Wisconsin with their experience as capital, while the majority never returned, but remained to plague the inventors of what to them proved a myth, or died before they had been able to test its worth. From this day, however, it is said, New Diggings was by no means the objective point for emigrants or capital to tend toward. The residents who denied themselves the pursuit of wealth under difficulties measurably aggravated in comparison with those at home, remained and in time succeeded in its acquisition without encountering the difficulties or experiencing the vicissitudes that attended their wandering neighbors. Farming lands came in greater demand, and lands were more generally utilized to farming purposes. Mining was in a measure suspended, and the evils heretofore mentioned as the outgrowth of the metropolitan character of the inhabitants, were greatly dissipated if not entirely abolished. Churches grew into general favor, and a system of education which has since become universal all over the county was established. These were some of the compensations which supplied the absence of a rushing business, the "*croupier's*" call, and the hurly-burly of life where the lines thereof are cast amid experiences both promiscuous and exciting. Some mining was done between 1850 and 1860, and business was not by any means lessened to the permanent detriment of the future. The tight times of 1857 produced some effect this time, but that effect was not of that consuming character noticeable at other points, and, by 1860, the merchants, miners, farmers and public had fully convalesced from the attack. In 1861, the war added an impetus to the business, and created a visible commotion among the inhabitants. The succeeding calls of the execution of the nation and State, were responded to, it is said, by those who were then on the ground until the town was absolutely drained of able-bodied men. Those who volunteered were large in number, and those who refused to enlist for a time, finally did so to avoid the draft or were caught in that national maelstrom and carried to Virginia, or the Southwest. Some fell in the slaughter at the Wilderness, some at Lookout Mountain, some fell by the wayside on the march to the sea—all left desolate homes and sad memories that time has never comforted or effaced. It was early in 1861 that Robert H. Champion struck his big lead. The mineral taken from the mine amounted to 7,000,000 pounds, which commanded from \$50 to

\$80 per thousand, enriching the owners and creating a renewed interest in the Diggings. Lead mining was prosecuted diligently from that time until the close of the war caused a fall in the price of mineral, and operations were gradually suspended. To-day it is carried on in various points throughout the township with various results, measured by the machinery employed, rather than the diligence of the laborers. In 1870, the Craig Mining Company, having diggings near the residence of Frank Craig and at other points contiguous thereto, commenced the building of a level for the purpose of draining the mines worked by the company. This was started at a point a short distance below the residence of William March, and worked full three-quarters of a mile northerly by east to Craig's old pump-shaft, to which it was completed during the summer of 1880, at a cost of \$98,000. It answers the purposes for which it was designed, and will enable the company to procure deposits of mineral known to exist in large quantities, but inaccessible by reason of the water.

Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances brought to bear upon the town as quoted, and the decrease in population and business of her once thriving village, all will admit that during the recent years of her municipal life, the town and village have prospered, and will continue to prosper abundantly. The mines are productive, the soil fertile, the people industrious, and schools and churches abound, qualities without which success is impossible, and prosperity assured by their possession.

VILLAGE OF NEW DIGGINGS.

The village of New Diggings was laid out on land owned by Washington M. Hinman, the County Surveyor platting the same. At that time there were a number of miner's cabins on the village site, scattered about in delightful profusion without reference to metes or bounds or architectural elegance. R. H. Champion resided at his present location; Peter Carr lived opposite him; the place now occupied by John Kerwin was owned by Mr. Bushee, which, with some others less prominent, were the chief residents in the vicinity. Henry Potwin, who came from Illinois about that time with some remnants of calicoes, notions and other minor articles, sold out his stock in trade at an enormous profit, and, procuring fresh supplies, opened the first store in the village. This was followed by others, and at one time, it is said, so large was the business transacted in New Diggings, that it required eight commercial establishments to supply the public demand. These have been quoted above, and, as will be seen, were composed of men who have in many instances survived the dull times which have prevailed, and are generally known and honored throughout the county and section.

In 1845, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Township 1, Range 1 east, was surveyed by Leander Judson, by which ninety lots were added to the original town, and, in July, 1847, and May, 1848, further additions were made to the same, out of lands appropriated for that purpose by R. H. Champion and William S. Dering, Charles Bracken being the surveyor. Additions were also made by M. M. Cothren and W. R. Smith, and, if this was all that is required to build a town or increase trade, the village of New Diggings would long since have been resolved into a city, with that the term implies.

From 1840 to 1850, the village grew with the town, and made rapid progress in growth and improvements. In early days, the miners "burrowed" for protection from the blasts of winter, or lived in huts of primitive comforts or conveniences. When the village became an established fact, frame houses were substituted for the caves and huts, and woman's taste was evidenced in the neatness of surroundings that had theretofore been "shiftless."

When business began to dwindle, as consumers were attracted elsewhere, the village degenerated and became of less importance than previously. Many of the houses were moved out into the country to answer as residences for farmers, who had begun to cultivate the soil on a more generous scale than had been theretofore noticeable. Many were also removed to places in the neighborhood of more prominence and promise—notably, to Shullsburg and Darlington.

Like all young villages, its ways were not ways of pleasantness. The evils incident to existence in a new place were equally as pronounced in New Diggings as in Benton, White Oak

Springs and elsewhere, where the residents, as a rule, are measured rather by their excesses than the absence of them. Gambling and drinking were usual, and the saloons, where these accomplishments were held in high regard were numerous as the lice in Egypt, and equally as voracious. This condition of affairs lasted until well into the fifties, and were not entirely eradicated for many years. The same may be said of evils which are the natural outgrowth of those cited. The war produced an effect upon the village—which, however, was but transitory—as did the panics of 1857, Black Friday and 1873, which were not permanent, though, and did not materially interfere with the prosperity of the place.

At present, the village of New Diggings contains a population estimated at 300, with three stores, one hotel, two church edifices and three religious associations, a good school, and an intelligent, industrious class of people. Should the railroad from Monroe to Dubuque be completed, it will run within a short distance of the village, which village, it is thought, will be greatly benefited thereby. The lead mines about New Diggings are great sources of wealth, and, so long as they continue to remain such, the prosperity of the locality will scarcely be materially disturbed.

THE SCHOOLS.

The early schools taught in the town and village were mostly private, at which schools were received for a consideration which, in those days, was necessarily valuable. These schools were taught by Miss Gray, M. M. Cothren, Mr. Rose and some few others, who secured accommodations in private houses or houses abandoned for residence purposes, and gave instruction in the elementary branches to pupils, numbering from five to twenty, residing within a radius of several miles.

About 1850, it is thought, a district school was opened in the building erected ten years previous for a church, and so heartily was the demand for money for its support responded to that the same was continued, until to-day it is one of the largest and most thoroughly conducted of any in the county.

The church was used until 1875, when it was abandoned for a new edifice, and now does duty as a temperance hall. The school building substituted therefor is of frame, 30x60, two stories high, and cost \$2,300. It is divided into two departments, primary and grammar, requiring the services of two teachers, at a cost of \$800 per annum, and furnishes the means of education to an average daily attendance of one hundred and fifty pupils. The school property is valued at \$3,000, and the present board consists of Christopher Vickers, Francis Jackson and George Watson.

CHURCHES.

Primitive Methodist Church, Rockford Circuit, was organized February 25, 1843—the first Primitive Methodist organization in the West—with the following members: John Leekley, Margaret Leekley, Robert Hodgson, Jane Hodgson, Frederick Dobson, James Thompson, Mary Leekley, Jane Goodbarn and Sarah Roesbeck. About 1846, a stone church was built in New Diggings, and John Leekley was the first local preacher.

This house of worship answered the purposes of the congregation for some years, but in time began to exhibit the appearance of age, as also the wear and tear incident thereto, and was succeeded by a handsome frame edifice, which occupies a prominent height in the village and can be seen for miles around. At present, the circuit embraces four churches, twelve ministers, a total of one hundred and seventy members, and church property valued at \$6,500.

The following ministers have served since the church was established at New Diggings: The Revs. F. Dobson, R. Hodgson, J. Alderson, G. White, R. Atkinson, R. Hassel, J. Newsom, J. Sharpe, B. T. Hilton, W. Lee, T. Jarvis, T. Doughty, T. Unsworth, G. Parker, W. Tompkins, C. Dawson, C. Hendree, H. Lees, J. V. Trenery, J. Shortridge, T. A. Cliff, J. Arnold, and J. Hewitt, the present incumbent.

St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, at New Diggings, was originally built in 1844, by Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, who at that time resided at Sinsinawa Mound, Grant County. At

that time the congregation consisted of one hundred and twenty families, nearly all of whom were miners. Father Mazzuchelli continued to exercise spiritual supervision over St. Augustine's until the time of his death, which occurred in 1864. Some years anterior to his demise, he built, or caused to be built, St. Patrick's Church, at Benton, where he likewise erected a parsonage, which he occupied as a residence until removed from this world. Since the completion of St. Patrick's Church, the faithful of New Diggings have always been attended by the Priest at Benton. Since the cessation of active mining, the congregation has been reduced, until now it only numbers twenty families, all of whom are Irish or of Irish descent.

EUREKA LODGE, NO. 508, I. O. G. T.

Thirteen years ago the sin of intemperance was much more general in New Diggings than it is to-day, and required greater efforts to restrain its extension. Appreciating this fact, Squire C. C. Kidder exerted his influence to combat the evil, and, as a means to that end, urged the organization of a society for that purpose. He succeeded in his object, and Eureka Lodge is the result. This was organized, in 1867, with thirty-two members and the following officers: C. C. Kidder, W. C. T.; Mrs. Esther Vickers, W. V. T.; W. H. Vickers, Lodge Deputy, and H. R. Campbell, Secretary.

At first, meetings were convened in the old Masonic Hall, and so continued until the Presbyterian Church was vacated by the school authorities, when that was removed to its present site, and has since been occupied by the lodge under consideration.

The present officers are: John Handley, W. C. T.; Mrs. Sarah Ferris, W. V. T.; R. H. Weyman and C. B. Champion, Secretaries, and Robert Wharton, Treasurer. The membership numbers seventy-nine. Meetings are held weekly, on Wednesday evenings, and the lodge property is valued at \$650.

POST OFFICE.

In the days before postal facilities were afforded the residents of New Diggings, these, in these respect, unfortunate members of society were obliged to visit White Oak Springs for letters or papers addressed them by thoughtful friends and acquaintances. This finally became a tax upon the settlers too grievous to be borne, and through their efforts an office was established in the village. Henry Potwin was Postmaster, having his office in a hut, on the site of which S. & C. Vickers' store is now located, and receiving the mails as often as once a week. He was succeeded by W. L. Robinson, who moved the office into his cabin, which then stood between the present site of Vickers' store and the hotel of Mrs. Santry, and he was followed by Thomas B. Campbell. Mr. C. retained the office until 1863, having the office above Wright's Bowling-alley, when he assigned the custody of the mails to Samuel Vickers, who removed the office to his store, where it has since remained, himself and his partner, Isaac Robinson, dividing the occupation of the official honor between them to the present day.

ÆTNA MILLS AND POST OFFICE

are located two and a half miles north of New Diggings, where they were erected by Selden Quimby and Caleb and Henry Potwin. The mills are of stone, 54x82, four stories high, and supplied with four run of stones. Quimby and the Potwins operated them until 1851, when the latter sold out their interest to Quimby, by whom the business was carried on until 1854. In that year, John Moody purchased the property, and held it until the date of his death, in 1872. The following year, R. H. Emerson obtained control, and still manages the business.

The capacity of the mills is three hundred bushels a day; the business transacted yearly is stated at \$20,000, and the value of the property, which includes a store and dwelling-house, also one hundred acres of land, is represented at \$25,000.

The post office was established in 1857, to supply mail to the miners, and John Hoffman was appointed Postmaster. He remained in charge until 1860, when R. H. Emerson was appointed his successor, and is still in the service.

Ætna Hall, which stands opposite the post office, was put up several years ago by R. H. Emerson to accommodate the wants of a literary society. It is 30x60, one story high, with a seating capacity of three hundred, and cost \$1,200.

There is also a mill on Fever River, two and a half miles south of New Diggings, which was built a number of years since by Simon Alderson, but is now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, widow of Joseph Richardson. The mill is supplied with two runs of stone, and does a large custom business.

VILLAGE OF SHULLSBURG.

One of the more populous and flourishing villages of La Fayette County, formerly the county seat, is located on parts of Sections 10 and 11 of the town of Shullsburg, twelve miles from Darlington, eighteen miles from Galena, and seventy-five miles from Madison. The town is handsomely built, particularly the residence portion, and is the business point for farmers for many miles around. Shullsburg Branch, a comparatively sluggish stream, courses the village from east to west, but the water-power thereof, if any exists, has never been utilized.

It was not until about 1840 that the present village began to make itself known, though cabins had been in existence upon its site for several years. The village of Gratiot's Grove, lying south of Shullsburg, where it had been laid out by the Gratiots several years previous, commanded public patronage, and with Old Shullsburg, west of the present village, disputed the continuance of such patronage. Subsequent to the establishment of Gratiot's Grove, extensive mineral discoveries in the immediate vicinity of Shullsburg, including the Badger, Irish, Giant, Clay and other diggings, attracted the presence of miners, and laid the foundation for the present village.

In 1840, Beon Gratiot, who had previously laid claim to the greater portion of the west half of Section 10, whereon the village is in part built, and where most of the mining had been carried on, sunk a shaft at the north end of the ravine running north and south, for the purpose of erecting a pump to drain the mines of water which greatly impeded their operation. The mines to be thus benefited were known as the "Elevator Diggings," which had been discovered during the year 1838 or 1839, by a man named Glover, and are represented to have been of surpassing richness. The difficulty of "working" the same was the origin of Beon Gratiot's venture in erecting what has since been known as the "Bull Pump," so called because of the motive power employed to move what in the light of subsequent improvements was a bulky, unwieldy affair, requiring the exercise of care and diligence, not only to keep it in motion, but also to preserve its utility. It was built and placed in position by Charles Rodolph, standing about two hundred yards south of the present residence of Edward Weatherby, and for many years did service in aiding the miners who delved in those diggings for ore. Gratiot's house stood on the site now occupied by the home of Edward Weatherby, on the west side of the ravine, in the vicinity of which he erected a number of cabins for the occupation of his men, thus paving the way for other settlers who came with their families and located thereabouts. There were no streets in those days, and improvements then projected or completed were of the most primitive character. Nevertheless, the "settlement," if such it might be called, was known as "Quality Hill," though what influences may have been exerted to secure this aristocratic appellation for the vicinage are not of record. This small, unpretentious beginning has resulted in a city of character and influence, while its whilom rivals have disappeared and left scarcely any relics to indicate that they ever existed. Gratiot's Grove is stated to have been a most flourishing municipality, with two hotels, a number of stores, private residences, etc., and a population as numerous as it was cosmopolitan. Merchants, miners, speculators, visitors and politicians jostled one another on the comparatively unimproved streets and avenues. Ministers of the Gospel, with lawyers and physicians, disputed for prominence in ministering to the moral, litigious and physical exigencies. The old fort which had been erected during the Indian troubles, had long since outgrown its uses and protection, and was rapidly becoming a relic of beneficence the charity of which was no longer needed. The importance of the Grove

as a depot for the arrival of stages was then at its zenith, and scarcely a day passed but that these vehicular conveniences were made the mediums of a large influx of settlers, prospectors, visitors and adventurers. Numbers of these remained and became residents of "Quality Hill," or sought riches and prominence in other portions of the county; others proceeded to Galena, Dubuque and elsewhere, while some returned whence they came, and have been lost in the rush of matter, the wreck of worlds or the crowds of humanity which have since fretted a brief hour on the stage of life.

Old Shullsburg, located about half a mile west of Shullsburg of to-day, on the ridge opposite Estey's furnace, was then coming into prominence. The improvements completed then consisted of the cabin of Jesse W. Shull, after whom the town was named, which was partially built on the south side of the hill as a protection against the biting winds of December; a grocery or two; one or more stores with a number of miners' huts and other stray buildings scattered here and there as the leaves of autumn. Dublin, so called from the number of Irish who therein resided, lay north of the old town and contiguous to the Irish Diggings, which were then being vigorously worked with results the opposite of discouraging. Though promising, the rivals that Dublin was obliged to contend with, which, in addition to Gratiot's Grove and Old and New Town, included "Devil John Armstrong," whose pugnacity is historical in these parts, were too strong, and prevented the "town's" realizing even a portion of the hopes and anticipations indulged respecting its growth and building up. In spite of these contending, opposing elements to the success and growth of Shullsburg, the future village increased in population, influence and importance more rapidly than either of its rivals, and, within the decade in which it was projected, outstripped them all. Among the early settlers who established themselves in the neighborhood were John Moore, Robert Allenson, William Howdle, Ralph Atkinson, Joseph Curry, Cuthbert Natrass, Thomas Swansbank, Jonathan Dawson, William Hetherington, Benjamin Collinson, Edward Weatherby and Richard Brown, all especial miners who had emigrated with their families from the North of England; Thomas James, who resided in a log house erected by Andrew Sterrett, and is still standing, the first house west of the late Dr. Milliken's residence; Caleb Potwin, who put up a store on his present residence lot; J. M. Brewster, also a storekeeper, having his residence and warehouse on the site now occupied by Peter Meloy's store; Mr. Gray, who lived in a building where Abraham's saloon is now located, etc., etc.; Marshall Cottle, during that period, opened a saloon in the building on Water street erected by "Squire" Devine; Townsend & Bennett erected a building on the lot whereon William Miller now lives; Samuel Rickert and Gilbert Simmons, a building adjoining Townsend & Bennett's improvement; Darwin E. Moulton, a store; E. C. Townsend, a blacksmith-shop, opposite Potwin's store, the first in the city except that established by William Bottomley. These precedents having been established, other improvements followed in the wake of each other, and settlers came in quite rapidly. Among the latter were John K. Williams, Zebediah Gates, the McNulty family, Solomon, William and Edwin Osborne, Alexander Mock, Thomas Hoskins, J. H. Knowlton, John Ryan, Jeffrey T. Halsey, Samuel Huddleston, Samuel McAtee, Jackson Drake, the Meloy families, James McFerren, W. H. Howard, who opened a livery stable, James Stewart, A. A. Overton, W. P. Boyce, Charles and Harry Brockway, John Cottle, John Hill, Joseph Pulis, Dennis Tynan, who resided on the Clay Diggings, where he committed suicide, Charles Pole, Andrew, John and David Roberts, and many others who have left no footprints on the sands of time to guide the historian in his researches.

The population of the place between 1840 and 1845 had increased, it was believed, to an aggregate of not less than five hundred. Three stores offered proposals for public patronage; a log schoolhouse, wherein school was taught by Mr. Overton, occupied the lot whereon Thompson's furniture store now stands, and was also used for religious, judicial and other purposes. The frame Catholic edifice was in part completed, and mass was said within its finished interior; but churches and schools were not in general demand, if one may judge from the experience of a citizen, who stated to the writer, that, sitting on his doorstep Sundays, he could hear the minister announcing his text when his voice was not drowned by disputes in the crowd gathered on

the hill south of the "Bull Pump," when they engaged in horse-racing, gambling and kindred amusements. The Catholic Church, frame, and Henry Potwin's store, were built in 1841.

In 1842, or thereabouts, Edward Vaughn built a store, where Risken has since operated. That summer, Meloy & O'Connor erected a building for similar purposes on the present site of Miss Roberts' millinery store; John Higgins succeeded Morris Mead as a grocer, and B. L. Heath, with Gilman Seavey, Azael P. Ladd, M. D., and others, became more immediately identified with the material interests of Shullsburg.

About 1844, Beon Gratiot returned to St. Louis to pass the remainder of his life free from business cares and annoyances. Before doing so, however, he assigned his mineral claims, which had not at that time come into market, to William Hempstead, who entered them at the land sale held in Mineral Point during 1847, and which have yielded more mineral than any other piece of land in the State, it is claimed. Soon after this time, the California fever attacked the miners about Shullsburg, and soon assumed the form of an epidemic. The mineral here, it was argued, was difficult to obtain, in consequence of its being under water, and requiring an enormous expense to drain. Among those who fled to the land of promise from Shullsburg in search of gold was George Hicks, who "tramped" the roads thither, wheeling a barrow all the way, and arriving at the City of the Golden Gate in safety. While the epidemic was at its height, Edward Weatherby leased land of Hempstead about one-quarter of a mile south of the "Bull Pump" upon which to mine, and discovered some of the largest leads ever known in this vicinity, the first discovery being made on New Year's Day, 1850. These enterprises added a new impetus to the growth of the town. Fresh relays of miners came in and began prospecting, and with them came traders, smelters, merchants and the *hoi polloi*, who always gather at points where success of a pronounced character has been experienced in any department of life. Mr. Weatherby's pumps were used with effect in draining the mines of water until May 30, 1857. At that date their employment was abandoned, and the building of the "Bull Pump" level commenced. This was completed after two years' labor, at a cost of \$5,000, and was continued south into lands owned by John McNulty's estate, making rich discoveries of mineral and accomplishing the object for which it was designed. Another level was built by Mr. Weatherby, proceeding east from the "Bull Pump" shaft to the line of Henry Stephens' estate, draining the water and enabling miners to make discoveries of ore both in Stephens' and Rickert's estates. In 1860, still another level was carried from Estey's furnace through Estey's, Griffin's and Brockway's lands into the west level of the "Bull Pump," which was completed in 1868, making a continuous level from Estey's furnace to the McNulty and Stephens properties, about three-quarters of a mile. The Elevator Diggings, to drain which the original level was built, have been worked continuously up to the present day, and are now regarded as a promising investment for capitalists.

In 1847, Capt. Augustus Estey settled in the village, and erected a furnace on the Shullsburg Branch, west of the town site, which proved a source of infinite convenience to miners, who had previously been obliged to dispose of their mineral to William Hempstead, and haul their sales to that gentleman's furnace in Galena.

During the year last above mentioned, Iowa County was divided, and the southern portion thereof organized as La Fayette County, with the county seat at Avon or Center, a village in future, near the present site of Darlington, where the county owned lands. By act of the Territorial Legislature of 1848, it was provided in express terms that Shullsburg should be the county seat until another place was selected, and suitable buildings provided; accordingly, when the constitution took effect, that village became, *de facto et de jure*, the county seat, the contingency contemplated by the act of 1848 not having occurred. This adoption of Shullsburg created considerable excitement throughout the county, and much trouble resulted between the residents of Avon and Shullsburg for the dignity and emoluments appertaining to the location of that centripetal attraction. The Legislature of 1849 recognized Center as the county seat, by the provisions of an act passed in that year; but the Supreme Court decided that the Legislature was powerless to pass a declaratory law on the premises, and that votes cast thereunder

for the removal of the county seat from Shullsburg were void. In 1852, an act of the Legislature providing for the removal of the county seat to Avon was adopted, subject to confirmation by a vote of the people. This was refused, and the court house and jail were contracted for, the same to be erected in Shullsburg. The contract was let to a builder in Mineral Point, from whom it was obtained by E. C. Townsend, who built and furnished the structures at a cost of \$5,000. The jail was of stone, and has since been razed. The court house, which is of brick, was sold to School District No. 6 in 1867, together with the grounds, and reconstructed for school purposes, to which it has since been devoted.

The effort was again made, in 1856, to procure the removal of the county seat to Center, which was accomplished, but returned to Shullsburg under a decision of the Supreme Court. The question remained quiescent until 1861, when, owing to the excitements growing out of the war and other causes, the removal was again agitated, this time the village of Darlington being substituted for Avon or Center. A bill was passed by the Legislature, which, upon taking the sense of the people thereon, was adopted by four votes, and the "glory of Ichabod" had departed.

From the earliest days, Shullsburg was what is modernly termed a "very busy place." Miners and merchants made money and lived rapidly. The accumulation of wealth was reserved to the more thrifty, as also to those whose inclinations did not tend in the direction of certain phases of life that were to be seen in the village in a condition of perfection, always duplicated where money comes easy. Gambling and horse-racing were amusements and customs indulged and honored. The El Dorado, on Water street, and the Montezuma, adjoining the La Fayette House, were houses with which the residents of those days are familiar as the resorts of gamblers, wherein games of chance were represented and soldiers of fortune most did congregate. Thousands of dollars are said to have been lost and won in these resorts, and disputes and disturbances were of frequent occurrence. But these factors in the civilization of frontier towns have long since been eliminated from Shullsburg's progress, and places in that village which knew them once know them no more.

In 1846, the present village was laid out and platted, the survey being made by Washington Hinman, assisted by Zebadiah Gates. The original town consisted of thirteen irregularly shaped blocks, intersected by Mineral, Gratiot, Iowa, Judgment, Church, Water and Main streets, and was ex-appropriated out of lands owned by William Hempstead. Since that date, a number of additions have been made to the original town, including Northeast and Northwest Shullsburg, Bottomless Addition, Sterrett's Addition, Roberts' Addition, Hunt's Addition, Marvin's Survey, Stephens & Mitchell's Addition, Griffin, Ryan & Mead's and Smith's Additions, aggregating one hundred and thirty-two blocks of various dimensions, intersected by streets and avenues the nomenclature of which possess to a certainty the merit of genius if devoid of originality, as will be admitted when reference is had to the list, which is made up in part of Friendship, Goodness, Justice, Peace, Pious, Truth, Mercy, Wisdom, Charity, Happy and Virtue streets. Soon after, there was a large rush of people from Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and elsewhere, who thronged the La Fayette and Reynolds Hotels in Shullsburg, the Lamar House, at Gratiot's Grove, and such other havens of rest as were found accessible to the traveler. Improvements kept pace with the increase in population, and the old log and puncheon huts and tenements yielded place to comfortable frame stores, churches and residences. It was not until 1849 that brick was employed for building material, the first brick house in the town having been erected during that year. It stood, and still stands, at the eastern end of Water street, where it was located, planned and completed as a residence by John Roberts nearly a third of a century ago. This innovation was favorably received by the citizens, and the example thus furnished inspired those who were contemplating homes and warehouses to construct them of brick or stone. In this and the few years immediately succeeding, the population of Shullsburg diminished by drafts drawn thereon for emigration to California. This had the effect, however, of relieving the town of the thousand and one adventurous characters previously enumerated on the town's bills of residence, and their absence was in part supplied by substantial citizens, who, by their labors and enterprise, contributed materially to building up and beautifying the home of their adoption.

In 1854, the cholera ran wild through some portions of the county, and many in the flush of youth and health took on the pale seal of the master of mortality, and were laid to rest in the village churchyard. The first victim to the disease in Shullsburg was Dr. A. P. Ladd, who died July 26 of that year, and, while the death rate of this town was not so heavy as at other points, those who were here and witnessed its visitation bear testimony that it was bad enough. In Gratiot's Grove, the fatality was not confined to any portion or class, but was distributed about with lavish hand, twenty-one victims paying the tribute of their lives to its call in the Lamar House. Its effects were visible for years, and those who survive the calamity recur to it to-day with feelings of terror.

About this time, railroad enterprises which were then extending their feelers over the Northwest, were directed toward Shullsburg with a view to ascertaining what encouragement would be extended the location of a line thitherward. Meetings were held, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted calculated to inspire the projectors with confidence. But, owing to some unexplained reason, the line was abandoned without even a survey having been made. Again, in 1867, it was thought that the village would be visited by a road from Monroe to Dubuque, and, notwithstanding the proffer of a generous aid, the management of the enterprise felt constrained to retire from the undertaking without accomplishing anything that would electrify the world or promote the welfare of Shullsburg. At present, the same corporation are negotiating for the building of the road, and it is anticipated that by October 1 the route will be open for business.

The panic of 1857 may have retarded the growth of the village, and possibly was attended with that result. Though not so sensibly affected as other portions of the country, Shullsburg participated in the dire consequences of that disastrous year, from which its recovery was slow and unsatisfactory. Not until the business boom growing out of the war reached the town, increasing business, appreciating the value of mineral, and creating a demand for commodities, did Shullsburg renew its vitality, so to speak, to any appreciable extent, and inspire the citizens with hopes for an improvement in the condition of affairs resulting from the panic.

During the war, the village, as the metropolis of the town, equaled expectations in the quotas, both of men and money, contributed for the "maintenance of the Constitution," and left no demand in that behalf without responding. Two companies of troops were raised in the vicinity, and money, supplies and other auxiliaries to the support of the Government and comfort of the soldiers were furnished most liberally.

By act of the Legislature, published March 30, 1861, the west half of Section 11 and the east half of Section 10, in Township No. 1 north, of Range 2, in which were comprehended the limits of Shullsburg, was incorporated as a village, with general powers and perpetual succession, since when the body politic has been governed as a municipal corporation. The following officers have served since the incorporation of the village in accordance with this act:

1862—Edward Meloy, President; John Griffin, John H. Blakey, John K. Williams and Edwin Osborne, Trustees.

1863—Edward Meloy, President; John K. Williams, Edwin Osborne, John Griffin and John H. Blakey, Trustees.

1864—Edward Meloy, President; John K. Williams, George W. Hayden, Richard Trestrail and Hugh Cummings, Trustees.

1865—Edward Meloy, President; John K. Williams, Hugh Cummings, Joseph Pulis and Richard Trestrail, Trustees.

1866—Richard McKey, President; Andrew Habenstreet, Philip Swift, John L. Hardy and Joseph Pulis, Trustees.

1867—Edward Meloy, President; Richard McKey, Joseph Pulis, John K. Williams and Thomas Cavanagh, Trustees.

1868—J. M. Brewster, President; Samuel Rickert, John Higgins, James Cummings and M. M. Stanley, Trustees.

1869—George E. Weatherby, President; M. M. Stanley, John Newton, Thomas Swinbank and Robert Trestrail, Trustees.

1870—Thomas McNulty, President; John L. Hardy, F. Hillmeyer, William Ahern and Thomas Swinbank, Trustees.

1871—Thomas McNulty, President; Thomas Swinbank, Thomas B. Bray, Samuel Rickett and Alfred Quinch, Trustees.

1872—Thomas J. Law, President; Frank Hillmeyer, P. C. Meloy, C. W. Priestley and Owen Carey, Trustees.

1873—Thomas J. Law, President; Thomas McNulty, Charles M. Priestley, Peter C. Meloy and Owen Carey, Trustees.

1874—Richard Brown, President; William Simpson, William Look, Thomas McNulty and F. A. Thompson, Trustees.

1875—George W. Douglas, President; Thomas McNulty, John Nichols, F. C. Frebel and Robert Redshaw, Trustees.

1876—George W. Douglas, President; Thomas McNulty, F. C. Frebel, John Nichols and Robert Redshaw, Trustees.

1877—Charles W. Priestley, President; Thomas McNulty, James Roberts, Charles Bergener, Jr., and Richard Ivey, Trustees.

1878—F. C. Frebel, President; John Hebenstreit, Frank Hillmeyer, John Nichols and Joshua Watson, Trustees.

1879—P. B. Simpson, President; John Hebenstreit, Owen Carey, Frank Hillmeyer and J. T. Brewster, Trustees.

1880—J. M. Brewster, President; John Hebenstreit, Owen Carey, W. J. Honeycomb and C. W. Priestley, Trustees.

Clerks.—William Ahern, 1862–69 inclusive; Richard Ivey, 1870–71; John Barry, 1872–73; John Stevens, 1874–75; William Ahern, 1876–80 inclusive.

Marshalls.—Charles Miller, 1862–63; Joseph Bowden, 1864; Earnest H. Plush, 1866; Michael Doyle, 1867; R. H. Williams, 1868–70; A. A. Townsend, 1871; John A. Byrne, 1872; A. A. Townsend, 1873–76 inclusive; John Henry, 1877–80 inclusive.

Treasurers.—George W. Hayden, 1862–63; Andrew Habenstreit, 1864; Michael Tierney, 1866; John L. Hardy, 1867; William Look, 1868; John Higgins, 1869–70; William Look, 1871; Richard Ivey, 1872–73; Jeremiah Coughlin, 1874; William Oates, 1875; Thomas Pursell, 1876; William Oates, 1877; William Kuelling, 1879; Thomas H. Rule, 1880.

Assessors.—Richard Ivey, 1862–63; H. H. Brannon, 1864; Charles E. Miller, 1866; Thomas Tague, 1867; Richard Ivey, 1868; William Dawson, 1869; Joseph Higgins, 1870; H. H. Ensign, 1871; Joseph Pulis, 1872–73; George Wortley, 1874; Joseph Pulis, 1875; George Wortley, 1876; John Stevens, 1877; R. Brown, 1878; Edward Roy, 1879–80.

During the past twenty years, the village has grown, not rapidly but steadily; and, when the railroad shall have been completed to its location, as is expected, the opinion is ventured by the inhabitants that a new impetus will be given to its prosperity and advancement. At present it contains a population estimated at twelve hundred, composed of an intelligent, enterprising class of citizens, who represent a large proportion of the wealth and character for the possession of which the county occupies a prominent position in public estimation. Educationally and morally, the village occupies an enviable degree of repute, and, in all the departments of life, Shullsburg is most creditably represented.

THE SHULLSBURG BANK.

In July, 1867, John K. Williams & Co. commenced the business of banking in the building on Water street now occupied by the post office. At that time, it was thought that the railroad from Monroe, Wis., to Dubuque, Iowa, would soon be completed, the towns along its entire line having voted large sums of money to aid the enterprise. The railway company failing to build as expected, and the business of the bank not proving as profitable as was desired by the

parties, the institution closed, Mr. Allen, Cashier, removing to Blainstown, Iowa, and engaging in business as a banker at that point.

In May, 1871, at the request of the citizens of Shullsburg, G. W. Douglas, who was then carrying on a drug store in Stephens' brick block, opened an exchange and collection office. The business increased in a gratifying degree, and the institution again assumed the name of "The Shullsburg Bank," with C. T. Douglas as Cashier. In 1876, the bank was removed to its present location, in the Stanley Block, on Water street, and, notwithstanding the fact that Shullsburg is not a market-town, in the strictest sense, the bank does a business annually estimated at \$800,000. George W. Douglas is President, and C. T. Douglas, Cashier.

THE SCHOOLS.

The cause of education has always been uppermost in the minds of residents of Shullsburg and vicinity, who seem to have been determined, from an early day, that their children should be permitted to enjoy privileges and advantages denied unto themselves. The first school taught hereabouts—indeed, in the county—was organized through the instrumentality and influence of Henry Gratiot, as early as 1828. In June of that year, Beulah Lamb opened a school in a log house, on the prairie near Gratiot's Grove, which was attended by all the children for miles around, and highly appreciated by the people. Thenceforward, private schools were taught at intervals in various portions of the county, principally at Gratiot's Grove and Shullsburg, by George Cabbage, Rev. J. Wood, Miss Stobey, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Littlefair, Mr. Cook, A. A. Overton and others, until the county was divided into districts, three of which, 2, 4 and 6, were located in Shullsburg, where they were maintained until April 1, 1867.

On the 28th of the previous November, it was ordered by Richard McKey, Alfred Quinch and John Higgins, composing the Board of Supervisors, that Districts 2 and 4 be made part of District 6, same to take effect as indicated, April 1, 1867. The district thus consolidated has an area of nine and one-quarter square miles, and comprises the southwest quarter of Section 1, with all of Sections 2, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, of Range 2 east, Township 1 north, together with Section 34, Township 2 north of the same range, being four miles from north to south on the west side, and three miles from east to west on the south side. The east and north boundaries are somewhat irregular.

On the 7th of May, 1867, the legal voters of the newly organized district met in the courtroom of the old court house, for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of a graded school. Samuel Rickert occupied the chair, with Joseph Pulis officiating as Secretary, and resolutions were adopted authorizing the School Board to purchase a suitable site for the schoolhouse, and to raise a sum of money not to exceed \$10,000, to aid in the erection of a school edifice, etc. This latter was voted upon May 10, 1867, and adopted by the people, the vote standing 133 to 3.

The court house was then purchased by the School Board, necessary additions made, the same properly furnished for school purposes, and opened on the 12th of October, 1868, with the following corps of teachers; F. S. Stein, Principal; William Ahern, Henrietta H. Trumbley, Caroline McKinley and Isabella Harrison, Assistants. Within the school year, Miss Trumbley resigned, and her place was filled by Laura F. Dison; and, because of the large attendance, it was found necessary to increase the force of teachers by the employment of Mary McHugh, Frances McHugh and Emma Virden. The Board of Directors that year was composed of Samuel Rickert, Edward Meloy and George O. Brown, by which a course of study and set of rules and regulations were adopted, which are still in force.

The public schools of Shullsburg now consist of four departments, primary, intermediate, grammar and high, and the course of instruction requires thirteen years. All departments below the high grade, which, in September, 1876, was voted a free high school, embrace three grades, the course of instruction in each grade requiring one year. The high grade consists of four grades, the course comprehending arithmetic, grammar, history, geography, geology, gov-



W. B. Thurston

ARGYLE.

ernmental science, botany, rhetoric, elocution and Latin, and three classes have been graduated therefrom, one each in the years 1878, 1879, 1880.

The entire cost of the present school property in the district is estimated at \$17,000, and the present valuation at \$22,000. In 1869, the taxes voted for school purposes were \$5,640.09; in 1870, \$5,925; in 1871, \$5,750; in 1873, \$5,960; in 1874, \$4,682.40, including the amounts annually raised to pay the district debt. At present about \$8,000 are annually required for school purposes, which is derived from a district tax, county tax, State school fund, State high school fund, and tuition from non-resident pupils. For the year ending August 31, 1880, the district tax was \$2,200; county tax, \$213.55; State apportionment, \$233.20; State high school fund and other sources, \$378.38, or a total of \$3,060.23.

The school population of the district is 538; the average daily attendance is 200, requiring the employment of five teachers. Previous to 1872, the attendance was much larger, but, owing to the diminution in the city's population, the roster of pupils has necessarily decreased since then.

POST OFFICE.

The first post office established in the town of Shullsburg, as at present bounded, was at Gratiot's Grove, about 1834, with Fortunatus Berry, Postmaster. This was continued until 1845, or thereabouts, when it was removed to Shullsburg and Marshall Cottle placed in charge, with his office in the building M. Tiernay now occupies. Since that day, postal facilities have increased until daily communication is enjoyed with all parts of the world. The office is located on Water, between Iowa and Gratiot streets, and the following officials have received executive confidence: Martial Cottle, Edward Vaughn, J. M. Brewster, N. H. Leland, J. B. Roy, Wm. Baldwin, A. R. Stanley, John Warner, George Bennett, H. H. Ensign, Robert Trestrail and Mrs. Elizabeth Trestrail, present incumbent.

CHURCHES.

Shullsburg Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first overtures tending to the establishment of a church society in Shullsburg Village, are said to have been made along about 1845. During that year, a class was formed, consisting of Henry Jenkins and wife, William Vivers and wife and two others. Meetings were held in the log schoolhouse then standing on the present site of the post office, under the Pastorship of the Rev. Isaac Searles, and the society was included in the Council Hill Circuit which then embraced Hazel Green, Benton, New Diggings, Council Hill, etc. Here and elsewhere the congregation worshiped for a number of years, or until about 1852, when a modest frame church was erected on the present corner of Church and Gratiot streets. In that year, the Shullsburg Circuit was created, including six appointments, two of which were located in Shullsburg, and an aggregate membership of one hundred and thirty communicants. In early days, services were necessarily irregular, meetings being held at various places in the future village accessible to members, where services were conducted by circuit riders and class-leaders. But, by the time the church was built, more regularity in this respect was the rule, and the number of worshippers increased. The meetings were largely attended, and the cause began to flourish in a gratifying degree. For nearly twenty years, the little frame church was the scene of revivals and other means of grace in which a success proportioned to the object was fully realized, and all things combined to build up and sustain the efforts made in that behalf. The church edifice was enlarged repeatedly as it became necessary, until it was decided to erect a new house of worship to accommodate the congregation. The old church was removed, and is now occupied by the Primitive Methodists, and the present stone church commenced on its site in 1866. It was completed in 1867 at a cost of \$12,000, dedicated the same year, and has since been occupied. The building is 40x70 feet, handsomely finished and furnished, and will seat an audience of 400. The congregation numbers 200. Services are conducted twice each Sabbath. The property, which includes a parsonage, is valued at \$14,000. The following ministers have occupied the pulpit: The Revs. A. H. Walter, Henry Wood, James T. Pryor, Nelson Butler, George Dodge, James Sims, Enoch Tasker, Peter S. Mather, M.

Drusdale, Joseph Lawson, Christopher Cook, James Sims, John Tresider, Richard Peugilly and T. M. Fullerton, the present incumbent.

The Primitive Methodist Episcopal Church.—This sect differs from the Wesleyan Methodists in perpetuating the primitive methods of worship, which the latter, in later days, have abandoned. It was organized in England many years ago, and first appeared in the West in 1842. During that year, John Leekley, Margaret Leekley, Robert, Richard, Jane and Mary Ann Hodgson, F. Dobson, James Thompson and Mary Leekley settled in Illinois and the Territory of Wisconsin. After making the subject a matter of prayer, these pioneers agreed to make an effort to establish the cause of Christianity under the name of *Primitive Methodism*, a cause having for its object the benefit of fallen man. On the 25th of February, 1843, a quarterly conference was held at Grant Hill, near Galena, and again, on the 24th of the following August, at Shullsburg. September 7, 1844, an annual conference was called at Platteville, when a discipline was adopted and the society established.

In 1845, a class was organized at Shullsburg composed of Cuthbert and Jane Natrass, William and Isabella Heatherington, John and Mary Moore, Catharine Bright, John and Mary Walton, Nancy Bowman, Martha Allison, John M. and Mary Park, J. and Eliza Collins, Elizabeth Curry and Margaret Collison. The Rev. Richard Hodgson officiated as Pastor, and services were held in the log schoolhouse until the society erected a church on Main street, now occupied by Thompson's furniture store, which was completed and dedicated in the month of August, 1846, the Revs. J. Leekley and J. Rain officiating. This was occupied until 1873, with varying success, when the congregation procured an exchange of its property for the frame church edifice of the First Methodist Society which had been moved to a convenient site on Church street, in which, at present, services are held afternoon and evening on the Sabbath, and upon other occasions. The congregation now numbers forty members. The church property is valued at \$2,600, and the following Pastors have been assigned to this charge: The Revs. James Alderson, William Tompkins, T. A. Jarvis, J. Sharpe, Charles Dawson, Henry Buss, C. Hendra, J. Hewitt, H. Lees, T. Butterwick, A. Warwick, T. Cliff, Hugh Cork, J. Hewitt, J. W. Fox and Charles Dawson, now serving.

The First Congregational Church.—Was organized on the 26th of March, 1848, at a meeting of the sect convened in the auditorium of the Primitive Methodist Church. The Rev. G. L. Magoon presided, and the following persons signed the Articles of Faith as members: George D. Hicks and wife, Adam Brown and wife, Richard Morell and wife, Susan Gratiot, Martha M. Guthrie, Julia E. Cottle, Henrietta Long, Edward Vaughn and wife, Ursula B. Culver, Jane Parker, Margaret Jane Johnson, Elizabeth F. Lenon, Lilly Esmond, Enoch Covert and William P. Ballard. The Rev. Mr. Magoon remained in charge of the society until May 7, 1848, when he resigned, and, after some delay, the Rev. H. Freeman was called as his successor. There is no record of acceptance by the latter, and the congregation, it is believed, were from that date without a Pastor until April 1, 1851, when the Rev. John Reynard was ordained.

During the previous year, arrangements were consummated for building a church, which was commenced without delay, though the corner-stone was not laid until July 26, 1851. Work was prosecuted on the edifice with due diligence, and its dedication celebrated February 3, 1853, with exercises appropriate to the occasion, the Rev. Mr. Westerman preaching the dedicatory sermon. The building is of stone, costing \$1,200, and will seat an audience of 250.

In the earlier years of the society, the membership increased rapidly until it numbered a large following; but deaths and removals have diminished these to a material extent, and since April 1, 1879, the church has been without a regular Pastor, services being conducted at intervals by transients. The following ministers have officiated, and the church property is valued at \$3,000, free from debt: The Revs. G. L. Magoon, John Reynard, G. M. Jenks, A. M. Dixon, R. J. Williams, G. W. Nelson and G. S. Biscoe.

St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church.—The foundation for this present prosperous church organization was laid, it is said, in 1812, by some pious priests from the vicinity of St.

Louis, but the records referring to that event are in the latter city, and no mention thereof is made in those now owned by the society; and it was not until August 27, 1835, when Father Samuel Mazzuchelli first makes mention of the organization. On that day, he celebrated the baptism of Henrica Murphy, and, for some time thereafter, administered the office of priest for this parish, which was then more extended and less populated than to-day. The pioneer members, among others, included the families of Dennis O'Neal, Antoine Boine, John Griffin, John Ryan, Francis Varion, Henry Gratiot, Joseph Abare, Frank McLeer, Michael Slavin, Thomas McNulty, John Higgins and Morris Wead. Worship was had in the cabins of members until 1841, when a frame edifice was completed on the present church site, and was occupied for upward of ten years. At the expiration of that period, the increasing membership necessitated the procuration of more commodious quarters, and the present stone church was commenced, though its completion was not accomplished until about 1855. It occupies a handsome site on Judgment street, in the midst of lawn and foliage, presenting an appearance both grand and attractive to residents, as also to the casual visitor. The corner-stone was laid on June 19, 1853, by the Bishop of Dubuque. The church is of stone, 55x110, perfectly lighted, handsomely finished, possessing superior acoustic qualities, and cost a total of \$15,000. The old frame church was disposed of, and now affords accommodations for warehouse purposes on Truth street. The society own and occupy four acres of ground, donated by John Ryan and John Roberts, comprehended in the square bounded by Peace, Charity, Truth and Judgment streets, which includes the church, cemetery and school. The latter is under the care of four Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, and enjoys an average daily attendance of 140 pupils of both sexes.

The congregation numbers 1,100 communicants, and the following Pastors have executed the trust committed unto them in the care of the parish: The Revs. Samuel Mazzuchelli, Remegius Petiot, G. H. Ostlangenberg, R. V. Fariniacei, J. V. Bullock, Michael McFaul, J. V. Doly, A. R. Gangloff, R. P. Walker, Father Jarboe, M. Hobbs, John Conroy, Richard Nagle, James Colton, Jonathan Kinsella and James Kinsella.

The society is said to be the oldest in the State except that at Green Bay, and owns property valued at \$25,000.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Amicitia Lodge, No. 25, A. F. & A. M.—Was organized under a dispensation granted January 4, 1849, with the following officers: J. H. Knowlton, W. M.; W. H. Howard, S. W., and James Stewart. Meetings were held under the authority therein granted, until December 15 of the same year, when the lodge was duly chartered, and the first board of officers installed. These were composed of J. H. Knowlton, W. M.; Jeffrey T. Halsey, S. W.; R. Campbell, J. W.; A. A. Overton, Secretary; Robert M. Long, Treasurer; Jesse B. Watts, S. D.; Barnett Cain, J. D.; David Schendler and John Newton, Stewards; W. P. Boyce, Tiler. At first meetings were held in a room to the rear of William Riskin's establishment on Water street, whence a removal was made to Stephens' brick block, and again to Blakey's Block, when the Masons and Odd Fellows occupied a hall jointly, remaining there until January, 1874, at which date Masonic Hall, in Honeycomb's building, corner of Water and Judgment streets, was taken possession of and has since been occupied. The Amicitia is the oldest lodge in La Fayette County, and now enjoys a membership of eighty craftsmen, and owns property representing a valuation of \$1,000.

The present officers are N. H. Brown, W. M.; B. Spenseley, S. W.; John Nichols, J. W.; William Dawson, S. D.; William T. Webb, J. D.; R. Brown, Treasurer; F. A. Thompson, Secretary, and C. Honeycomb, Tiler.

Justitia Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.—Was instituted by John G. Potts, of Galena, January 1, 1847, under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States, and chartered March 1, 1848, with the following members: Jeffrey T. Halsey, William G. Hovey, Robert Robinson, William H. Howard, A. P. Ladd and Augustus Rien.

Meetings were convened regularly, and the number of members increased with each year. The lodge-room, which was originally of limited dimensions and primitive appointments, gave way to handsome quarters, in time, which have served to accommodate fraternal meetings, sociables and entertainments peculiar to the order and the amenities of life. At present the lodge numbers 107 members, and meetings are held at stated periods in Blakey's Hall. The officers now in service are Richard Bunt, Jr., N. G.; R. M. Trestrail, V. G.; Joseph C. Oates and Thomas H. Oates, Secretaries; Richard Ivey, Treasurer.

The value of lodge property is quoted at \$3,000.

TOWN OF WHITE OAK SPRINGS.

This is one of the smallest towns in the county, and takes its name from the beautiful and unfailing springs, which, shaded by the foliage of a miniature forest of white oaks, afforded abundant water privileges to the residents of the old and new villages. The town consists of the south half of Township 1 north, of Range 2 east of the Fourth Principal Meridian, except Sections 25 and 36, included in the town of Monticello. It possesses a gently rolling surface, rich though sparsely watered soil, and made up of a succession of fine farms, interspersed with beautiful groves.

Small ranges and lodes of mineral have been worked in nearly every section of the town, but no very large bodies, except the "Blackleg Range" and "Medary Diggings," have ever been operated. The former are located in the southeast corner of Section 32 and the west half of Section 33. Cyrus Lichtenberger, a resident at present of Apple River, in Jo Daviess County, Ill., claims to have discovered them on the 2d of July, 1835, though his claim in that behalf is disputed by general report, which attributes their finding to two young men named James Gillis and Stephen Lloyd, by whom they were sold to S. M. Journey, Henry Smith and S. H. Scales, it is said, for a consideration of \$2,700. Formerly, they were immensely productive, but at present are not worked. According to authorities on the subject, these mines contain five main north-and-south crevices, with several smaller ones, the principal of which were worked for a distance of two thousand yards, and turned out millions of mineral, enriching their owners and those immediately interested with them to an extent almost without precedent or comparison in the lead mines of the Northwest. The village of Gratiot's Grove, was founded by pioneers in 1824, but its site, the special camp of Indians for many years previous, was mostly within the present town of White Oak Springs.

The early settlers of that portion of the town of Shullsburg bordering upon Gratiot's Grove are so nearly identified with those who first ventured into White Oak Springs that it is difficult to draw the line of demarkation. In 1826, Choteau & Pratt, of St. Louis, followed Col. Henry Gratiot into the vicinity and began smelting. Col. Gratiot, in the summer of that year, purchased the privilege of mining in the vicinity, paying therefor, it is said, the sum of \$500. At that time, he struck the old Gratiot Range, near where the Bull Pump subsequently stood, which was worked without molestation from the Indians. This privilege was afterward purchased by John McNulty, from Gratiot, and long operated by him. The policy inaugurated by Gratiot was adopted by miners from Illinois and Missouri, who worked in the mines about Gratiot's Grove under permission of the Indians during the summer, returning to their homes in the winter, thus acquiring the name of "suckers."

The beginning made at Gratiot's Grove and thereabouts attracted a generous immigration to what was afterward set apart as La Fayette County and the towns comprising its make-up. These included the settlers who built up White Oak Springs and rendered the same famous, as also the pioneers who strayed into other pastures, since dignified with historic appellations, notably Monticello, Seymour, Kendall, etc. The first settlers who joined issue with savage domination in White Oak Springs, according to authentic (or presumably so) sources of information accessible to the seeker after facts in that connection were, as stated, intimately identified with the disputes indulged for the possession of Gratiot's Grove. In 1827, however, Rowley McMillan is reported to have become a part and parcel of the territory afterward set out as

White Oak Springs proper, settling about two and one half miles east of the village, on the farm now owned by the heirs of Joseph Edge. It should not be understood that Mr. McMillan was the solitary vidette in the army of progress who first made a "claim" and established possession thereof in White Oak Springs, for he was not; but one of a large number who came into Southwestern Wisconsin that year, attracted by the mineral developments made therein, and in the search for wealth, gravitated to the point under consideration.

The opportunity is here embraced to state briefly that the pursuit of knowledge regarding the early settlement of White Oak Springs was not attended with that abundance of success which was desirable or anticipated. Many of the old settlers have gone hence forever, many have removed to other parts, and the few who still remain in the homes of happier days are patiently waiting for the summons to that mysterious realm where all shall enter their chambers in the silent halls of death. The result is that the evidence adduced in support of suppositions regarding the initiatory steps taken to make White Oak Springs blossom like the rose was neither cumulative nor convincing. In fact, it was conflicting and limited, and (in language with the import of which all early settlers in the lead mines are familiar), the writer having thus dropped a shoe on the first quarter, metaphorically speaking, cannot be expected to distance his competitor "expectations" on the "home stretch." During this period and prior to 1820, Noah Daves came in and settled on ground now owned by George Collins. Hugh R. Colter also settled in White Oak Springs, and, after a residence of years in the vicinity, during which he acted in the capacity of a soldier, a farmer, Boniface and what not fortune appropriated to his refusal, removed to Lancaster, where he recently died. The Hulings family were among the number, and "opened up" what is now known as the Scales farm. Ephraim F. Ogden, better known as a "black cockade Federalist," began farming and mining in White Oak Springs in 1828. Mathew Colvin, now a resident of Apple River, came in 1827. Col. James Collins settled in the village the same year; John W. Blackstone, a mile and a half east of the village; Jerry Adams, in the lower town; also A. V. Hastings, Conrad Lichtenberger; George Lo who originally set up his home on the Pecatonica; R. H. Magoon, who built a furnace on a site east of the White Oak Springs Creamery; Robert Drummond, also a smelter, with his base of operations on the road to New Diggings; John Atchinson, a furnaceman in the old village; Anson G. Phelps, similarly employed in the same place; Fortunatus Berry, David Southwick, S. M. Journey, Franklin Washburne, H. H. Gear, George and Marvin Watson, John Shultz, Samuel H. Scales, George F. Smith, John Williams, and some few others who made their advent into the wilderness at a time when it required the elements of character rarely seen to-day to combat with the Indians, in addition to want and difficulties unknown to modern adventure.

Those who came at this early day, as also subsequent arrivals, engaged in mining generally, a limited number reconciling themselves to the accumulation of wealth through the more tedious but more certain development of the agricultural resources latent in the town. A portion of the settlers engaged in both for the acquisition of the means of life, but the instances of pronounced success were scarcely measured by the number who thus employed their capacities. One of the more prominent in this connection was Col. Samuel H. Scales, one of the owners of the "Black-leg Diggings," upon whom Dame Fortune seemed to have smiled benignantly and aided in assuring a prosperity reputed to be fabulous. His labors in the mines were accompanied by returns rich beyond computation, while his success as a cultivator of the soil was equally as gratifying. The same can be said of John W. Blackstone and some others. But the great mass of the people, taking no thought of the morrow, failed to wrest fortune from the mines for future use, and were left, when their days of labor were over, with a surplus of that treasure which defies the moth of improvement or the corruption of luxury to any appreciable extent.

About the spring of 1830, James S. Woodcock was married to Annie Jones. The event occurred, it is thought, about the merry month of May, when the sun of spring bathes the rich landscapes and pleasant vales with golden light, while its gay beams danced over the waters of creeks and rivulets as they glided onward to the ocean. Upon one of these mornings of glorious

beauty—one of those calm, delightful days, found only beneath the voluptuous skies of that perfect month in the year—the twain were consolidated into one, through the agency, it is believed of Hugh R. Colter, a Justice of the Peace, and took up the burden of life with the blessings of friends and neighbors to cheer them on their way. Though all around appeared so bright and joyous, the horizon of the future was shrouded with dark, portentous clouds of savage threatenings. The Black Hawk war was impending, and, almost before the guests had forgotten the occasion of their summons, the bride and groom were included in the force enlisted to repel Indian aggressions.

The records are silent as to what transpired during the interval that elapsed between 1830 and 1832, at which date hostilities between the settlers and that powerful chief were begun. The year 1827 is memorable in the history of adjacent settlements as being the period in which the first serious troubles were experienced between settlers and their Indian neighbors, culminating in the Winnebago war. The territory north of the ordinance line of 1787, except the mining districts in Jo Daviess County, Ill., and Michigan Territory, was in possession of the Indians. Early in that year, miners, adventurers and speculators, as is known, flocked hither in great numbers and extended their explorations beyond the "Ridge" recognized as the line of the "five leagues square." Many rich leads were discovered on Indian lands, and miners persisted in digging there in direct violation of orders of the Superintendent of Mines. Frequent disputes occurred, and four Winnebago chiefs warned the Gratiots at Gratiot's Grove that they had best remove. But Red Wing and We-Kaw were surrendered by the Indians before any prolonged difficulties were experienced, and, with the death of the former in jail at Prairie du Chien, the "Winnebago war" ended. A treaty, as is known, was made with the Indians, by the terms of which a large tract of land was released by them to the settlers.

Peace succeeded, presumably uninterrupted by any event in White Oak Springs, calculated to intimidate the miners or farmers, who, prior to the Black Hawk war, labored diligently if not successfully in all cases until 1832. New-comers made their appearance presumably, and all interests combined to reward the operations that were undertaken. The reader is entirely familiar with the general history of events occurring in that year, but there are some facts and incidents connected with the war, and some phases of it known to residents of White Oak Springs then, that should be recorded.

When war threatened, settlers throughout the present limits of the town gathered as with one accord, determined to protect their homes, provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare. The old fort erected at Gratiot's Grove during the Winnebago war, and then commanded by Capt. Hollingsworth, was strengthened and occupied by a company of mounted rangers under the control of Capt. J. P. Beon Gratiot, also a company of infantry, of which Fortunatus Berry was Captain. This force remained under arms until August 20, 1832, when it was disbanded. Among those who sought the fort for protection were the families residing thereabouts, including that of Antoine Boyne, Paul Garber, Eugene Fournier, Joseph Kemp, William Powell and about forty others whose names have escaped the memory of the oldest inhabitants and consequently cannot be recited in verse or these annals.

At White Oak Springs Village two forts were put up, commanded by Capts. Colter and Clark respectively. The largest was built by S. M. Journey and others, and was 100x50; the other fort was about fifty feet square and supplied with every available means of defense. Long before either were ready for occupation, the inhabitants for miles around flocked to them as their refuge, and enlisted under the standard, above which the eagle of the Republic spread its golden wings and looked down upon that spirit of resistance manifested by the hardy pioneers, with the banners of whose descendants it has flown from ocean to ocean, and from the snows of the North to the myrtle and orange blossoms of the South.

Among those who inhabited the forts were John Shultz and family, ——— Hall (who was killed by the Indians), Henry Smith (brother-in-law to Col. Scales), John C. Thomas, John Ankeny and family, the two Scofield families, Henry Dougherty (who had married a half-breed), the Mason and Hawkins brothers, Elijah Charles, the Woods family, Samuel Warner, John B.

Woodson, J. S. Soules, ——— Lisle, Loyal C. Crandall, Sylvanus Bush, James S. Woodcock and wife, Conrad Lichtenberger and family, George Lott and family and many more, who were prompted by apprehension of danger to enroll themselves among the would-be secure. A block-house was built at Charles Mound, two miles southeast of the village of White Oak Springs. From May until October, the warriors patiently, mayhap nervously, awaited the onset of the Indian foe, which came not, however, though scouting parties were abroad in the town almost constantly, and doubtless saw the marks of the savage at every point. During these five months no effort was made to increase the returns of mother earth; vegetation ran wild in the sunshine in the whilom haunts of men; blocks of ore lay unbroken in the subterranean rock, and the furnace of the smelter grew old in the sunshine of the summer's day. With the defeat of Black Hawk's legions at the battle of the Bad Axe, the old order of things was resumed. The farmer returned to his furrow, the miner to his pick and gad, the gambler to his cards, and the outlaw to his devices.

In the winter of that year, the child of James S. and Annie Woodcock, was scalded so severely as to cause death in a few hours, shrouding a family in gloom and breaking the current of life in the settlement for the first time since its establishment.

With the suspension of hostilities, the echo of the woodman's ax was once more heard in the forest, the dead corpse of the miner's art was touched, and it rose upon its feet, and the blast of every furnace turned out abundant rivulets of molten lead, which awaited not long the demand of the consumer. Nature, the most hospitable friend of man, smiled upon the scene, and combined with art to reward her devotees. Her most beneficent processes were woven under smiling veils, and her vast wheel of endless life and splendid transmutations turned beneficently. The farmer labored tranquilly in his fields, plowing the soil and sowing the seed to reap the bountiful harvest; the miner with his spade was one of God's levers of power, and the laboring classes in other spheres of life were the fulcrums. And so they always will continue to be, bright coronals that will sparkle with increasing luster until earth shall cease its revolutions and fall with languid lifelessness into the arms of dissolution.

VILLAGE OF WHITE OAK SPRINGS.

The first village of White Oak Springs was situated one-half mile southwest of the present village, and was begun as early as 1827. This village once contained stores, groceries, furnaces, a fort, and about one hundred inhabitants, but of all its former greatness, only one house yet remains.

In 1834, the present village of White Oak Springs was platted by George F. Smith, and additions were made up to 1837 by H. H. Gear and John Williams. It was located on one of the most beautiful and romantic sites naturally that could be chosen, though for the past quarter of a century it has fallen into decay, and but little is now left to indicate the renown for which it was many years famous. Yet, its prosperity and life departed, it still possesses many charms for one who desires retirement. This village, in 1836, contained 150 people; and in 1846, five stores, four saloons, three blacksmith-shops, three hotels, and claimed not less than 500 inhabitants. Now, its population, we regret to say, cannot exceed fifty.

Thenceforward, the progress of the town was rapid and gratifying. Immigration into the lead mines was more general than had been previously remarked, and the character of those who came into the town, in keeping with those who settled elsewhere, was decidedly cosmopolitan, speaking nationally as also professionally. The mercurial disposition of the inhabitants found frequent expression in their removals from point to point as prospectors, and the amusements they indulged were of a class that subsequent generations regarded as neither childlike nor bland. These included gambling, horse-racing and athletic sports, in which the possession of superior physical proportions and prowess were gifts that almost invariably gained the day.

There are old settlers residing in La Fayette County at present who distinctly remember the race between the Hulings boys' quarter-horse Glass Eye and the mare Old Betsey, which

Col. Scales brought from Springfield, Ill. The race was a quarter-mile dash, and was run over the track then kept in order upon the Hulings farm. Glass Eye was a high-mettled racer in his day, and, for the distance entered, is said to have been without a peer on the Western turf. His owner was justly proud of his achievements, and offered to match him against all competition. The challenge was accepted by Col. Scales, who entered Old Betsey, and the stakes, it is said, included every available resource, real and personal, possessed by either party. While pending, the utmost excitement prevailed, and the betting was general and liberal. An old settler, who was on the ground and witnessed the defeat of Hulings' horse, compared the excitement to that which prevailed at the famous eclipse which occurred forty years ago and upward. The heat between Glass Eye and Old Betsey was run early in the morning, and "finished almost before it was begun," in the expressive phraseology of one of the witnesses, resulting in the defeat of the Hulings entry, and vesting in Col. Scales the title to the Hulings estate, near White Oak Springs Village, which was included in the stakes.

Another feature of daily life here was gambling. Games of all kinds wherein cards are prime factors were ventured, and vast sums of money changed hands daily. Faro seems to have been the chiefest attraction to interested parties, and the betting indulged was always the limit. As an evidence of this fact, it is said that one of the prominent capitalists who flourished in those days patronized the sport liberally, and one morning before breakfast "coppered the deuce" for a thousand dollars, winning his bet. The sporting element, it is said, represented dispositions venturesome, cool, deliberate, liberal and equitable, a type of men who paid their way and distributed their winnings with a liberality that was extravagant to profusion. The absence of bloodshed, riot, fraud and dishonesty would indicate the existence of some claim to these characteristics with a class who are ordinarily prone to indulge practices poetic license has denominated "peculiar." If they ever sought the employment of "exterior influences" to win Fortune to their side, the records have failed to perpetuate the results. Amid this lawlessness, so to speak, moral influences were at work, and so leavened the little band of substantial, industrious, God-fearing settlers that within the near future the transient consumer gave way to the permanent producer, and all became as clay in the hands of the potter for the advancement of educational and religious interests.

George Cubbage, who was captured by the Indians, and released for the consideration of five plugs of tobacco, opened a school, which was attended by Harriet and Cyrus Lichtenberger, the Hulings boys, Elizabeth Neville, Sarah Streeter, five of the Daves family and four sons of Elijah Charles. The Revs. Mr. Thomas and Aratus Kent preached sermons and pointed the way to salvation by routes of the most orthodox character. Laws were enacted and enforced, and quiet and order succeeded to chaos and moral vacuity. In 1849, the California gold fever attracted miners and the general floating population from their *lares* and *penates* in White Oak Springs and their absence was supplied by many who live to see fields ripe for the harvest, luxurious homes, and schools and churches dotting a landscape that was once barren and vacant.

During the past twenty years, the cultivation of the soil has been esteemed as a duty of paramount importance, to discharge which was incumbent upon all who solicited public confidence or private independence. The war called many of the citizens who had become identified with the material prosperity of White Oak Springs to the front. Many were left in their windowless chambers afar from the scenes of home, and are remembered as they sleep the sleep of sanctified rest in the South. Many came back with the scars of battle to commend them to the regard of friend and foe; and all, by their prowess and achievements, sent their names down the dim, mysterious aisles of the future shrined in a luster that grows brighter as the days lengthen into years, and the cause for which they fought or died becomes more firmly linked with the days that are gone.

For many years, the lead mines have not been vigorously worked. This is due to a lessened demand for the product, which would not justify the investment of large sums in expensive machinery which the necessities of the situation require to be employed. But, when the occasion shall come requiring the utilization of these means, Blackleg, the Medory, and other

diggings will again be penetrated, and their hidden wealth be again made sources of bounteous revenue.

The town is well supplied with schools, where the advantages of education denied the early settlers are waiting the commands of all who seek these mediums of improvement. The town is generously populated by a thrifty, enterprising class of inhabitants, and the casual visitor to its beauties and advantages can but felicitate the enterprising and industrious at the promise that seeks their acceptance.

THE PRESENT VILLAGE.

A store and hotel, half a dozen residences, post office and grocery, with a population not exceeding fifty inhabitants totalize the latitude and longitude, with all the attendant concomitants of the present village of White Oak Springs. The old village occupied a prominent site to the southwest of Samuel Dunbar's present corn-field, and, in early days, gave promise of wealth and commercial advantages which have never been realized. When the forts were built, a dozen log cabins comprehended the number of domiciles which afforded protection to heterogeneous collection of inhabitants. After the Black Hawk war, many who came to the forts for protection, remained as residents, and, in 1834, as already cited, the present village was formally laid out and platted. Very soon thereafter, A. V. Hastings and Hugh R. Colter opened hotels; Franklin Washburne and others, stores, and many whose names cannot be recalled, dispensed commodities from behind a bar, or proffered wealth from behind the faro-table. At one time the population of the village was estimated at five hundred souls, but during the forties the route of the stage road from Galena to Freeport was changed, and the village losing the patronage of travelers, was removed to its present site, where it has gradually disappeared, the residents removing, in some instances, with their houses to Darlington, Shullsburg, Scales Mound and elsewhere. This, it is claimed, is due mainly to the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad, by which stage travel was abandoned, and the dozen vehicular conveyances which were wont to halt at the village inn daily, with large numbers of passengers, were seen no more on the public highway, to the irreparable detriment of the town and its progress.

When mining was at its height, the town was alive with business and other evidences of prosperity, already quoted. The storeroom adjoining Dunbar's grocery was formerly occupied as a gambling-house, and nightly was its interior the resort of vigorous youth, of men grown old, men with wasted intellects, who had consumed their youth in folly, and looked forward to death and an unknown grave without a shudder. Here, also, came men who had flung away high gifts, high birth and high chances; men with eyes in which the wasted genius of a mighty mind looked out through the mists of a drunkard's sight, all here in the flicker of a tallow dip, betting their thousands or their last dollar with a nonchalance born of desperation, or the license of a Catullus.

Among these, it is related, was one who had once occupied an honorable position, and, as the son of a prominent official, had been afforded opportunities denied less fortunate civilians. But he fell from his high estate, and, drifting into the lead mines, became a confirmed inebriate. The elegance of a Sardanapalus yielded place to the abandon of a drunkard, and he that once emulated the virtues of the youth of Lacedemonia, became a hopeless wreck.

But all these scenes have taken wings unto themselves and departed to other fields.

To-day a schoolhouse rises above the site of the gambling-room, and a church of the Methodist sect, erected in 1865, wherein preaching is had semi-monthly, occupies a hill in view of what is left of the "deserted village." These, with the post office of which Mr. Gilpatrick has been the official for thirty years, are the only evidences remaining of what might have been the portion of White Oak Springs. The mail is carried hither six times a week from Scales Mound and Shullsburg, on a stage which rests the weary traveler in his journeyings to the "city" of the past. School is taught on an average eight months in the year, and beyond a quiet home for the laboring and professional pilgrim after the heat of the battle, but limited inducements are offered to the visitor to remain permanently.

WHITE OAK CREAMERY.

An established enterprise for the manufacture of a superior quality of butter was organized for business in June, 1879, by J. and A. Blackstone, George and Henry Proctor and William Walton, and is represented as engaged in a lucrative and gradually increasing business. The premises consist of a creamery proper, of frame, 50x25, and two stories high, supplied with eleven pans, and the machinery usual to that line of business. The building cost \$1,750. Attached to this is an ice house and residence, also of frame, and sufficiently complete in details for the wants of the service. Eight thousand pounds of milk are utilized daily, which is subjected to a temperature of 50 degrees, and from the cream thus arising 350 pounds of butter is manufactured each 24 hours. The business of the creamery is chiefly with New York and Chicago factors, and so successful has been the undertaking that the enlargement of the creamery is contemplated during the ensuing season.

Three hands are employed, at a weekly compensation of \$15, and the property of the company represents a valuation of \$2,500.

TOWN OF MONTICELLO.

Monticello, the smallest town but one in the county, is composed of the south half of Township 1, in Range 3 (except the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 19, and the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 30, in Township 1, Range 3), and also of Section 25 in Township 1, Range 2 east. It is bounded on the north by Shullsburg and Gratiot, on the east by Gratiot, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by White Oak Springs. This town was organized, February 7, 1850, by an Act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, procured by the active efforts in that behalf, of Richard H. Magoon. Pursuant to that Act, the first town meeting was held at Thomas Wiley's house, in April, 1850; at which meeting it was resolved, that no charge should be made against the town by any town officer, for any official service. This resolution was long faithfully adhered to by the officers of the town.

The surface of the country is gently undulating prairie, well watered by Apple River and Wolf Creek, with their branches. The southern portion of the town abounds in valuable beautiful groves, and the soil is almost uniformly rich and productive.

The settlements made here were begun at an early day. During the year 1828, Benjamin Funk and Thomas Wiley adventured from the lead mines of Missouri, below St. Louis, into Monticello, and, erecting a small, inconvenient log house on the present site of Thomas Wiley's homestead residence, began the battle for existence surrounded by savages and a wilderness wherein beasts of prey found an abiding-place. These gentlemen, it is believed, were the original settlers in Monticello, and for many years both watched its progress and endured the trials incident to its building-up. Capt. Funk years ago yielded to the inevitable, but Mr. Wiley still lives, a hale old man, in the enjoyment of that independence which follows industry and thrift. A witness of the trials to which all who ventured into the once unknown wilds of Wisconsin were subjected, he has survived to rejoice in the triumphs of succeeding years.

For a year, these two men were the solitary inhabitants of the territory now included within the limits of the town, being without neighbors or any of the accessories which in other localities served to deprive frontier life of many of its cheerless features. During 1829, Mr. Humphrey Taylor removed from Gratiot's Grove, where he had been conducting a boarding-house, and settled in future Monticello, locating on a farm about two miles northeast of the cabin of Funk and Wiley. All of these settlers established themselves in their new abode to engage in farming. They had previously been identified with Gratiot's Grove in the capacity of prospectors and miners, but removed to engage in the occupation of farming, and succeeded in their several objects.

In 1829, R. H. Magoon, who had been smelting at the Blue Mounds, but had sold his furnace there to Ebenezer R. Brigham, and had become, in 1828, owner of land in Monticello, removed thither and erected a log furnace on his farm in the southern portion of the town, which was maintained until 1842—the only one ever built and operated in the vicinity.

The emigration during 1830 was comparatively numerous and of a substantial character, the arrivals including that of a man named Simpson, who broke land and made preparations for opening a farm some distance east of Funk's house; Francis Clyma, removed from Clinton's Grove to a farm east of Funk's, and some few others were added to the population.

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submit, were not mitigated by any soothing influence, but improved their hardships universally and without discrimination, and with no redeeming feature, unless it may be the exceeding salvation they accomplished for those who were affected, as also their descendants.

Early in the forties many came into the country, and, while a vast majority of those who arrived distributed themselves about Galena, White Oak Springs and other resorts, more desirable on account of the mineral wealth to be found within their limits, a very respectable number tarried in Monticello. Among these were Messrs. Burdick and Crowell, two young men who came in search of fortune. Burdick married, and, settling down to farming, acquired wealth. Crowell sought the same felicity, but, upon a visit to Galena, was placed in a room in the hotel but recently vacated by the death of a former occupant from small-pox. When this fact was brought to his knowledge, he became almost paralyzed with fear and hastened home, when his apprehensions doubtless quickened the attack of this loathsome disease, for, within a few hours of his arrival, he was stricken down. While thus afflicted, he was most tenderly nursed by Miss Bertha Bostwick, and, notwithstanding the employment of every means possible to arrest the malady's progress, he died.

In 1845, the Stanawa family were added to the population, the head thereof maintaining a tavern on the farm now owned by Edward Funk, three miles west of Apple River. John Rundell settled near them soon after, and Jacob Haffle previous to 1850. Since that date the township has grown with the times, and to-day presents an appearance of prosperity comporting with the advantages exerted in that connection. It has always been free from the annoyances and incidents the almost invariable concomitants of a new country, and order among its inhabitants has never been an exception.

The first school was opened in Capt. Funk's house soon after the Black Hawk war. Among the pupils were Thomas E. and Alonzo Funk, Harriet Funk, now Mrs. Kleeberger, Mary Funk, now Mrs. Rundell, Maria Clyma, subsequently Mrs. Hampshire, William H. Clyma, George Taylor, Eliza Taylor and some few others. The township is to-day well supplied with schools, and every opportunity is accorded the youth to secure a substantial education.

The first marriage was that of R. H. Magoon to Elizabeth Kenney, a resident of Illinois, which occurred January 21, 1831, and the first birth, H. S. Magoon, subsequently a member of Congress, and at present prominently identified with the bar of La Fayette County, who made his first appearance January 31, 1832. The first death is reported to have taken place two years previous. A lad named Kingsley Olds became overheated while skating, and, sitting down to recover from fatigue, was chilled through, precipitating pneumonia, from which he never recovered. He was buried in Illinois. The first death from accident was Aaron Kinney, who, on July 5, 1838, was thrown from a wagon near Humphrey Taylor's house, and died the same day. The first hotel was opened by Francis Clyma, in 1836; and the first stone schoolhouse was built in 1846, about one mile east of the site of Funk's fort. The first singing-school in the town was taught in this schoolhouse, in 1850, by Mr. Woodworth, who had sixty scholars in his class. The first debating club was organized in the same schoolhouse, in 1851; and the first writing-school was taught in a log-house, near the site of the same school, in 1845.

Monticello has two churches; the Presbyterian Church, a stone edifice four miles west of Apple River, and Monticello Methodist Episcopal Church of frame, on the road to White Oak Springs. Both were erected about 1850.

TOWN OF GRATIOT.

Gratiot was a polling precinct as early as 1843, which it remained, including a large area of adjacent territory, until January 3, 1849, when the town was laid off by the County Commissioners, to include within its limits an area seven by nine miles square, as follows: Nine sections in Town 2 and fifty-four sections in Town 1, within Ranges 3 and 4 east of the Fourth Principal Meridian. The town remained in this form until March 1, 1855, when a portion of

the town three miles square was set off from the southwest corner and added to the town of Monticello.

The first town meeting was held in the schoolhouse at the village of Gratiot on the 3d day of April, 1849, when the town was regularly organized, and the following officers, among others, were elected: Samuel Cole, Chairman; Elias Slothower and Dow Lerozee, Supervisors; H. S. Rodolf, Clerk; J. R. Shultz, Treasurer; William Cook, Assessor; Samuel Parks, Superintendent of Schools. The number of votes cast was forty-two. The amount of taxes assessed for general purposes in the town in 1849 was \$575.58. The town was named Gratiot in honor of Henry Gratiot, the founder of Gratiot's Grove, and one of the first claimants in this section. The town rents a small building in the village of Gratiot for the transaction of business.

Samuel Cole was the first Justice of the Peace in this section, having been appointed early in the forties.

The surface of this region is variable in contour. In the south and southeast portions, it is generally beautifully undulating prairie, while in the north and northwest parts it is quite rough and broken in places.

The soil is good, that of the prairie lands being principally a rich, black, friable loam, as distinguished from the clay loam and limestone marl of the hills and uplands.

Gratiot is bounteously watered in all portions. The northeast corner is crossed by the west branch of the Pecatonica, which at one time was navigable for small craft. Into this stream flows Wolf Creek from the south, and its several tributaries which intersect the south and west parts of the town. There are also four small streams rising in the eastern part of the town, which flow east and empty into the Pecatonica. The Pecatonica and Wolf Rivers furnish good water-powers.

The timber supply is somewhat limited, especially in the south part. The best timber lies north of the Pecatonica. Here exists, in abundance, maple, walnut, elm, ash, poplar and several varieties of oak. There is also some very good timber lying just south of and bordering on the Pecatonica, and in patches throughout the town.

The first inhabitants were nearly all Americans, but at present a variety of nationalities is represented here. The northeast corner is now occupied by a settlement of Norwegians; the northwest corner is settled principally by Irish; in the central part, several families of Germans have located, while in the south part the population is made up mainly of Americans and English. In early days, the Democratic element was very strong, but now the reverse is the case. The social, religious and educational condition of the people at present is excellent, there being a goodly number of schools and churches.

The products at present are such as pertain to agriculture, there being no manufacturing done other than milling and cheese-making, and no mining work pursued, although mineral is frequently found in the town in digging wells, cellars, post-holes and other excavations. There is an abundance of limestone at different points throughout the town, which can be easily quarried for building purposes.

The people are generally prosperous, and a majority of the old settlers remaining can show, as the fruits of their industry, fine farms and comfortable dwellings. The climate is good, the water good and the soil highly productive. What more can be asked by an agricultural community to insure a good living?

In all probability, the first claim was laid by Henry Gratiot, who located at the lead mines of Illinois in 1823, probably, and came thence to the Grove in 1824. From that point, early in 1828, he came into this town accompanied by John Curtis, and located the Wolf River mill privilege and the land in the vicinity, where the village of Gratiot now stands, on Section 9. Mr. Gratiot's object at the time was to establish a saw-mill where he could obtain lumber for building at the Grove mining camp. That he accomplished his purpose, is well known, for, during that year, a rude dam and log saw-mill were constructed, and from that time to this the waters of Wolf River have, through nearly all the years, supplied power to the busy wheels of mill machinery. During the time the mill was being built, Mr. Curtis caused a log cabin to be constructed, into which his wife and two little ones were moved.

This was probably the first white man's dwelling, and these the first white woman and children in town.

In the winter of 1828-29, a third building was erected, to be used for a grist-mill. The stones, two small buhrs, were imported from France by Mr. Gratiot at an expense of \$400. Coming by way of New Orleans and Galena, they arrived here early in 1829, and, very soon after, the first regular set of buhrs in the county were at work crushing grain for the miners and farmers of adjacent localities.

The mill was conducted by Mr. Curtis in conjunction with a man by the name of Kellogg—but, whether as owners or not, cannot be ascertained—until the breaking-out of the Black Hawk war in 1832, when they were closed. The mills were not molested by the Indians.

Previous to this time, in 1828, Aaron Hawley, who had formerly been a missionary among the Indians, moved into the town and settled on Section 4, near the West Branch of the Pecatonica, opposite to the mouth of Wolf River. This was the first farm claim laid in the town. Mr. Hawley brought a large family of boys and girls, and lived here until the Black Hawk war, at the time of the breaking-out of which, he was in Illinois buying cattle, but, hearing of the danger to which his family were subjected, he started for home, joining Felix St. Vrain, Indian agent, and a party with him, who were bearing dispatches from Rock River to Galena. Four miles south of Kellogg's Grove, in Jo Daviess County, they were attacked by Indians, and four of the party killed. Mr. Hawley, it is supposed, was one of them, although his body was never found. Mr. Hale, an early settler of Wiota, was also one of the killed. The fight occurred in May. On the 8th of June following, Capt. Stevenson's company of mounted rangers found three of the dead bodies, and gave them decent burial.

A son of Mr. Hawley, Robert, who now lives at Warren, Ill., was born in Gratiot in the autumn of 1828, before the dwelling of his parents was finished. He is the first born white of the town.

The year following the advent of Curtis and Hawley, Stephen and Nicholas Hale located in the town about half a mile north of Gratiot Village, and began the work of making a home. If there were any other settlers in the town previous to the Indian war of 1832, it is not known; probably there were none. During the war, the people were obliged to leave and take refuge in the different forts adjacent, where they remained until its close, when Mr. Curtis returned, and with him Mr. Kellogg and a Mr. Whitney. The mills were again started.

In 1833, J. R. Shultz and Peter Corish settled in the town. Of Mr. Shultz, it is related that he was an honorable and generous-hearted but fire-eating Kentuckian, who taught his children to fight on the slightest insult against their honor, or expect a sound drubbing from him if they did not. He was a highly respected citizen, and lived here many years.

William S. Hamilton, son of the eminent statesman Alexander Hamilton, and a pioneer of the town of Wiota, lived with Mr. Shultz during a part of the latter years that he was in the country.

Mr. Corish, an unassuming person, though well esteemed, lived here until his death, which occurred a few years ago.

In 1834, a Swiss family by the name of Rodolf, the male members of which were H. L., and J. C. F., settled in the town, and the Hastings brothers, A. V., Sylvanus and David, came and located on the old Hawley place. The Rodolfs were a high-bred and well-educated family. H. L. Rodolf, uncle of J. C. F., was a polished gentleman, and had been President of the Swiss Republic previous to emigrating to this country. There are none of the family now living here. The Hastings family were genuine borderers, rough and ready. They early emigrated to fresh fields.

John and Charles Lace, the former a somewhat notorious character, came in soon after this, and located at what was then known as Gratiot, where John opened the first liquor saloon in town. He removed to other parts and was subsequently shot. His brother was drowned in 1839, the first white person known to have been drowned in the Pecatonica. At his funeral, three kinds of liquor were provided, and something of a suction was indulged in by those pres-

ent, who came from far and near. In digging the grave, mineral was discovered. This excited the cupidity of a miner by the name of Belden, who began prospecting soon afterward, near the grave. He soon ceased, however, declaring that he heard groans proceeding from the tomb.

In 1836, several parties came into the town, of whom may be mentioned Zera Bebee, Horace Bebee, Hiram Smith and John Thompson. Very soon after the arrival of the Bebees, the Gratiot Mills were rented by them from De Garmo Jones and J. P. Sheldon, who had purchased the property from the former owners a short time before. Hiram Smith was employed to assist in running the mill and to employ his spare time in building a new dyke, which he did, a wheelbarrow and spade being the implements used in the work. Smith was a chronic bachelor, and lived in a dug-out. Peace to his memory.

In 1838, Hiram Bebee the elder, brought on his family from the East, and opened a hotel, and bought the first acre of land in the village of Gratiot. Mr. Bebee was a very noted person in his day, a great hunter and story-teller, and an eccentric character. It is said of him, that, no matter what he might be doing, he would drop everything suddenly and start off, and be gone weeks, giving no notice of his whereabouts. The first religious services in the town were held at his house in 1839, by Elder Osborne, a Baptist preacher, who lived in Wiota. After services, he would take his gun and fish-pole and start out with the boys to work off the effects of the sermon. It is said that during the first times of religious excitement, Zera Bebee, who was a great enthusiast, would unbutton his coat by jerking off the buttons. Horace Bebee, his son, who now lives in Wiota, was one of the first surveyors, and the first storekeeper in the town.

In 1838 and 1839, the number of settlers was largely augmented. They were David Atwood, Samuel Cole, S. G. Bragg, Erastus Bebee, Charles Webster, B. W. and E. W. Tuttle, William Fleharty, and perhaps two or three others. David Atwood and Mr. Cole, who has been the representative of his district in the Legislature during ten or eleven sessions, opened the first blacksmith-shop in the town, very soon after their arrival.

During the next few years the influx of people was very rapid. Among these may now be mentioned the following persons, some of whom are yet living here: Elias Slothower, John Connery, Hiram Tuttle, Henry Randolph, William Long, William Cook, William Bradshaw, Joshua Brown, Joseph West, E. Butterfield, Martin Wheaton, Samuel Slothower, Lyman Clark, David Blubaugh, J. F. Beard, E. W. German, John Lines, N. Dobking, George Heindel, W. H. Stevens, P. Campbell, N. and H. True, Dow Levissee, N. B. Richardson, S. Parks, Mr. Lyman, A. Blood, Jeremiah Chapman, John Barber, James and William King, John Eaton, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Foss, A. P. Kane, E. Farnham, P. D. Jerry, James McDonald, C. H. Gratiot (son of Henry Gratiot), H. Heffernan, J. and W. Leavitt, D. E. Dull, John Shay, D. and J. McHugh, G. W. Russell, Peter Slothower, Mr. Ball and the Rues. The oldest settlers now living in the town, are Messrs. Cole, Thompson and Slothower.

The first Methodist Episcopal minister to perform service in this town, was Elder Crummer, the frontier circuit-rider, who came before 1840. William Fleharty and William Long were also early local preachers officiating throughout this section.

A schoolhouse was built at Gratiot Village about 1843, and the first school was taught by Aurelia Tuttle.

Many of the old settlers will remember how stringent the local customs were regarding the jumping of claims. On one occasion, a claim made by Mr. Bradshaw having been taken, an indignation meeting of the citizens was soon after held, in the south part of town, at what was known as the Spring Valley settlement, and measures were adopted which resulted in recovering the land, but, before the settlement could be effected, there was a bloody fight, and one person was stabbed, being seriously wounded.

The first land was broken and cultivated by Aaron Hawley, in the spring of 1829.

The first death chronicled occurred at a very early day; a child, either of Mr. Curtis or Mr. Kellogg, having been killed by a saw-log, which lay wedged up on the side of the race, above the mill, and which, getting loose, rolled over the little one, crushing it to death.

The first marriage remembered to have been celebrated in this town was on New Year's Day of 1841, when Henry Law and Harriet Bebee were united.

During the early days, wild animals were very thick, especially deer and wolves. For a good hunter to get eight or ten shots in a day's hunt was a common occurrence.

One of the singular beings of early times was a tramp and beggar, who made his headquarters about a mile north of the village. He was a Texan ranger, who, having been bitten by a tarantula, had lost the use of one of his hands. He wandered here and there about the country; he departed for good before 1840.

Spring Valley was, in 1845, quite a thriving village, having several houses, and a hotel and store kept by Dow Levissee, and a blacksmith-shop kept by Mr. Chapman. There is no business done there now, and scarcely a dwelling to mark the place.

The first burials were on the farms of the residents; now there is a general cemetery on Section 9, managed by a corporation called the Gratiot Cemetery; one on Section 1, Range 3, and one on Section 29.

There are four churches in the town. The Methodist Episcopal Church, called the "Stone Church," as it is built of that material, stands on the southeast corner of Section 29, and is the oldest in town, having been erected about twenty-five years ago. This church belongs to the State-line Circuit, from which it is supplied with a minister. The Kingsley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, named after a place in England, is a commodious frame building, located on Section 10, and which was erected in 1871. It belongs to the Shullsburg Circuit. The other churches are situated in the village of Gratiot. Several years ago, there was a strong Baptist organization at Spring Valley, which held services in a schoolhouse on the old stage road. This society long since ceased holding meetings.

A saw-mill was built in the northeast corner of the town in 1839, by John Connery, J. Slothower and George Schellenger. They run it for a time, then sold to Selden Quimby, from whom it passed to D. Blubach. After him J. Barrington was the owner. The mill was closed two years ago.

There is a small cheese factory in town, built some years ago on the northwest quarter of Section 15, Range 3, and owned by a stock company.

In 1839, B. W. Tuttle secured an interest in the Gratiot mill property by the erection of a new mill. In June, 1868, this mill was swept away by a freshet, some of the machinery being carried ten miles. The mill was not rebuilt until some time after, when E. C. Bruner and Nelson Bower, having purchased the property, erected the present substantial and commodious structure. The mill is supplied with ample and first-class mill fixtures, and is now owned by Nelson Bower, Mr. Bruner and family having been killed at the Ashtabula disaster.

VILLAGE OF GRATIOT.

A village plat, to be called Gratiot, was first laid out by De Garmo Jones and J. P. Sheldon, on Section 4, at the junction of the Wolf and Pecatonica streams, in 1835. This place existed solely on paper, John Lace being the only one who located there. In 1838, the idea of building up a town at that point was abandoned and the present village laid out by the firm, the mills and surrounding property having, as before mentioned, become the property of Jones & Sheldon. The village was properly platted and surveyed by Thomas Brown for C. H. Gratiot and B. W. Tuttle, on the 12th of December, 1856, they then being the owners. The place was at first generally called Wolf's Ford. As previously appears, this point was the nucleus of the first settlement of the town. The second house was a frame building, which stood on Block 9; who the builders were is not known. The bachelors, David Atwood, Samuel Cole and B. W. and E. W. Tuttle, occupied it when they first came. The building remained until 1876. A shed which was erected against this house was where Messrs. Cole & Atwood opened the first blacksmith-shop in the town, as elsewhere mentioned.



Aug. Blackstone.

WHITE OAK SPRINGS.

In 1838, a grocery store was opened by Horace Bebee and David Webster. It stood near the present Exchange Hotel. This was the first store in the village or town.

In 1839, B. W. Tuttle opened a store in a part of the old house already mentioned. Very soon after, a post office was established here, and he was appointed Postmaster, the mail being brought once a week by Jesse Miller, of Wiota. The office is now kept by S. W. Lamont.

Subsequent to that, the growth of the village was very moderate until within a few years, during which time it has developed very rapidly.

In 1845 and 1846, the ague and bilious fever prevailed here to such an extent that nearly every one was affected. There were scarcely enough well ones to care for the sick, and several of the people died.

In the fall of 1856, the Mineral Point Railroad reached the town, and the first iron horse made its way through the country, supplying an easy and much-needed conveyance to market for the products of the country. The village people were promised a depot at the time the railroad should arrive, but were disappointed, and probably would not have had anything more than a platform stopping-place for several years, had not Thomas Cox built a warehouse and depot at the present railroad crossing near the village, very soon after the road came. This was followed, almost immediately, by another warehouse, built near the same place by B. W. Tuttle. The railroad company, for reasons best known to themselves, built a depot at Shultz Ford. This move was resented by the Gratiot people as being contrary to the agreement made with them, and several of the citizens clubbed together and sued the company. The suit resulted in a compromise, by the townspeople paying \$1,000 and the railroad company erecting the present depot, which stands about one-quarter of a mile north of the village.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company's new line from Monroe to Shullsburg will pass directly through the village, opening up better facilities for transportation, and probably enhancing the value of property. Work on this line was begun in 1880, although the first survey was made over the same territory over twenty-six years ago.

There are two churches in the village, a Catholic and M. E. Church. The Catholic Church, a fine edifice and handsomely situated, was built in 1869-70. The Methodist Church, a commodious structure, is of later date.

Gratiot has had its various societies, as debating clubs, Good Templars and singing classes, but the only institution of this character which remains at present is the Philharmonic Society, which includes the best local musical talent.

The business element of the place is now in a thriving condition generally, and is represented by several prosperous firms. Yet, in times past, there have been failures, and the breaking-up of firms by disastrous fires, several of which have occurred here. There are now two hotels, the Exchange and the Rodolf House. The first, which is the successor to the old Bebee House, being a part of the same, and occupying the original site, is now conducted by H. N. Bragg. The Rodolf House, erected in 1843 by Hiram Tuttle, is now conducted by Mr. Baker. There are three general dry-goods and grocery stores, conducted respectively by G. F. West, S. W. Lemont and Collins & Doyle. One bank, a branch of one of the Darlington banks, managed by Mr. Gallagher; one drug store, John Marriott, proprietor; one hardware store and tinshop, by Charles Freeman; three blacksmith-shops, by J. A. Kelly, L. O. Amondson and H. Kinney; two harness-shops, R. D. Middleton and R. Buche; two butcher-shops, J. Flannegan and the Black Brothers; two wagon-shops, L. O. Amondson and J. Elster; two shoeshops, Hans O. Nuss and P. Burke, and one livery, Mr. Cone, proprietor. There is a very good schoolhouse, erected in 1867, as successor to the first one built in the town. There are three warehouses at the depot, two of them owned by J. S. Gallagher, and one by Nelson Bowers. There is also a lumber-yard at this point, owned by C. W. Lemont.

Of the business men who have operated at Gratiot at different times are mentioned Paul Chandler, Mr. Brewster, S. Ellsworth, the Gates Brothers, Mr. Collins, A. Valley, Davenport & Easley, George Packard, Frank, John and Moses Campbell, H. Berner, E. Slothower, Tom

Cox, Hiram & George Knox, E. Meloy, J. Lutter, S. G. Bragg, Bragg Brothers, Mr. Kenrick, C. H. Gratiot, Scott & Berner and William Fannin.

VILLAGE OF RIVERSIDE.

This village, located at Shultz Ford, on Section 4, was surveyed in 1856, by Charles Temple, for J. J. Ross, and here the first depot, already mentioned, was built, in 1857. It now stands disused. The first business done here was the selling of whisky by N. Barrington, in 1857. He was drowned soon after beginning his traffic, and his place was then taken by A. V. Conyne, now of Warren, Ill., who developed a considerable trade in general goods. After him, Werden & Stevens, G. Perry, Henry Berner, Henry Webb, C. Pickett and others did mercantile business. There is now no store in the place. G. Parkinson erected a hotel here in 1859, which was first kept by La Grand Winton. After passing through various hands, it was recently closed. The business of the place is now represented by a blacksmith-shop, Mr. Bryant, a wagon-shop, Tully & Doran, and a shoe-shop, by Peter Falston. There are several houses in the hamlet. Just over the Pecatonica from Riverside stands the grist-mill of the same name. This mill, which is three stories in height and of frame structure, was completed in 1868, by Gen. Warden. The foundation was laid some time before, but, owing to litigation, the work was delayed. The mill, which is now the property of John Dixon, has two runs of stone and excellent machinery, and bears the reputation of doing first-class work.

TOWN OF WAYNE.

The town of Wayne was an election precinct connected with Gratiot until it was erected into a town, by the action of the County Commissioners, on the 3d day of January, 1849. The name given was selected by the inhabitants, in honor of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary fame.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Amos Eastman April 3, 1849, when the following officers, among others, were elected: Russell Baldwin, Chairman; A. G. Pinney and William Hoover, Supervisors; W. K. Underhill, Clerk; S. Young, Assessor, and F. A. Underhill, Treasurer.

This township, for several years, was known as the "Lost Township," as the original Government survey was lost in being transmitted to the United States Land Office. In 1835, it was re-surveyed, and, in 1836, the first land was entered. There was also one section overlooked or lost from the last survey, which was not open for entry until five years later.

The surface of the town in the northwestern part is generally rough, and, in some places, quite broken. In the southeast portion, it is smoother, although rolling in contour.

The soil of the low lands is usually a rich, black loam, with a sub-soil of sand predominating, especially so close to the river beds. The uplands are usually of a heavy, reddish clay loam and limestone marl. The hills are usually stony, and hard to till. The inhabitants in the valleys have to dig about twenty feet to get good water, while those living on the highest points have to go from eighty to a hundred feet.

Wayne is splendidly watered by the Pecatonica, which flows from west to east, on an irregular course, through the north part of the town, and Spafford's Branch and its numerous tributaries, which flow northerly, through the southern and central parts, the main stream emptying into the Pecatonica. There are also several other small streams in the town, which are tributary to the Pecatonica. The two main streams furnish excellent water-powers, which have been employed at different times, but not to a great extent.

There is enough timber in the town to supply the needs of the inhabitants and to spare, of the usual varieties to be found in this section of the county. The present growth is somewhat small, probably on account of the large timber having been cut down, to supply the needs of the first comers.

The present population is a mixture of several nationalities. They are principally Germans, Norwegians, English and Americans, the latter preponderating, and representing largely sons and daughters of the New England and Eastern States. The social, intellectual and moral status is uniformly good, as is attested by the hearty support extended to a large number of schools and several churches.

The products of the town are chiefly agricultural. Good stone is easily obtained for building purposes, and mineral has been frequently found, but not in paying quantities thus far.

Wayne is in some respects quite noted as historic ground, although it was not generally settled at so early a date as the neighboring towns. One reason for this was the fact of its having come into market later than the balance of the county. The first claim, it is said, was made by two men in company, named Spafford and Spencer. They moved here certainly as early as 1830, for they had a large improvement made before the Black Hawk war. The claim was located near the junction of Spafford's Branch and the Pecatonica, on Section 10. If there were any other claimants here before the war mentioned, who made improvements on their land, it is not known, and in all probability there were no others. One of the incidents especially notable, in connection with the history of this town and of the county, occurred at the Spafford place. It is familiarly known as the Wayne Massacre of 1832, and which was the only very serious Indian affair that transpired in the county during the war. It appears, as nearly as can be ascertained, that on the 14th day of June, 1832, five persons, three besides Spafford and Spencer, named Searls, McIlwayne and Bennett Million, a boy of seventeen, were, while working on the Spafford farm, attacked by Indians. Spafford, Searls and McIlwaine were instantly killed, but young Million and Spencer escaped. Million jumped into the river, and, by swimming and diving, managed to find refuge in the timber. The Indians chased him several miles, perforating his hat and clothes with bullets, but he finally reached Fort Hamilton in safety, although nearly dead with exhaustion. Spencer did not jump into the river, as he could not swim, but skulked along the banks. An Indian, mounted on one of the plow horses of the party gave chase, but Spencer shot him before he was overtaken. He reached the woods, where he wandered for several hours before he came in sight of the fort. When lo! what should he see but a lot of Indians surrounding it. Frightened at their appearance, and thinking that the fort was captured, he retreated to the forest, where he remained concealed for several days, until found by some person, who conducted him to the fort, but fright, starvation and exposure during that time, did a fearful work, making a physical and mental wreck of him, and turning his hair perfectly white. The spot where the massacre occurred is one of the most lovely and desirable in the town. Very soon after the close of the Indian war, the settlers began to come in, although slowly.

One of the earliest comers was John Armstrong, familiarly called "Devil John," who, it is said, first made his appearance in this locality in 1829 or 1830. He was a large, powerful fellow, fierce and impetuous, and noted far and wide as a terrible fighter, one who could, in backwoods parlance, "whip his weight in wildcats." He did not live here many years, being a miner, and of roving disposition.

Another pioneer was Alexander Higginbothom, who laid a claim in the north part of town some time before the war. Higginbothom was one of the party with Felix St. Vrain, when William Hale and Aaron Hawley were killed by the Indians in Jo Daviess County, Ill., but, owing to the fleetness of a little mare which he rode, Higginbothom effected his escape. In after years, it is related of him, he cared for and petted the mare as though she had been a child, and when the old gentleman was deep in his cups (being fond of the ardent), he would stand and hug her, and tell her by the hour how she had preserved his life, and that she should want for nothing on earth while she lived.

In 1835 and 1836, H. R. Hunter, James Anthony, Miles McKnight, William King, J. and C. Hoffman and C. J. Hale settled in the town. William King was one of the first surveyors in the county. His descendants have at this time a small map of the town drawn by him with pen and ink, which has marked out the location of several of the first settlers. The Hoff-

mans and McKnight were enterprising business men, and did considerable toward promoting the interests of the town. C. J. Hale still lives in the town, was in the country during the Indian war, and lost his father at that time, as mentioned in Gratiot. Of Mr. Hunter there is no record, save that he was an esteemed citizen.

In 1837 and 1838, Ezra Wescott, Josh Brown, A. G. Pinney, Daniel Sanford and James McMetery became residents of the town. Mr. Pinney, who still lives here, was the first merchant in this section, having opened a store near the northeast line of the township the first year he came.

During the next five years, the influx of settlers was rapid: William K. Underhill, E. Gray, A. Eastman, Anson Andrews, W. J. Hoover, F. A. Underhill, T. Parsons, Thomas Bean, E. Chapman, Ole and Peter Iverson, Peter Davidson, Arne Anderson and James Thorpe.

There are now living here A. G. Pinney, C. J. Hale, W. W. Hale, W. K. Underhill, D. Eastman, Moroni and John Parsons, Ole Iverson, A. Eastman, James Thorpe, Nelson La Due, B. F. Watson, Mr. Jeffreys and many others.

The first deaths were those already described. Some time after the massacre, the bodies were found, one of them with the head severed from the body, and the others terribly mutilated. They received decent burial.

The first marriage was that of James McKnight and Caltra Million, in 1835. Mr. McKnight first came here from the Wiota diggings, and built a cabin. He brought his bride to the new home.

The first born white child was Anthony, a son of Mr. McKnight, born about a year after the marriage. None of the family are now living here.

A school was first taught in Wayne in 1840, by E. I. Wescott, in the old log schoolhouse of Section 4. From this small beginning, the town has gradually increased its educational facilities until at present there are seven whole and two joint school districts in the town, and seven schoolhouses, the most of which are very good buildings.

Religious services were first held at the house of William King, on Section 5, in 1841, a Methodist itinerant preacher by the name of Whitford officiating. Whitford afterward accidentally shot his wife, in the town of Fayette.

The post office was established in town about twenty-five years ago. The first Postmaster was G. M. Hobbs. The mail pouch was his pocket or hat, and the office was kept at his residence on Section 22, near the center of the town. The name of the office was Wayne, at first, but it was soon changed to Spafford.

One of the early enterprises engaged in was the running of a ferry-boat over the Pecatonica near the mouth of Spafford branch, before 1840, by J. Hoffman and J. McKnight. This ferry, which was operated by poles, was the only method of crossing the stream available in the town for several years, unless it was to ford the river. A large quantity of lead was lost here at one time, which still reposes at the bottom of the stream, awaiting the efforts of some enterprising person to resurrect it.

A blacksmith-shop, built of logs, was erected in town in the spring of 1841, by James McKnight, who did the welding and sharpening for the pioneers. Previous to this time, they had to go to Wiota or Gratiot to get their work done.

A saw-mill was built on the Pecatonica, Section 1, as early as 1848, by Samuel Young and Joseph Payne. This mill continued to do work until 1861, when it was abandoned.

The first grist-mill was what was known as a tub-stone corn-cracker, started by John Hoover, at a very early day, on Spafford's Branch. This institution was not in operation a great many years, but while it did run it desiccated many a bushel of corn, supplying meal for man and beast.

A man by the name of Hurlbut started a saw-mill and corn-cracker combined, on the Pecatonica, Section 4, in 1855. This mill was not operated more than five years. The Spafford mill, located on Spafford's Branch, Section 15, was built about twenty-five years ago, by Miles McKnight, and first employed as a saw-mill. Some ten years afterward, it passed into the

hands of G. and J. Hartsough, who converted it into a carding-mill. A few years later, it was purchased by William Tobias, who changed it into a flour-mill, putting in two runs of stone. It is now owned by J. Beard and J. McMullen.

M. B. Chilton, in the spring of 1841, built a distillery near the northwest corner of the town, and almost on the line between this and Gratiot. The structure was of logs, and supplied with machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of sour mash, as rude and simple in design and construction as that which is now used by the Scotch Highlanders, or the Southern moon-shiners. The still was not in operation over five years, for the price of whisky, about 1845, went down to 12½ cents per gallon, and consequently the business died. At that time, whisky was a very common beverage, and always figured largely at the raisings.

A village was laid out by J. P. Dickson on Sections 10 and 11, and on the 23d of August, 1858, the survey made by Robert Patton, was duly acknowledged and recorded. The village was named Wayne. Two buildings were erected on the plat, one of which was occupied for a time as a millinery-shop. That was the first of Wayne, but not the last, for eventually there was a heavy law-suit about the division of the property among several owners. Probably there will be a village there yet; for at last, almost as if in compensation for the former disappointment, a road is being built through the north part of town, over the course formerly pursued, and which will soon be completed and in operation.

In the way of manufactories, there is a cheese factory, and creamery, and sorghum evaporator now in the town. The former, which stands on Section 22, was built about six years ago by F. W. Crosby and J. Nelson. There is one cheese vat and three churns which are kept constantly in use during the busy season. The evaporator was brought into town one year ago by E. Craig. At one time, there were two others in town, one owned by Bordon & Sons, and one by J. H. Nelson.

There has been a Good Templars' society in the town, but at present there is none, and no other secular organization exists, except a Grange, which has been in operation six or seven years.

During the winter of 1875, the farmers of Wayne and Gratiot united and formed a fire insurance company to be called the "Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Wayne and Gratiot." A. G. Pinney was the first President, S. W. Usher, Secretary, and B. F. Watson, Treasurer. The company is in a thriving condition.

Opportunities for worship in early times were very limited, there being few men who were willing to devote their lives to following the pioneers into the wilderness for the sake of doing good, but those who did this work were usually sincere and worthy servants of their great Master. There are now several churches in town which are regularly supplied with ministers. The first one erected in town was the Calvinistic Church, located in the western part. Very soon after the close of the late rebellion, the Baptist stone church, situated on the south corner of Section 22 was completed. This is a substantially built and commodious house of worship, and is a credit to the spirit and enterprise of fifteen years ago. The Baptist ministers in town are the Rev. Mr. Parkins and Elder Eastman.

The Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, located on Section 13, a frame building erected in 1873, was the first church of that denomination built in the town. Nelson La Due, near whose dwelling the church stands, was largely instrumental in promoting the building. There is also another Methodist Church situated on the southeast corner of Section 29, which was erected in 1874, and which is known as Zion's Church. The Methodist Churches are connected with the State-Line Circuit of the Mineral Point District, from which they are supplied, having no resident minister. Mr. Jeffreys was one of the early local preachers.

There is one church cemetery and five commonwealth cemeteries in the town.

At this time, the mercantile and mechanical business of the town is represented by one store, opened at what is known as Spafford Village in 1873, by L. W. Heindel, Postmaster, four blacksmith-shops, and one wagon-shop, located in different portions of the town.

George Nobles and A. G. Bebee will be remembered as having been two of the first store-keepers in the town, and old Mr. Brown, who gave all his property to the American Bible Society, will not soon be forgotten. Neither will E. I. Wescott, one of the representative men in culture and goodness of heart in the county.

TOWN OF ELK GROVE.

The town of Elk Grove is bounded on the north by the towns of Belmont and Kendall, on the east by the towns of Kendall and Center, on the south by Benton and Shullsburg, and west by the town of Benton and county of Grant. It comprises the north half of Township 2, Range 1; the south half of Township 3, Range 1, and west half of Township 2, Range 2, east of the Fourth Principal Meridian. The town takes its name from a beautiful and valuable growth of heavy timber extending for miles through its center, in former times much frequented by game of all descriptions. It is a rich agricultural town, containing scarcely a tract of refuse land, and is well watered.

On account of these advantages, Elk Grove, especially the western portion, is said to have been settled and cultivated when the balance, or nearly all, was yet Government land. The township is eminently a farming region, though mineral has been discovered in several localities, particularly at the Strawberry Diggings, from which large quantities of ore have been raised from time to time.

At the former farm of Capt. Justus De Seelhorst, now occupied in part by Luke McNett, in the midst of a beautiful and romantic section of the country, stood Fort De Seelhorst, which became the headquarters of Capt. Cornelius DeLong's company during the Black Hawk war, as also the place of refuge for the endangered settlers.

The town is well watered by Fever River and its branches, and the eastern portion by small tributaries to the Pecatonica. The surface is gently rolling, with but few rocky points, and these are valuable as quarry deposits for building purposes.

The first settler in the town of Elk Grove was a Frenchman, who had located on Section 7 some time previous to 1827, this being the date of the arrival and settlement of a Mr. Collette and James C. Wright, who found the former and family here at that time. Mr. Collette and Mr. Wright located on the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 7. Immediately after locating his claim, Mr. Collette erected a log furnace for smelting, on the Fever or Galena River, with a double furnace, where he continued to reduce the mineral found on his and adjacent claims until 1835, when, the mineral having become exhausted, the smelting works were abandoned.

While Collette was preparing his smelting works for operation, James C. Wright had built what at that time was considered a large double house, of oak logs, for the purpose of boarding the men connected with the smelting works. Mr. Collette had also erected a dwelling-house of logs, nicely hewn inside and out, the lumber used in the construction of the building being brought from St. Louis. The shingles covering both houses were of black walnut, found in the woods which at that time bore the name of "Collette's Grove." At this beautiful and romantic section of the country was located a fort, called Fort De Seelhorst.

During the Black Hawk war, from May 12 to August 20, 1832, the company of volunteers commanded by Capt. Cornelius DeLong made this their headquarters. The fort consisted of one acre of ground inclosed by split wooden pickets. Inside the pickets were two block-houses, in which the settlers sought refuge every night. The inclosure also contained the residence of Mr. Collette.

In 1832, impending Indian troubles, which culminated in the Black Hawk war, retarded immigration into the lead mines, and Elk Grove, with the remainder of La Fayette County, was affected thereby. Though the presence of an armed force in that town was not a matter of fact, it was thought to be there, and every precaution was taken by the settlers to guard against surprise and attack. As already stated, a fort was constructed of logs, in which a company

was stationed, and hither miners, farmers and inhabitants generally, within a circuit of several miles, "focused" for protection. The fort stood opposite the present residence of Luke McNett, and was commanded either by Capt. De Long or Col. J. H. Gentry, there being some doubt as to the personality of the *commandante*, though Capt. De Long enlisted and directed the maneuvers of the company therein domiciled. During the apprehension of Indian visitation from May until October, 1832, a sleepless vigilance was maintained, but the savages wisely and humanely consented to avoid entailing trouble upon the inhabitants of this vicinity, who were permitted to enjoy life and the peace of mind which accompanies constant fear of attack.

The fort was never assailed by the Indians, who would have unquestionably been treated to a warm reception by the trusty garrison. On the site of the old fort, in 1836, a brewery was built jointly by Henry Rablin and Thomas Bray. The building was made of hewn logs and rough rock, and was partially destroyed by fire April 1, 1848. The burned portion was rebuilt in stone. The barley required for malting was crushed beneath a roller turned by a primitive one-horse power. The product of the brewery easily sold for an eagle a barrel. Rablin & Bray continued here until 1850, when the brewery was rented to different parties, who continued to manufacture the Teutonic beverage until 1856, when the business was abandoned. The first farm cultivated in Elk Grove, was that of Mr. Collette, comprising the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 7, which was entered in 1835, and is now owned and occupied by Luke McNett. Justus De Seelhorst located in Elk Grove, in 1828; was followed by Capt. Leslie, who purchased the Collette estate in 1833. This year was also the date of the arrival of Nathan Goodell, who built the old log tavern on the present site of Elk Grove Village, in the fall of 1835. At this tavern was held the first religious service in the town, by Rev. Kent, of Galena, who visited Elk Grove twice a year to guide the spiritual destinies of the isolated flock. Henry and Horace Curtis located on Section 7, on the farm now owned and occupied by John Moore and John Cooper, in the spring of 1829. Among the other early settlers may be mentioned T. C. Legate, William I. Madden, Alexander Willard, David J. Seeley, Charles Dunn, James Wiswell, Henry C. Barretto, James Hanly, Mr. Holman, Mr. Shattuck, John Rollins, John McBride and Charles Good, who located where he now resides.

In 1835, the land sale occurred at Mineral Point, and the number of arrivals increased annually thence to 1840, all who were able to do so securing tracts in the timber. Among those were Lorenzo McNett, who became the occupant of the Leslie homestead; Charles Brownell, Joseph and Benjamin White, John Carthew, John D. Martin, founder of the village of Elk Grove; Henry Rablin, who established the first brewery in the county, this in 1836, and conducting the same for many years. The enterprise went down in the wreck of 1857. O. M. Richards came about this time also, as did William Brownell, who made a claim at the Strawberry, whither he was followed a year or more later by his brother George Brownell, Dr. Hodges, John Rablin and many others.

The first marriage is said to have taken place in 1836, when Henry Curtis was united to Miss Rouse, a young lady of Galena. The first birth occurred in 1835, being Appolonia Leslie, who died a year later, and was remembered as the first death.

Lorenzo McNett arrived in Elk Grove in the fall of 1835, having come from New York State overland with a team of horses and wagon, being seven weeks on the road. He is now one of the oldest settlers living in the town, is hale and hearty, and gives promise of many years of usefulness.

The first two-horse wagon used in the town of Elk Grove was brought here by Edward Leslie, and the first buggy the town could boast of was brought from New York, in 1846, by Lorenzo McNett. A grocery and general provision store was established in Elk Grove about 1830, by Mr. Collette at his claim, here also, and, at the same time, the first post office was established, and Mr. Collette appointed Postmaster, the office being kept in his store. Mr. Collette was succeeded by Justus De Seelhorst, who was followed by Edward Leslie. The mails were received from what was called the Galena & Mineral Point Mail Route, Dr. Philleo, of Galena, being proprietor of the stage line that carried the mails.

The first school taught in the town was held in the old boarding-house of James C. Wright, there being not more than a half a dozen scholars, with Miss Mary Warner as teacher. The salary was paid by subscription. About 1843, the first district school was built on Section 7, and is yet used for school purposes. The house built by the first settler in this town is still standing, located on Section 7, and is now occupied by Emanuel Whitham.

The first church built in the town was erected in 1848, by the Congregationalists, on the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 7, the Rev. Warner being the first preacher. This church, subsequently used by the Methodists, is still standing, though no service has been held in it but once since 1870.

Elk Grove was an election precinct with only a portion of its present territory before the division of Iowa County. The first election for town officers was held in 1849, at the old tavern built in 1835, by Nathan Goodell, when were elected Joseph White, Chairman; John D. Martin, Edward Leslie, Supervisors; Clerk, Charles Brownell. J. De Seelhorst was appointed Assessor by the board, in place of John Dunn, Jr., who refused to serve. The officers for the following year, 1850, were Edward Leslie (Chairman), Henry B. Phillips, Charles Good, Supervisors; Clerk, Horace Curtis; Treasurer and Assessor, J. De Seelhorst.

Between 1840 and 1850, many who adventured into the town cast their several lots in that portion of Elk Grove wherein mining was carried on, though it does not appear than with more than ordinary success. These included Henry and John Bunt, Richard Good, Mr. Gorham, etc. John Jones settled above the grove; Thomas Good near Belmont, and a few who engaged in farming at other points without "blazing" the highway of life as pursued by them to guide the pursuit of after years. The Mexican war possessed no attractions for the husbandmen or public then resident in the town, as far as can be ascertained, no one having engaged in that struggle from this vicinity. Not so, however, two years later, when the "rush" to the gold mines of the Pacific drained all portions of the county of much of its enterprise, nerve and individuality. The quota from Elk Grove was made up of such men as David Seeley, John Dunn, Mr. Gorham, and that type of residents of which they were a fair index. Gorham and Seeley, with many of their compatriots, reached the hospitable "summer land," but many sought by a different route the realization of prayers and hopes in the dim land of dreams. In 1861, the town furnished money and troops as these sinews of war were demanded, and contributed by the aid thus furnished to "perpetuate the union of States."

The history of the town for the past twenty years has been free from accidents or incidents to any appreciable extent that have aided to increase its resources, multiply its obligations or diminish its attractions. It maintains its well-earned reputation for fertility of soil, independence, thrift and character of its inhabitants, and as affording a full equivalent to him who shall diligently and earnestly search for the reward of industrious endeavor.

In the town of Elk Grove, in 1865, there were eight schoolhouses, valued at \$2,100, requiring the services of eight teachers, the number of children in the town of school age being 388. Male teachers received salaries of \$38.50; female, \$26.40. During the year there was received for school purposes \$1,444.44, and \$1,532.48 was disbursed. In 1880, there were eight schoolhouses, valued at \$3,584, requiring the services of eight teachers, who educated 308 children of school age. Average salaries paid to male teachers, \$32.60; female, \$24.25. Total amount received during the year for school purposes, \$2,607.95. Of this amount \$1,560.08 was raised by taxation. During 1880, \$2,042.39 was paid out for school purposes. In 1862, the equalized value of the town was \$210,512; 1880, \$385,491. The population of Elk Grove, in 1850, was 624, to wit, 319 males and 305 females; in 1855, it amounted to 958, to wit, 535 males and 421 females, making an increase of 334 in five years.

The following is a list of the town officers from the organization into its present limits:

1872—Edward Chappell, Sr., Chairman; O. M. Richards, Henry Schell, Supervisors; Clerk, Edward Chappell, Jr.; Treasurer, John McBride; Assessor, Dan McFarlane.

1878—Edward Chappell, Sr., Chairman; Henry Schell, Henry Staber, Supervisors; Clerk, Edward Chappell, Jr.; Treasurer, John McBride; Assessor, John Blewett.

1874—Edward Chappell, Sr., Chairman; Henry Schell, B. Fiedler, Supervisors; Clerk, Edward Chappell, Jr.; Treasurer, Robert H. Martin; Assessor, John Blewett.

1875—John Blewett, Chairman; Henry Schell, Anton Gerlack, Supervisors; Clerk, Edward Chappell, Jr.; Treasurer, Isaiah Gill; Assessor, Robert McBride.

1876—John Blewett, Chairman; Henry Schell, Anton Gerlack, Supervisors; Clerk, Edward Chappell, Jr.; Treasurer, Justus Riechers; Assessor, John Moore.

1877—John Blewett, Chairman; Henry Schell, Anton Gerlack, Supervisors; Clerk, Edward Chappell, Jr.; Treasurer, Justus Riechers; Assessor, Christopher Staber.

1878—John Blewett, Chairman; Henry Schell, Anton Gerlack, Supervisors; Clerk, Edward Chappell, Jr.; Treasurer, Justus Riechers; Assessor, Christopher Staber.

1879—Robert McBride, Chairman; Henry Schell, Joseph S. Robinson, Supervisors; Clerk, Edward Chappell, Jr.; Treasurer, Henry Fiedler; Assessor, Chris Staber.

1880—Justus Riechers, Chairman; Anton Gerlack, Edward McNett, Supervisors; Clerk, Edward Chappell, Jr.; Treasurer, Christopher Staber; Assessor, W. C. Whitham.

VILLAGE OF ELK GROVE.

Early in the fifties, the ambition of the inhabitants to establish a village within the limits of their beautiful town found frequent expression, and the subject was generally canvassed by all interested. Various available points were suggested, but no definite conclusions were reached in the premises for several years. An attempt was finally made to secure a donation of lands contiguous to the old Collette place, which was thought, on account of its location, to be a favorable site, but, the owner declining to ex-appropriate his property for the purposes mentioned, this was abandoned, and the plan bade fair to fall through. While the decision was yet *in futuro*, J. D. Martin adopted the suggestion, which had become common property, and decided to lay out the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 2, Range 1 east, for village purposes, and on the 20th of August, 1857, the same was surveyed by Thomas Brown and the present village planned by Mr. Martin.

At first, it was supposed that a place of some importance would result from this enterprise on the part of Mr. Martin, and improvements of a substantial and elaborate character were projected. But the exit of flush times, which was made, as will be remembered, during the year in which the village was born, carried with them the hopes and ambitions of its founders, and to-day a Methodist Church, a stone hotel, store and less than a half-dozen private residences tell the story of "what might have been" had not the panic, the war and other adverse circumstances successfully intervened to prevent.

The Methodist Church was erected in 1854, under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Jones, at a time when the families of William Cundy, J. D. Martin, John Curkert and Justus De Seelhorst constituted the congregation. It cost \$1,000, and will seat an audience of two hundred. At present, the church is included in the Belmont Circuit. The Pastor is the Rev. William Cook, and the congregation numbers seventy-five worshippers.

THE POST OFFICE

was first established in 1858, in the Rock Tavern, with J. D. Martin as Postmaster. He was followed by John Amger, William Cundy, who died in office, and was succeeded by the widow, who gave place to Justus C. Curkett, and he in turn to John Kempthorne, the present incumbent. The mail facilities, though limited, meet the public demand.

TOWN OF SEYMOUR.

When by act of Legislature La Fayette County was divided into towns, the original town of Seymour formed a part of Centre, now Darlington. In 1869, fifteen sections of the western part of Centre were surveyed and organized into a town, and named Seymour, in honor of Gov. Seymour, of New York.

The first town meeting was held in the schoolhouse, in District No. 6, on Tuesday, April 6, 1869, when the following officers were chosen: William Hess, Chairman; Joseph Dougherty, William Ward, Supervisor; Clerk, John McCabe; Treasurer, Jacob Heffle.

1870—Rufus S. Crippen, Chairman; James McWilliams, James Urnison, Supervisors; Clerk, James W. Trestrail; Treasurer, Francis Gough; Assessor, Rufus S. Crippen.

1871—Jacob Heffle, Chairman, James Urnison, James McWilliams; Clerk, James W. Trestrail; Treasurer, Francis Gough; Assessor, Rufus S. Crippen. During the years 1869 and 1870, the subject of attaching to Seymour parts of the towns of Elk Grove and Kendall was agitated and strongly advocated by the citizens of Seymour, but opposed by the citizens of Elk Grove and Kendall. No definite action was taken, however, until during the legislative session of 1871, when a bill was enacted authorizing the Board of County Commissioners to take such parts of other towns as would be necessary to enlarge Seymour to a town of thirty-six sections. In 1872, fifteen sections from the eastern part of Elk Grove and six sections from the southern part of Kendall were attached to Seymour, making the town six miles square.

The first meeting of the newly organized town was held at the schoolhouse at Wardsville, April, 1872, where 209 votes were cast, and the following officers chosen: John O'Neill, Chairman; Shane Morgan, James Robson, Supervisors; Clerk, William Hess; Treasurer, Francis Gough; Assessor, James Morgan.

The following is a complete list of the officers chosen annually since the organization of the town:

1873—John O'Neil, Chairman; Shane Morgan, James Robson, Supervisors; Clerk, William Hess; Treasurer, Francis Gough; Assessor, James Morgan.

1874—Joseph Sullivan, Chairman; George Tyson, James McWilliams, Supervisors, Clerk, John Fleming; Treasurer, John Colbert; Assessor, Terence J. O'Neill.

1875—Joseph Sullivan, Chairman; James McWilliams, Jacob Heffle, Supervisors; Clerk, Mike Fleming; Treasurer, John Colbert; Assessor, Terence J. O'Neill.

1876—Thomas J. Walsh, Chairman; Henry Gabel, James Clayton, Supervisors; Clerk, James McDermott; Treasurer, John Morgan; Assessor, Terence J. O'Neill.

1877—Thomas J. Walsh, Chairman; Henry Gabel, James Urnison, Supervisors; Clerk, James McDermott; Treasurer, John M. Morgan; Assessor, Arthur Brewer.

1878—Thomas J. Walsh, Chairman; John Schneider, George Tyson, Supervisors; Clerk, Terence J. O'Neill; Treasurer, Francis Gough; Assessor, James Morgan.

1879—Joseph Sullivan, Chairman; George Tyson, John Schneider, Supervisors; Clerk, Terence J. O'Neill; Treasurer, Francis Gough; Assessor, C. W. Gallagher.

1880—Joseph Sullivan, Chairman; George Tyson, John Schneider, Supervisors; Clerk, Terence J. O'Neill; Treasurer, Francis Gough; Assessor, C. W. Gallagher.

The town of Seymour now comprises Townships 2 and 3 north, Range 2 east of the Fourth Principal Meridian, and is bounded on the north by Kendall, on the east by Darlington, on the south by Shullsburg, on the west by New Diggings and Elk Grove, and is divided into fifteen road districts and eleven school districts. This town is especially adapted to agricultural pursuits, there being 23,040 acres of land in the town, and not to exceed 200 acres of which is woodland. The surface is a beautiful rolling prairie, with no great depressions and few slight elevations.

The traveler passing through Seymour, over its well-kept roads, can form but a vague idea of the intrinsic worth of the town for stock-raising and farming purposes. On nearly every

farm in the town may be found miniature natural springs, bubbling forth from mother earth, only to form a narrow stream, which, flowing through its winding course over the surfaces of the prairie, renders fertile this beautiful expanse of territory.

The numerous elegant and commodious residences to be found in this town stand as monuments to the industry and integrity of its inhabitants. The four large churches of different denominations form sufficient evidence that the hopes and desires of the people are not altogether on the fleeting things of this world. The number of schoolhouses, with accommodations for 300 children, and the degree to which the important subject of education is fostered here, is a sure index to the intelligence and liberality of the people. The robust and hardy constitutions of the adults, and the rosy cheeks and bright eyes of the urchins, indicate a salubrious and healthful climate.

The inhabitants of Seymour are principally of Irish nationality or descent, though there are some English and Germans, with a few Americans scattered through the town.

The first settler within the present limits of Seymour was Daniel Sullivan, who came here in 1833 and located on Section 30, on the farm now owned by Philip Lakey, and occupied by George Stonebreaker. On this farm, Mr. Sullivan built a log house, the first erected in the town. John Ryan came soon after Mr. Sullivan, in 1833, and located on Section 29, on the farm now occupied by his son, William Ryan, and Charles Boyle. Other early settlers were Henry Marsh, Shane Morgan, Bryan O'Neill, John O'Neill, Andrew O'Neill, Daniel O'Neill and Mary O'Neill.

The first school taught in the town was built in 1852, on Section 29, John Casey being employed as teacher. Previous to the erection of this schoolhouse, the children of Seymour attended the schools at Shullsburg and Mill Seat Bend. The town now has seven schoolhouses, which, with their sites, are valued at \$3,500. There are in the town 247 children who attend schools, requiring the services of seven teachers, whose salaries average \$36 per month. The total amount received for school purposes in the town for 1880 will aggregate \$2,015.59.

Owing to a close proximity to post offices in other towns, Seymour never had one established within its limits. The majority of the citizens receive their mail from Shullsburg.

Prominent among the churches of Seymour, stands the "Lady of Hope" Catholic Church, located on Section 15. This church, 40x60 feet, was erected in 1869, at a cost of \$6,000, the congregation at that time numbering but twenty-five families. In 1871, adjoining the church, the Pastor's residence was built, at a cost of \$1,000. Connected with the church is a cemetery, consisting of four acres, laid out into avenues and walks, which, with its numerous evergreen trees, renders this the most beautiful burying-ground in the town. Owing to the beauty of the location, the taste displayed in the arrangement of the grounds and the decorations of the edifice, the Catholic Church of Seymour forms by far the most attractive feature of the whole town. The different Pastors have been Revs. Father McGinty, Father Kensley, Father Yargager, Father De Becca, Father Meyers and the present Pastor, Father Welbes. The congregation now numbers forty families.

TOWN OF WIOTA.

On the 12th day of January, 1849, the County Commissioners ordered that the whole of Township 2, Range 5, and Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25 and 26, of Township 2, Range 4, should constitute a town to be called Wiota. A few years after, Sections 33, 34, 35 and 36, of Township 3, Range 4, and Sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28 and parts of 17 and 20, of Town 2, Range 4, were added to the territory constituting Wiota, making this the largest town in the county. Precinct elections were held here as early as at any point in the county. The first town meeting for the purpose of organizing the town and electing the officers was held at the house of H. C. Blodgett, in the village of Wiota, on the second Tuesday of April, 1849. The officers chosen were: George Schellenger, Chairman; James Van Matre, J. L. Lovelace, Supervisors; L. S. Hyde, Clerk; Daniel Letters, Assessor; J. Lutter, Treas-

urer; G. L. Way, Superintendent of Schools, and William Coble, Justice of the Peace. There were 119 votes cast, and \$170 were appropriated for town purposes, 5 mills on the dollar for schools, and 1½ mills on the dollar for roads and bridges.

The surface of this town is rather uneven generally, but not so rough as to retard cultivation very much. In different parts, there are portions quite broken, as might be expected in a section of country so highly charged with valuable mineral deposits as abound in this town.

The soil is usually of a highly fertile nature, consisting for the most part of a rich, black loam, which endures well the effects of long years of tilling and production, and for which characteristic this section of country is prominently noted. There is a little sand in and near the beds of the streams, as is usually the case throughout the county.

The town is well timbered, but the timber is not so large as in former years. The various kinds indigenous to this part of the State, as walnut, hickory, maple, elm; butternut, ash, poplar, hackberry and varieties of oak, are scattered over the town in profusion. When the town was first settled, the people were prohibited from cutting down the timber, as Uncle Sam then expected that the country would be used solely for mining purposes.

The water supply in this town is uniformly good. The Pecatonica River flows through the eastern part. Into this empties the Whiteside Creek and several other small tributaries, which flow from different directions to the east and west of that stream. There are also several other small creeks in different portions of the town, flowing in various directions.

The population is varied. In the southwest part, the people are principally Irish, while in the southeast portion they are mostly Norwegians. In the northwest part, the English predominate, and in the northeast portion and throughout the town, Americans, Germans and other nationalities are scattered. The people are in a generally prosperous condition, and up to the average standard of excellence in intelligence and morals. There are several churches and good schools in the town, which receive a liberal support. The products are at the present confined to agriculture, there having been no mining done here for two or three years past.

Wiota is an eminently historical locality, not only in connection with the annals of this county, but with the entire Northwest, and the mineral-yielding regions of Wisconsin, for here one of the earliest settlements in the State was made, and immense amounts of ore extracted in early days, and in subsequent years. The first white comers to locate here were W. S. Hamilton, Elias Shook and William Haws. These persons were professional miners, and had previously worked at Galena, Dodgeville and other points adjacent to this section of country. They arrived in the spring of 1828, and immediately commenced prospecting for mineral, which they soon found in great paying quantities. As the miners say, "they struck it big." Mr. Hamilton, who was the general business manager of their affairs, went to Galena immediately after and obtained a permit to survey and lay off a mineral claim, this being necessary, as the Government had not yet surveyed the land. This claim included nearly, if not quite, a thousand acres of the best mineral land in the town, where the village of Wiota now stands, on Sections 13, 18, 19 and 24. Very soon after their arrival, cabins and a log smelting furnace were erected, and the work of mining commenced. (The mining interest is spoken of in another chapter.)

During the summer of the above year, Anthony Miller, Daniel Miller, Robert Paxton, George Schellenger, William Hale and family, James Woods, and quite a number of others, principally transient people, came into the town. Anthony Miller, who was then a young man yet in his teens, drove the first team of bullocks into the town for the Hamilton party. Mr. Miller has lived here since that time, and witnessed all the varied changes which fifty-two years have wrought since the country was a wilderness, the home of wild animals and the aborigines. Yet his form is erect and his step elastic, and, if nature deals as kindly with him in the future as she has in the past, he will live to see many new developments in this country. He is one of the oldest of the very first settlers now living in the county or State, and, having an excellent memory, can furnish reminiscences of border experiences of great interest to the historian. Robert Paxton is still living, also, having spent the best of his life in mining. William Hale was killed near

Kellogg's Grove, in Jo Daviess County, on the 14th day of June, 1832, by the Indians, while accompanying a party bearing dispatches. Mr. Schellenger died here several years ago, leaving his wife, who is one of the oldest settlers, and who was the teacher of the first school at Mineral Point and Gratiot's Grove.

The first women in the town were the wife and six daughters of William Hale; but they did not long remain sole mistresses of the field, for, within two or three years, there were a large number of women and children here. In 1829 and 1830, the number of fresh arrivals was very large. Of those who became permanent settlers are mentioned William Burette and family, George Castle and family, Ezra Lamb and family, Robert Campbell, B. Million and family, James McKnight, Henry Apple, Isaac Wall, Peter Sanford and J. Sayles; a few others came in previous to this, but their names are not known.

As soon as the rumor of the Indian troubles reached the inhabitants of the Wiota Diggings, a fort was commenced, but, before it was completed, the Indians—if they had felt so disposed—could have killed or put to flight the entire community. The fort was erected a half-mile south of the village, on Section 24, near the east section line. It stood but a short distance from the old furnace. An area about forty feet square was inclosed by a ditch and pickets or palisades, and next on the west side of this stood the block-house, a building 16x24 feet in dimensions. Nothing now remains to mark the spot, and nothing to guide the archæologist of the future in his researches, except the spring from which water was obtained, which still gushes forth from Mother Earth about one hundred and fifty yards southeast from the site of the fort. The garrison was, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows: W. S. Hamilton, Captain; Daniel Miller, First Lieutenant; Anthony Miller, Second Lieutenant; T. Bradly, First Sergeant. General members—J. McClure, George Cummins, Stephen Eldred, Washington and C. J. Hale, J. Searles, Mr. Spafford, J. McKnight, James McIlwaine, John Skinner, A. Floyd, C. and B. Million, Mr. Myers, Mr. Campton, J. Sayles, Robert Kirkendall, George Harrison, A. Higginbotham, J. Biggs, Samuel Bird, Henry Apple and Mr. Spencer. Probably there were a few others, also.

The fort was not attacked during the war, but four of the members were killed. The death of three of them, Searles, Spafford and McIlwaine, is described in the Wayne town history. The other was Henry Apple, a German, after whom Apple River was named. On the 16th day of June, two days after the death of the last-mentioned parties, Appel started out, against the remonstrances of his comrades, to visit his farm. About half a mile northeast from the fort, he was waylaid by the Indians, killed and scalped. The same day Gen. Dodge, who had but just arrived from Fort Defiance with twenty-nine men, who were going in search of the Spafford party, started after the Indians. They followed them east and overtook them at the banks of the Pecatonica, where they had taken refuge in a swamp or slough, at what is called Horseshoe Bend, on Section 14. The Indians, fourteen in number, were all killed, and four of the attacking party were either killed on the spot or mortally wounded. For several years after, the bones and skulls of the Indians were scattered about the spot where the fight occurred. This was the only bloodshed of that war which occurred in the town.

Very soon after the close of the struggle, the settlers began pouring in, and within a few years the country around Wiota was largely taken up. Of the first arrivals, we have the names of Adam Collins, George Mathew, Henry Adam and John Helm, Mr. Clark, H. W. Barnes, Mr. Blackmore, Russell Baldwin, A. McConnell, James Woods, Robert Gray, G. Hawley, William Floyd, William Porter, Isaac Robinson, R. Short, L. Sargeant, G. W. Dobbs, Asom Riggs, Tom Mat, J. Riggs, J. Lease, Mr. Davis and Jesse Miller. There are but few of these parties now living either here or elsewhere.

Among the early settlers who are living here still, aside from those already spoken of, are C. Robinson, J. Reed, J. Lutter, O. F. Schager, M. Dean, S. Johnson, M. Hansen, Horace Bebe, T. Nicholson, the Van Matre Brothers, M. J. and J. K. Hans Swanson, T. K. Robinson, George Stuart, James Kemp, Morgan, Tim and Richard Quinn, J. Purcell, J. H. Brannum, H. Hulverson, Lars Munsen, N. Saterlee, William Fop, William Mayne, C. Osterday, J. J. Bridg-

man, Samuel and William Sweeny, Nat Rogers, J. Mason, A. Anderson, J. Kern, Chris and Andrus Stree, M. Erickson, E. Ingerbricksen, J. Million, the Pickett brothers, D. and E. Chris and J. Geirhart, Ole and A. O. Rossing, W. Stevenson and S. Kelly.

The first nuptials in the town were celebrated in the fall of 1828, when Robert Campbell, who then lived at Gratiot's Grove, was married to Mahala Hale.

A miner's wife, while stopping overnight, when on the way from Galena to Dodgeville, in 1828, was confined. The first child of resident parents was William, the son of Robert Campbell, born in the fall of 1829.

In the winter of 1831, the little son of Mr. Campbell died, this being the first death in the Wiota Diggings. The body was interred in what is now known as the old graveyard, which lies about a quarter of a mile southwest of Wiota Village.

A grocery and general provision store was opened here by Mr. Hamilton before 1832, which stood near the old furnace, south of the village. This establishment was continued for several years.

A post office was established in Wiota precinct very soon after the Indian war, Mr. Hamilton being appointed Postmaster.

Mr. Day and Jesse Miller were the first mail carriers. Previous to the establishment of the office, the mail had been brought here once a week from Galena, Ill., and distributed at Hamilton's store.

The first religious services were held at the cabin of William Hale, in 1830, by a Methodist itinerant, the Rev. Stevens. The Wiota Diggings were not considered in early days a very good field for ministerial effort. The miners, although not dishonest or unkindly disposed generally, were, nevertheless, unfavorably disposed toward the "preacher."

Mr. Carroll, one of the first comers, who lived on the farm now owned by the Van Matre brothers, had a grand harvesting-bee as early as 1831. People came from every direction for miles around—men and women. The men harvested eighty or ninety acres of grain before 8 o'clock, and the women made several quilts. They then went in for a good time, which lasted until the wee sma' hours.

A regular smelting furnace was erected very early by W. S. Hamilton and a man by the name of Drum. It was operated according to a book on chemistry, which, it is related, the fireman could not read.

It is narrated that at one time a minister who was particularly odious for his extreme sanctity and want of virtue, was rotten-egged out of the place.

A school was first taught in the town in the winter of 1833, by George Cubbidge, in ye ancient temple of learning that stood about one mile east of the diggings. Now how great a change; there are fourteen districts in or connected with the town, and the standard of education is of a high order.

One of the mechanical institutions, nearly indispensable in a new country, is the blacksmith-shop. This want was supplied for Wiota in 1830, by Robert Campbell, who first woke the morning echoes in the wilderness, and ushered in the evening with the ringing of his anvil, to the chorus of the miners' picks and shovels.

A tavern was first opened in the village by Russell Baldwin, soon after his coming in 1833. After that, at different times, there were several public houses in the villages.

Succeeding the close of the Black Hawk war, Messrs. Burrette & Gray built a saw-mill on Whiteside Creek, in the northeast part of the town; this mill, which was the first in this section, was operated for a good many years. At this time, there was a grist-mill in the town, built twenty-five years previously by Mr. Williams, four miles northeast from Wiota Village, on the Whiteside Branch. It has passed through several hands, and is now owned by J. Sardison. It is built of stone, is two stories high, and is supplied with two runs of stone.

George Carroll built a log distillery in the town in 1841, which was operated for many years. John Connery was the first distiller.

During the above year, a grand Fourth of July celebration was indulged in by the miners and settlers. The English element of the place at that time was pretty strong, and it was proposed by some of them that they should raise a red flag. At this, the Americans declared if they did they would not only pull it down, but that they would "knock down, drag and clean out" every one who participated in the affair. The flag was not raised, and peace prevailed with the exception of the belligerent demonstrations inseparable from a "glorious fourth."

The second store in the town was opened in 1838, a short distance west of the diggings, by J. Slothower and Charles Thomas.

There are at present four sorghum evaporators in the town, which did a thriving business during the past season. Those owned by the Winn and Bebee Brothers made about one thousand eight hundred gallons of sirup each, and the two owned by Messrs. Bridgman & Mason made about one thousand gallons each.

Wiota possesses four churches. The oldest and most substantial structure is the Methodist Episcopal stone church, which stands on the east half of Section 3, Range 4, and which was built nearly twenty-five years ago. The Union Church of Wiota was built in 1875. This is the "free-for-all" church of the town, there being no denominational control exercised over it. The United Brethren have a church located on Section 32, and the Lutherans have one, which is situated on Section 16. There is a large commonwealth cemetery lying on Section 13, controlled by the town.

VILLAGE OF WIOTA.

The first village of the above name was laid out by W. S. Hamilton, in 1836, on the banks of the Pecatonica, on the southeast corner of Section 36. Seven or eight buildings were erected there, but the effort to create a village at that point would not work, and they were eventually moved to the diggings or torn down, there being no occupants for them.

The present village was platted for the Ridgeway Mining Company, successors to Hamilton & Co., by Nathan Corwith and John Slothower, on the 1st of July, 1858, Charles Temple being the surveyor. Previous to this, the lots were sold hocus-pocus, so to speak, and the survey and plat were made to conform to the old streets and lots as much as possible. As a result, the place is as rambling and irregular in shape as an Indian village. The early history of the village was the history of the town as narrated. From 1840 to 1856, or until the Mineral Point Railroad came through the county, the village did a thriving business. There were seven stores at one time, and various mechanic shops, besides hotels. At the present time, there are two small stores kept by J. Lutter and B. F. Hahn, the latter being the Postmaster. There are three blacksmiths (P. Davidson, Charles Smith and E. Peterson); two shoe-shops (A. Field and A. O. Skinrood), a brewery (P. Elder), and a hotel kept by William Mayne.

The mining district was, as stated, first owned by Hamilton, Shook & Haws. They conducted the business in partnership for two or three years, when Hamilton bought out the other two, becoming sole owner. A short time after, Peter Van Bergan purchased an interest in the mines, but he did not retain it long. Then Russell Baldwin became interested with Hamilton, but he, like his predecessor, soon after abandoned the business, Hamilton again becoming the proprietor. In 1834, he became involved to such an extent that the property was taken for his debts, Henry Corwith, of Illinois, being the chief creditor. Anthony Miller was appointed Assignee, and entered the land from the Government. After this, a joint stock company was organized to operate the mines, called the Ridgeway Mining Company, Nat Dean and John Slothower being the local operatives. The company set up a seventy horse-power engine and force-pump on the grounds, and erected a saw-mill, and for a time did an immense business. The company ceased mining about 1870, and a few years subsequent the engine and machinery were sold. With the exception of a little digging done by private individuals, nothing has been attempted since that time.

The best-yielding points were what are known as the ridge veins and the large patch diggings. The mineral of the ridge ground was found in the crevices of the rocks, the mystic

Masonic weed being the miners' guide to the precious deposit. That of the patch diggings was found lying from four to six feet beneath the surface, entirely isolated from the rocks, and scattered about promiscuously. The most abundant yield in early times was from the patch, about 75 per cent of the material taken from this place being pure ore. The ancient windlass and bucket were the means employed to raise the mineral. At first, when at any point the shafts or mines were sunk so deep that the work was obstructed by water running in, a horse-pump was employed to remove it, but in later years an engine was used for this purpose. The most remarkable mineral deposit ever discovered here, or anywhere in the mines of this district, was found by Robert and Samuel Paxton and M. Inman in 1830. After prospecting for some time at Mr. Hamilton's expense, they were at last rejoiced and rewarded by finding a solid mass of ore thirty feet in length by fifteen feet deep and four and a half feet wide, which yielded above a quarter of a million pounds of pure lead. As unexampled as this statement may seem, it is nevertheless true, for there are those living now who saw the phenomenon and can vouch for the accuracy of the statement. The price of mineral has fluctuated from \$5 to \$100 per one thousand pounds. There were never anything but log and ash smelting furnaces at this point.

BELMONT TOWNSHIP.

Belmont is in the extreme northwest corner of La Fayette County, comprising Townships 3 and 4 north, Ranges 1 and 2 east, of the Fourth Principal Meridian. In 1862, Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 were taken by act of Legislature from the town of Kendall and attached to Belmont, which is now composed of forty-two sections. It derives its name from the mounds within its limits. At an early day, French travelers who were passing through this region, pursuing their explorations of the Northwest, discovered the mounds and named them "Belle Monte," signifying beautiful mountain. These mounds are three in number, one near the center of the town, called "Belmont Mound," and two in the western part, termed respectively "Little Mound" and "Platte Mound." The mounds of Belmont are known throughout the southern part of the State, and are visited annually by hundreds of tourists. The general surface of the town is a beautiful rolling prairie, and, to the eye of the traveler passing through the town, it forms a magnificent view. There are about four square miles of uncultivated land in the town. This embraces the northeast corner, which is known as the Welsh Settlement. The soil of the town is a black loam, and will average about twelve inches deep. This soil is recognized as being valuable, especially for the cultivation of corn and oats, the yield of this product being enormous. Stock is raised quite extensively in Belmont, owing to the peculiar adaptation of the town for this branch of industry. At one time, flax was prominent among the products, but of late years it has been abandoned. Located in different parts of the town, may be found valuable groves of small timber of the different kinds indigenous to this locality, ash, black and white oak.

The town is well watered by the "Mound," "Bonner's" and "Harris'" Branches of the Pecatonica River. These, with their numerous sub-branches and the many natural springs found here, render it one of the best-watered sections in the county.

The town is settled by different classes and nationalities; the Germans, however, who form one-quarter of the population, predominate. In point of intelligence, education and general qualifications, the citizens will compare favorably with those of the most advanced settlements in the county.

In 1868, the Platteville Branch of the Mineral Point Railroad was built through it, crossing Sections 13, 14, 15, 10, 9, 8, 7, and passing into Grant County from Section 18. The earliest settler and pioneer in the town of Belmont, is a Mr. Bonner, who immigrated to the county in the year 1827, and located the farm in Section 10, now owned and occupied by Edwin Johnson. During the same year, Thomas Welsh came to this town and settled near "Old Belmont." Soon after, in 1828, came Robert Terry; in 1829, Col. James H. Gentry and Oliver Holzhouser; and, in 1830, followed James Wiswell. Moses Eastman, Cornelius



M. V. Burris

BELMONT.

DeLong, Col. John Moore and Moses Whiteside were prominent old settlers, having located in the town in 1833. The first building erected in the present limits of Belmont, was a log dwelling, built by Thomas Welsh in 1828, on his claim, near the site of "Old Belmont." In 1829, Robert Terry built a smelting furnace on his selection, and continued to smelt the minerals of the surrounding country until 1832, when, at the opening of the Black Hawk war, the business was abandoned. The old mineral house connected with the furnace, was afterward used for a schoolhouse. About 1830, Oliver Holzhouser established the first blacksmith-shop in the town. The few tools used belonged to the smelting-works.

An amusing incident occurred here during the winter of 1831. Mr. Holzhouser was engaged to build a sleigh for one of the settlers, and, as the weather was very severe, after procuring all necessary articles, he proceeded to the construction of the vehicle inside the little log shop. The work having been completed, the sleigh measured 8x12 feet, and, to the astonishment and chagrin of the blacksmith, it could not be drawn out through the 3x5-foot door of the shop. Nothing daunted, however, he immediately proceeded to remove the roof of the building, and, with the aid of a few settlers, the much-prized sleigh was raised and placed on *terra firma* outside. It is with a keen sense of the ridiculous that Mr. Holzhouser now relates this incident to his friends.

About the first land entered in the town was 320 acres, which is at present occupied by Mrs. M. Whiteside. When entered in 1834, it was the property of Dr. Addison Philleo, of Galena.

Always in the early settlement of a new country is found a sharp appreciation of educational institutions, and the settlement of Belmont is no exception to the rule; for, as early as 1833, a school was established in the old building used for storing the minerals of the abandoned smelting works, and John Boyer was engaged to instruct the dozen scholars in attendance. To show the contrast between past and present, there are now in the town of Belmont seven school-houses, requiring the services of eight teachers. The number of children in the town over four and under twenty years of age aggregates 423. The average wages paid to male teachers is \$37.50; to female teachers, \$25. The value of school property in the town, as shown by the report of the Town Clerk of 1880, is \$5,975. The first district school in Belmont was established in 1842, on Section 3, Nathan Olmsted being employed as teacher, and paid by subscription. At this school, books of all kinds and from all parts of the Union were studied. Previous to the founding of Old Belmont, the citizens of this town received their mail from Mineral Point, Iowa County.

The first church erected in the town was built in 1846, in the extreme northwestern part of the town, in the locality known as the Kirkpatrick Settlement. This was of the Methodist denomination.

Belmont was organized as a town in 1848, immediately after the adoption of the constitution of the State, and the first election, at which 70 votes were polled, was held at David Wright's. Judge Charles Dunn, the first Chief Justice of Wisconsin, was elected Chairman of the board.

In 1865, a grist-mill, run by water power, was erected by Thomas Martin and son John on Section 18, where it was operated until 1875, when it was moved to the village of Belmont, and was burned in 1876. The site of this mill in the village is now occupied by a steam grist-mill, erected in 1879, by Charles Simmeron.

The population of the town has decreased from 1,303 in 1870 to 1,278 in 1880, although its wealth has increased.

Following is a list of the officers for the town since 1870:

1870—Supervisors, John Martin (Chairman), Charles Spielman, O. Holzhouser; Clerk, G. W. Miles; Treasurer, Nathan Olmsted; Assessor, M. V. Burris.

1871—Supervisors, George Frost (Chairman), Charles Mappes, O. Holzhouser; Clerk, G. W. Miles; Treasurer, Paul Speth; Assessor, M. V. Burris.

1872—Supervisors, George Frost (Chairman), O. Holshouser, N. Thomas; Clerk, G. E. Miles; Treasurer, E. J. Bennett; Assessor, M. V. Burris.

1878—Supervisors, George Frost (Chairman), O. Holshouser, O. Wright; Clerk, G. W. Miles; Treasurer, E. J. Bennett; Assessor, M. V. Burris.

1874—Supervisors, George Frost (Chairman), O. Wright, O. Holshouser; Clerk, G. W. Miles; Treasurer, E. J. Bennett; Assessor, M. V. Burris.

1875—Supervisors, P. Speth (Chairman), O. Holshouser, W. P. Roberts; Clerk, G. W. Miles; Treasurer, A. C. Roy; Assessor, M. V. Burris.

1876—Supervisors, E. J. Bennett (Chairman), H. Evans, O. Wright; Clerk, A. F. Clifton; Treasurer, A. C. Roy; Assessor, M. V. Burris.

1877—Supervisors, Paul Speth (Chairman), J. W. Dickenson, O. Wright; Clerk, A. F. Clifton; Treasurer, Thomas Martin; Assessor, M. V. Burris.

1878—Supervisors, Nathan Olmsted (Chairman), J. W. Dickenson, W. P. Roberts; Clerk, A. F. Clifton; Treasurer, Thomas Martin; Assessor, M. V. Burris.

1879—Supervisors, Nathan Olmsted (Chairman), J. W. Dickenson, W. P. Roberts; Clerk, A. F. Clifton; Treasurer, Thomas Martin; Assessor, John Speth.

1880—Supervisors, Nathan Olmsted (Chairman), J. W. Dickenson, W. P. Roberts; Clerk, A. F. Clifton; Treasurer, Thomas Martin; Assessor, John Speth.

OLD BELMONT, THE FIRST CAPITAL OF WISCONSIN.

The site of this decayed village is located in the center of the town of Belmont, on Section 8, near the foot of Belmont Mound, and is now known as Grand View, a station on the Galena Narrow-Gauge Railroad, which was built through the township in 1876.

The Territorial government was established by act of Congress, approved April 20, 1836, and the Territory of Wisconsin embraced within its boundaries all of what is now Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and a part of Dakota. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor, J. S. Horner, Secretary, and Charles Dunn, Chief Justice. These persons took the prescribed oath of office July 4, 1836. A census was soon after taken, and the time of election appointed for October 10, 1836. The permanent location of the seat of government, the division of counties and the location of county seats were the all-absorbing questions. The Governor, by proclamation, designated the village of Belmont as the place for the first session of the Legislature, and October 25, 1836, as the time for the meeting. At this time, the village of Belmont became the subject of the most sanguine expectations. Forthwith an embryo city was laid out, the most extravagant plans indulged in, and extensive improvements projected and displayed on paper. Speculations ranged high, village lots being sold for \$500 each. The imaginary din of the busy streets and avenues of a great commercial center so wrought upon the feelings of the people that every other village in the Territory was dwarfed in their estimation to their own Belmont. But the Legislature speedily dissolved their blissful hopes by locating the capital at its present site November 28, 1836, and deciding to hold its next session at Burlington, now in the State of Iowa.

A well-informed pioneer, who was at Belmont during the session of the Legislature in November, 1836, says: "The location of the capital was the all-important question before the Legislature, and a very animated and somewhat angry warfare was carried on between the friends of Milwaukee, Portage, Belmont, Cassville, Mineral Point, Madison and many other places, for the recognition of such of their favorite towns as the most eligible site for the future seat of Government.

"J. D. Doty, of Green Bay, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, had purchased a considerable tract of land of the United States, between what was then known as the third and fourth of the Four Lakes, at \$1.25 per acre. Mr. Doty, with all the proverbial integrity and adroit skill that characterizes the modern lobbyist at Washington, was on hand with a beautiful plat of Madison, to convince the members that it was far better to locate the capital in the interior, than either on

Lake Michigan or in the neighborhood of the Mississippi, where the population of the Territory at that time was principally located. The most common and convincing argument to secure votes in favor of this proposition seemed to be, that by locating the capital in the interior, it would promote the settlement of a large tract of country, then without inhabitants, and, when the whole Territory was settled up, it would be found to be exactly in the right spot. This, then, was the ostensible reason why a majority voted for Madison, but the records soon after revealed the fact that a large proportion of the members had deeds of lots in their pockets, of earlier date than the passage of the bill, which clearly indicated one of the reasons that influenced their votes."

Although the wisdom of the selection of Madison for the seat of government is pretty generally conceded, yet the historic Belmont, overlooking the waters of the Pecatonica, with its majestic mounds, the beauty of its surroundings and general attractiveness, might have formed a city which, but for the inconvenient distance from the northern part of the State, would compare very favorably with the now much admired city of the lakes.

The site of the village of Old Belmont consisted of eighty acres, and was owned by Col. John Moore, who located on Section 33, near the village site, in 1833. Col. Moore entered the land in 1834, and afterward sold it to John Atchison, of Galena, who, in 1835, proceeded to survey a village. Capt. Craig, from Galena, was the Surveyor, and Oliver Holzhouser, the Chainman, who platted the historic village of Old Belmont. The heirs of Mr. Atchison afterward sold the village site to David W. Jones, who disposed of it to Owen Wright, whose heirs now own a part of the property. Immediately after the laying-out of the village, John Atchison, who acted as contractor, proceeded to the erection of suitable buildings for the meeting of the Legislature of the vast Territory of Wisconsin. One of these buildings was the first structure erected in Old Belmont. The buildings designed for the meeting of the Legislature, were a council house, Governor's residence, and lodging-house for members. The old Council House, known in Belmont as "Noah's Ark," from the fact that a half-dozen families have been sheltered within its confines at one and the same time, is now occupied by John Garber as a residence. The old "Lodging House," after the adjournment of the Legislature, was fitted up for and occupied by Judge Charles Dunn, as a dwelling. The "Governor's Residence" has long since decayed. The Legislature held but one session here, and that during the winter of 1836-37. At the convening of the Legislature in 1836, a printing office was established here and a weekly paper published by Plowman & Nash, editors and proprietors. This office, however, was removed the following spring, and was the foundation of the *Burlington Gazette*. The building was converted into a kitchen for Judge Dunn's residence.

The first hotel at Old Belmont was kept by Col. John Moore, on the outskirts of the village.

The first house erected for hotel purposes in the limits of the village proper, was built in 1836, by John Atchison, and kept by Mrs. McArthur, a sister of Gov. Dodge. This building was subsequently occupied as a private residence, and was burned in 1839.

Here it was that the first post office was established in the precinct of Belmont. This office, named "Belle Monte," was located in 1836. John R. Coons was appointed Postmaster, and the mail was received and delivered at his store. He was succeeded, in 1841, by Nathan Olmsted, who continued here until 1846, when he was transferred to the "Cottage Inn" Post Office, then just established. The mails were received at the "Belle Monte" Post Office, from what was known as the "Blue Mound and Portage City Mail Route." Traveling over this route was a daily line of four-horse coaches, established in 1836, by John Frink and Martin O. Walker.

The school in the village was taught in 1836 by a Mr. Reigo, and was held in a house built for a boarding-house. Succeeding Mr. Reigo's school was the private school taught in the same place by a Congregationalist preacher named Isaac E. Heaton. The first district school established in the town was located here in 1842, and held in the house erected for the residence of the first Governor of the Territory. It was taught by Nathan Olmsted, whose salary was \$40, paid by subscription.

The first store in Old Belmont was built in 1836, by John R. Coons, and occupied by him with a general stock of goods. He was followed by a number of other merchants, all of whom removed their merchandise and buildings to different business centers, soon after the unexpected action of the Legislature, in locating the future capital of Wisconsin at Madison.

COL. JOHN MOORE.

Col. Moore was born in the year 1784 (January 28), in the State of North Carolina, and emigrated to West Tennessee in the year 1802. While living in that State, he served in the war of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and commanded a company as Captain, and participated in the memorable battle of New Orleans, having a brother and brother-in-law killed in that engagement. He afterward served as Colonel in the Creek (Indian) war, and was in the battle of the River Raisin and other engagements of that war.

He had the warm friendship and full confidence of Gen. Jackson, from whom he received expressions of high regard after he removed to this State (Wisconsin), while Gen. Jackson was President of the United States.

In 1819, Col. Moore was married to Miss Nancy Stallcup, of Sumner County, Tenn., with whom and one child, Elvira Jane, he moved to Jackson County, in the State of Missouri, in the year 1827, and settled upon a farm. In the spring of 1828, he removed to this county (La Fayette), and settled at what was then and afterward, for a long time, known as the Prairie Springs, but now known as the Col. Parkinson farm, five miles south of Mineral Point. At this place, Col. Moore erected a tavern and kept entertainment for travelers and boarders, until 1832, when he removed to Mineral Point, now in Iowa County, just at the commencement of the Black Hawk war, and was chosen Captain of the fort at that place, and had under his command about sixty men. At the close of the war, he removed to a place on the Pecatonica River, now known as the Ansley farm.

From this place he removed to what is known at the present day as Old Belmont, in the year 1833.

Here, again, he engaged in the hotel business (which seemed to be well suited to his genial nature), and erected a large and commodious house. As a landlord, no man was more popular. His house was always filled with guests, who were always treated with the most bountiful fare and extreme good cheer. He continued in this business until a few years before his death, which occurred March 12, 1849.

Col. Moore, as a man, was warm hearted, genial in manner, kind and hospitable in nature, always surrounded by warm friends. In size and build he was almost a *Hercules*, being six feet two inches in stature, well and compactly built, weighing, in the zenith of his manhood, 240 pounds, with nerve and activity. He was a man of meager education, but of *sound* and *practical* sense.

His family consisted of five children—Elvira Jane, the oldest, now Mrs. Whitesides, of Belmont (a widow); Emily P., now Mrs. Cronin (also a widow); Alphonso W., now of Cassville, Green County; Mary T., now Mrs. Eastman (also a widow); Sarah A., now Mrs. Peter Parkinson, Jr., of Fayette; Capt. John P., now of Fort Worth, Texas, who commanded Company G in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry during the war of the rebellion.

Col. Moore was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian and Jackson school, and was the compeer, in the pioneer days of this county, of such men as Gen. Dodge, Col. D. M. Parkinson, Col. William S. Hamilton, Col. Ebenezer Brigham, Col. James Collins, Judge John W. Blackstone, Gen. Charles Bracken, and many others of equal prominence, and shared the friendship and confidence of all of these men to the fullest extent.

At the time of his death, and for some years previous, he was a pious man, and indorsed the old Calvinistic Baptist doctrine.

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

From a sketch prepared by Hon. Moses M. Strong, read before the State Historical Society in 1870, and from the Belmont *Gazette* for 1836, the following narrative is compiled, descriptive of the first Territorial Legislature:

The first important thing to be done to complete the formation of the embryo government was the organization of the Legislative Assembly. Preliminary to this a census was to be taken by the Sheriff, and an apportionment of members of the two branches made by the Governor among the several counties. That portion of the Territory which comprises the present State consisted of four counties—Brown, Crawford, Iowa and Milwaukee.

The appointment made by the Governor gave to the different counties representation as follows:

	Members of Council.	House of Representatives.
Brown.....	2	8
Crawford.....	0	2
Milwaukee.....	2	8
Iowa.....	8	6
Dubuque.....	8	5
Des Moines.....	8	7
	18	26

The time fixed by the Governor for the election was the 10th of October, 1836. The election excited a very considerable interest, growing, chiefly, out of local considerations. The permanent location of the "seat of government," the division of counties, and the location of county seats, were the questions that chiefly influenced the elections, while the views of candidates in relation to national politics had little or no influence upon the results.

Mr. John Atchison, an enterprising citizen of Galena, during the summer and autumn of 1836, having laid out a town plat between the two Platte Mounds, to which he gave the name of Belmont, erected there several buildings designed for the accommodation of the Legislative Assembly; and the Governor, by his proclamation, appointed that place, and the 25th of October as the time, for the meeting of the first session of the Assembly.

A quorum of each House was in attendance at the time fixed for the meeting; and the two Houses were speedily organized by the election of Henry S. Baird, President of the Council; Edward McSherry, Secretary; Barlow Shackelford, Recording Clerk; Henry F. Fox, Engrossing Clerk; William R. Ross, Enrolling Clerk. Peter Hill Engle, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Warner Lewis, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives; Robert Cook, Enrolling Clerk of the House of Representatives; James Barry, Recording Clerk in the House of Representatives; T. A. B. Boyd, Engrossing Clerk in the House of Representatives. Each of the three branches of the infant government was now in working order, except that it remained for the legislative assembly to divide the Territory into judicial districts, and make an assignment of the Judges. This was speedily done. Crawford and Iowa constituted the first district, to which the chief justice was assigned, Dubuque and Des Moines the second, to which Judge Irvin was assigned; and Judge Frazer to the third, consisting of Milwaukee and Brown Counties.

The first act passed by this first Legislative Assembly was one which privileged the members from arrest, and conferred upon themselves authority to punish for contempt. The next one, with the exception of that already referred to, establishing judicial districts, was "to borrow money to defray the expenses of the first session of the Legislative Assembly."

Three banks were incorporated, the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, the Bank of Mineral Point, and the Bank of Milwaukee, all of which were organized and went into operation, and all failed and became utterly bankrupt, and one of them, the Bank of Mineral Point, with a loss to the community of over \$200,000.

All of the territory south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers was subdivided into counties, as they now exist, except that Osauee, Waukesha, Kenosha and La Fayette have been formed respectively out of Washington, Milwaukee, Racine and Iowa. In most of the counties the county seats were located at the same session. These questions, however, did not create much discussion, as the questions, where any existed, had been mainly decided at the elections, and the members had only to give effect to the expressed will of those citizens by whom they had been elected.

The protection of the lands donated to Wisconsin by the United States Government for school purposes, and the creation of a common fund, first called the attention of our public men to the cause of education. The first resolution on school matters ever introduced into the Legislative Assembly, was at this session, and referred to the report of a bill to "prohibit persons from trespassing on the school lands in the Territory, by cutting and destroying timber." A memorial to Congress was adopted, requesting that body to authorize the sale of the school section in each township, and to appropriate the money arising, toward creating a fund for the support of common schools.

The paramount question of the session was the location of the seat of government. To this, all others were subordinate and made subservient. The wild spirit of speculation, which, in the earlier part of the year 1836, had, like a tornado, swept over the whole country, and which, having invaded and unsettled the prices of every species of personal property, seized upon the unsold public domain, which was transferred by millions of acres from the control of the Government and the occupation of the settler, to the dominion of the speculator—although on the wane in the last months of that year, was still omnipotent, and exerted a marked influence upon many of the members of the Belmont Legislature.

Numerous speculators were in attendance, with beautiful maps of prospective cities, whose future greatness was portrayed with all the fervor and eloquence which the excited imaginations of their proprietors could display. Madison, Belmont, Fond du Lac and Cassville were the points which were most prominently urged upon the consideration of the members.

Hon. James Duane Doty, afterward a delegate in Congress and Governor of the Territory, and more recently Governor of Utah (where he died), had resided for many years at Green Bay, as additional Judge of Michigan Territory. His frequent journeys in the discharge of his judicial duties, in the different parts of the Territory, had rendered him familiar with its geography and topography, and had given him superior advantages for judging of the eligibilities of different points as sites for the capital of the Territory and future State.

Judge Doty fixed upon the isthmus between the third and fourth of the four lakes, and, in connection with Stevens T. Mason, the Governor of Michigan Territory, purchased from the Government about one thousand acres of land, in Sections 18, 14, 23 and 24, upon the common corner of which the capital now stands. Upon this tract of land, a town plat was laid out, called Madison, and, under the auspices of its founder, became a formidable competitor for the honors and advantages of being selected as the seat of government. Madison town lots in large numbers were freely distributed among members, their friends, and others who were supposed to possess influence with them.

Nearly four weeks were spent in skirmishing outside the legislative halls, when, on the 21st of November, the battle was formally opened in the Council, and the bill considered in committee of the whole until the 28d, when it was reported back in the form in which it became a law, fixing on Madison as the seat of government, and providing that the sessions of the Legislative Assembly should be held at Burlington, in the present Des Moines County, Iowa, until March 4, 1839, unless the public buildings at Madison should be sooner completed.

When the bill was reported back by the Committee of the Whole, and was under consideration in the Council, where the ayes and nays could be called, a spirited attack was made upon it; and motions to strike out Madison and insert some other place were successively made in favor of Fond du Lac, Dubuque, Portage, Helena, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Platteville, Green Bay, Cassville, Bellevue, Koshkonong, Wisconsinapolis, Peru and Wis-

consin City, but all with one uniform result—ayes, six; nays, seven,—and the bill was, by the same vote, ordered engrossed, and next day passed the Council. In the House of Representatives, the opposition was not so formidable, and on the 28th the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of sixteen to ten, and passed, the same day, fifteen to eleven, thus ending one of the most exciting struggles ever witnessed in the Territory of Wisconsin.

This question having been disposed of, but little remained which was thought expedient to act upon at that session. A proposition for a commission to codify the laws was made; but, as the opinion was prevalent that the Territory would soon be divided, it, and others of a similar character, met with but little favor.

The First Legislative Assembly, having enacted that the annual sessions should thereafter be held on the first Monday of November, adjourned, *sine die*, on the 9th day of December, 1836, having been in session forty days, and passed forty-two laws, about one-half of which were of a private nature.

VILLAGE OF BELMONT.

During the year 1867, the survey of the Platteville Branch of the Mineral Point Railroad was commenced, and, during the summer of 1868, had progressed to within nine miles of its destination, in the town of Belmont, which was to be, for a time, the terminus of the road. Forthwith a land company was organized, composed of George W. Cobb, William A. Garden, H. Robbins and Samuel Moore, who purchased from Edwin Johnson the present site of the village. Mr. Garden, civil engineer, next proceeded to survey and lay out into streets, avenues and squares, the land owned by this company, which they afterward named Belmont.

The first lot sold in the village was sold August 17, 1868, to Charles Mappes, now proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, though the first actual settler was Samuel Miles. During the ensuing four months after the establishment of the village, lots to the value of \$18,000 were disposed of, and at the end of the year, five months from the date of survey of the village, sixty-eight buildings graced the site of Belmont. The following spring the sale of lots was continued under favorable circumstances, but about that time a severe check was experienced, by the interference of parties in Platteville, who raised the question of title to the land belonging to the Belmont Land Company, and brought suit against the corporation. During the years 1869 and 1870, the cases involving title passed through the lower and Supreme Courts, resulting finally in a verdict of qualified title for the defendants. This drawback, at such a time, was so severe that the village never fully recovered from the effects of it. In the early life of the village, it was called "Belmont Station" and subsequently "New Belmont," to distinguish it from the old capital village of the same name; but it is now generally known as Belmont.

The first building erected in the village was built by E. H. Marshall, for a warehouse. Brown & Law built and occupied the first store in the village; their stock was drugs and groceries. A. R. Law, of this firm, was the first physician to engage in the regular practice of the profession of medicine in Belmont. Following the firm of Brown & Law came George Frost, who, in the fall of 1868, built a one-story building and stocked it with a general supply of goods. The building is now occupied by Cabinis, Jackson & Co. Calvin Goodfellow soon followed with a general stock of goods, and erected a building, which is still standing.

The first two-story dwelling—in fact, the first two-story structure of any kind—built in the village, was erected by William A. Garden, in February, 1869, and is still occupied by him as a residence. The first manufacturing establishment was a planing-mill and machine-shop, built in 1868, by John Richord, of Platteville. This mill was removed to Platteville, in 1870.

In 1868, David Jones erected and run for some years the blacksmith-shop now owned and occupied by William Hamby. Cyrus Robert was the first shoe-maker in Belmont. He came from Dodgeville, in 1868, and conducted a shoe-shop in the building now occupied by James Carbes, for the same purpose. Judge Charles Dunn was the first attorney to locate in the village, he having settled there in 1869. He died in 1870. In 1871, the present two-story school-building was erected at a cost of \$6,000, since which time two teachers, a Principal and

assistant, have been continually employed, at salaries ranging from \$40 to \$75 per month. Previous to the establishment of this school, the children of the village attended the district school adjoining. There are now 181 children of school age in the village. The teachers are Dr. L. H. Stevens, Principal, and Miss Mary Loofborrow, Assistant. The different Principals who have taught here, are Truman B. Neff, Charles Estabrook, John Cummings, Mr. Cline, Alfred L. May, Joseph Luce, W. F. Mayne, Miss Addie Johnson, William Davis and Dr. L. H. Stevens.

The first religious services held in the village were by the Protestant Episcopal form, and were conducted by Rev. Lyman Phelps, of Mineral Point. At this service, which was held in a carpenter's shop, Cora and Lee Babcock were baptized. The next meeting was held in the same carpenter-shop, by Bishop Armitage, the subject of his sermon being the very appropriate one of "Christ as a Carpenter." In the spring of 1878, a Protestant Episcopal Mission was organized in the village of Belmont, and in May of the same year the foundation was built and corner-stone laid for a chapel, which was never completed, owing to the removal of the missionary incumbent. The mission was called "Holy Innocents," in memory of two children, Jennie, daughter of William A. Garden, and Jennie, daughter of O. E. Minor, who were buried in the cemetery connected with the church property.

The first child born in the village was a son of John Donnelly, who first saw the light of this world in the fall of 1868. The settlers promptly named the infant Belmont Donnelly. The death of this child was also the first to cast the gloom of sorrow over the peaceful village, he having died in the spring of 1869.

October 10, 1869, was a red-letter day for Belmont, it being the date of the arrival of the first locomotive and train of cars in the village. About this time, the station was located here, and Samuel Moore, of Platteville, appointed agent. In 1870, the branch was completed to Platteville. Mr. Moore took charge of the station at that place, and was succeeded in Belmont by J. J. Smith. Mr. Smith remained here until January, 1871, when the present agent, F. Neff, took charge of the station. The different telegraph operators here have been Mrs. Byron Wilcox, Miss Lizzie Jeffrey, Miss Anna Mates, and Miss Jennie Mates, the present incumbent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1868 with the following constituent members: Nancy Mills, John Fredrick, Mary A. Fredrick, Benjamin Trevarthan, Sr., Benjamin Trevarthan, Jr., Jane Trevarthan, Elizabeth Trevarthan, Mary Trevarthan, Catharine Trevarthan, Henry Ellifeit, Isabel Fredrick, Julia A. Carrol, James Roberts, Anna Evans, William Miles, John S. Trump, Thomas H. Barber, Martha Barber, John Pritchard, Louisa Goodfellow. The first services were held in the schoolhouse by the Rev. William Cook, who was the first Pastor. The church edifice was erected during the pastorate of Rev. W. P. Hill, in 1869-70. The first Board of Trustees was composed of William Mates, John Mates, John A. Gowdie, Robert W. Brown, William Miles, Benjamin Trevarthan, S. Mills, John Fredrick and C. Goodfellow. The present members of the congregation are William Miles (Leader), R. W. Brown, Margaret C. Brown, J. Pritchard, John Mates, Catharine Mates, Benjamin Trevarthan, Henry Ellifeit, Eliza Rollins, Mary Tallady, William Hambly, Mary Hambly, Leonard Mates, John Bennett, Jane Bennett, Louisa A. Goodfellow, Lizzie B. Williams, George Brown (L. D.), John Barrett (Steward), Nancy Ellifeit, Thomas Martin, Mary A. Martin, William Mates, Ann Mates, Martha Mates, Porter Ellifeit, Isaac Milton, Mrs. Milton, Miss De Long, Anna Evans, William Roy, E. J. Barber, Robert Dobson, Mrs. R. Dobson, Mattie Pritchard, Mollie Pritchard, Minnie Wassley, Leroy J. Barber, Mrs. Wassley, Rebecca Cook, Rev. William Cook, Pastor. Since the establishment of the Belmont Methodist Episcopal Church, the spiritual destinies of the society have been guided during 1868-69 by Rev. William Cook; 1869-70, William P. Hill; 1870-71, Edwin Bunce; 1871-72, Edward McGinley; 1872-73, John Knibbs; 1873-75, John Pressider; 1875-76, James Sims; 1876-78, Richard Pengilby; 1878-80, Francis Howarth; 1880, William Cook.

Belmont Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 289, was instituted under dispensation, by Thomas H. Brown, G. M., of Milwaukee, April 8, 1879. The charter was granted June 5, 1880. The

following were the charter members ; E. J. Bennett, William Hambly, Joseph Schollmeyer, Henry Albers, Louis Mappes, E. N. Benedict, Charles Blewath, William L. Jones and S. Hamphil. The officers since organization of the Lodge have been, April 8, 1879, Charles Blewett, N. G. ; E. J. Bennett, V. G. ; E. N. Benedict, R. S. ; Ben Trevarthan, P. S. ; William Hambly, Treasurer. Same officers were chosen for the second term, January 6, 1880 : E. J. Bennett, N. G. ; E. M. Benedict, V. G. ; Ben Trevarthan, R. S. ; S. I. Stein, P. S. ; William Hambly, Treasurer. July 6, 1880, E. N. Benedict, N. G. ; Ben Trevarthan, V. G. ; William Hambly, R. S. ; S. S. Stein, P. S. ; W. L. Jones, Treasurer. The lodge now numbers twenty-three.

A flax-mill was established in 1868, by Speilman, Pusey & Pischell. Soon after the establishment of the mill, Mr. Pusey retired, and the firm was then known as Speilman, Dement & Pischell ; the business was continued under this firm name until 1875, when John Dement purchased the interest of his partners, and has since continued the business alone. The object of this mill is to reduce flax-straw into tow, which is shipped to Dixon, Ill., where Mr. Dement has it manufactured into bagging, and it is sold to Southern planters, who use it for baling cotton. During 1879, this mill used 1,500 tons of flax-straw, and required the services of sixteen men. The foreman and manager is Matthew Wasley.

The Belmont flouring-mill was established February 28, 1879, by Charles Simmeron, of Platteville. The present two-story building was then erected, and two runs of stone put in. The mill is run by a thirty-horse-power engine, and has a capacity for manufacturing two barrels of flour per hour. Three men are constantly employed, J. R. Adkison being foreman. This mill has usually been crowded to its utmost capacity with custom work, its trade extending for many miles in every direction from Belmont.

In the year 1868, after the laying-out of the village, Mr. Garden applied to the Government for the establishment of a post office at this point. The petition was granted in September of the same year, and Mr. Garden appointed Postmaster. Until the railroad provided facilities, the mail was received from Platteville by private means. The first office was in the building erected by Edwin Johnson, now owned and occupied by John Dickenson as a meat market. The salary of the first Postmaster here was \$1 per month. In February, 1871, Nathan Olmsted was appointed Postmaster, but resigned in the fall of the same year, when Mr. Garden was re-appointed, and continued to serve until March, 1877, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, George O. Brown. There are now received at this office five mail pouches a day, from Platteville, Warren, Darlington, Mineral Point and Calamine. The Belmont Post Office was made a money-order office July 7, 1873, and the first order was issued July 14, 1873, to Nathan Olmsted, of Belmont, in favor of M. S. Robeson, of Dubuque, the amount being \$25. Since the establishment of the money-order office, 3,951 orders have been issued.

The St. Charles Hotel was the first public house of the kind established in the village. This hotel was built by Charles Mappes, the present proprietor, in 1868, and originally consisted of one story, 19x40 feet. In 1869, an addition was made, and in 1870, the whole structure was raised and a stone basement built, which made the hotel three stories in height, with accommodation for forty guests. The basement is used for office and billiard room. The hotel property is valued at \$15,000.

The United States Hotel was built in 1869, by W. W. Watkins, of Dodgeville, and managed by him for five years. His successors have been Mr. Ford, Dr. Hoffman, Ben Barrett, and the present proprietor, J. W. Dickenson, who took possession in May, 1876. The building is a two-story frame structure, with accommodations for twenty-five guests.

TOWN OF KENDALL.

Kendall is in the northwestern part of the county, and is bounded on the west by Belmont and Elk Grove, on the east by Willow Springs, on the north by Iowa County, and on the south by Seymour. In the year 1868, the Platteville Branch of the Mineral Point Railroad, now the property of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was built through it, entering on

Section 12, and crossing Sections 11, 10, 9, and passing into Belmont from Section 17. The territory of Kendall comprises Town 8, the south half of Town 4 north, Range 2 east of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

The surface is generally rolling and somewhat broken, though there is considerable beautiful prairie within its limits. The town is well watered by the Pecatonica and branches; is well supplied with timber, and presents almost every variety of soil and surface.

Before the division of the county into towns, the northern part of this town was included in the election precincts of Belmont, the remainder in Prairie and Willow Springs. In 1862, six sections on the east of this town were attached to the town of Belmont. At the time of the township organization, the name of Kendall was adopted, in honor of James Kindie, Sr., the earliest settler and pioneer of the town. The Board of County Commissioners, composed of John Ray, Samuel Cole and John Armstrong, who named the town, concluded to change the orthography of the name from Kindie to Kendall, as it would be more easily written and spoken, Kindie being a very uncommon name.

There is as yet no village in the town, although at an early date Richard McKim surveyed and platted the city of New Baltimore, upon what has since been known as the Anasay farm; but its high-sounding and pretentious streets, avenues and squares have long since relapsed into more useful and peaceful corn and potato fields, and given up all pretensions to civic dignity.

James Kindie, Sr., the earliest pioneer and settler in the town of Kendall, emigrated here from the vicinity of Gratiot's Grove to the farm where his son, James Kindie, Jr., now resides, in the spring of 1829, and, on Section 16, built a log house with two rooms, which was the first building erected in the town. In 1832, Mr. Kindie built a log grist-mill on what is called Bonner's Branch, and to this mill, which was one of the first erected in the county, grain was sent from every region of the country for twenty-five or thirty miles around.

At the farm of James Kindie, Sr., on Section 16, a fort was erected and occupied during the Black Hawk war by a company of "Michigan Volunteers," as they were then called; and here a young man named Adam Hymers, a son-in-law of Mr. Kindie's, met his death by the accidental discharge of his gun, being the only life lost in the town during that war.

There were but few farms in the town of Kendall at the time of the division of the county, and, as late as 1852, there were 15,000 acres of vacant land in the limits of the town, all of which long since has been converted into snug and thriving farms. Following the oldest settler and pioneer, James Kindie, Sr., came Abner Westrope, Nathan Olmsted, the Stewart family, Peter Perry and B. F. Dennison.

The first educational instructor in the town of Kendall was James Noble, who was engaged in the winter of 1832 by James Kindie, Sr., to teach his family of six children. The first schoolhouse was built on Section 16, in 1835; it had accommodations for about a dozen scholars. Caroline Dane was the first district schoolteacher. At this time there were but about eight or ten children of school age in the town.

By way of contrast, examine the report made by the Clerk of this district in 1880. It enumerates 857 children of school age, 177 of whom are females and 180 males. There are six schoolhouses, requiring the services of nine teachers—three male and six female. The average salary paid male teachers is \$27.66; female, \$21.14. During the year 1880, \$1,249.83 was received, and \$1,175.72 paid out for school purposes. The school property in the town of Kendall is valued at \$1,500.

The first church built in the town was the St. Pius Catholic Church. This building, which is located on Section 23, was built by Rev. Father O'Connor, who was the first Pastor, in 1856. The first Catholic services were held at the residence of Patrick McEwen, in the western part of the town, March 17, 1855, the congregation at that time numbering about twenty persons. The congregation now numbers seventy families, and services are held every second Sunday. Connected with the church is the St. Pius Cemetery, established in 1858, the body of Timothy McGinty being the first remains interred therein. The successors of Father

O'Connor have been Revs. Father Stroker, Father David, Fathers McGinty, two brothers, Father Fitzgibbon and the present Pastor, Rev. M. Hannon.

The first and only post office established in Kendall was located at "Cottage Inn," in 1847, the Postmaster being Nathan Olmsted. Since 1862, when "Cottage Inn" was attached to Belmont, the mail has been received at Belmont or Calamine.

Midway between Belmont and Calamine, in the town of Kendall, on the Platteville Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad system, is located the flag-station of Lynchburg, nominated in honor of Mr. Lynch, who established a grist-mill in the vicinity in 1860. The mill was continued until 1875, when the hapless proprietor met an untimely fate by being crushed to death in the wheel.

The first election for town officers was held at the schoolhouse near James Kindel's farm, and the following persons chosen as the Town Board: Nathan Olmsted, Chairman; S. B. Ansley, Town Clerk, and George Olmsted, Treasurer.

In 1850, the population of Kendall was 333, 189 of whom were males and 144 females. In 1855, the population had increased to 714—418 males and 296 females.

The assessment list of the town in 1849 amounted to \$42,841; in 1856, the equalized valuation was \$100,200, and in 1880, \$233,495. The population of the town is composed principally of a thrifty, intelligent and educated class of farmers of Irish nationality or descent. The present town officers are: Supervisors, Patrick McDermott (Chairman), Ramsey Beaumont and Patrick McGuigan; Michael McDermott, Assessor; Bernard McDermott, Town Clerk; Edward Ruskil, Treasurer; James Moorehead, Justice of the Peace.

TOWN OF WILLOW SPRINGS.

This portion of the county was for several years prior to 1849, a voting precinct, and included considerable territory which now constitutes the town of Darlington, but, when on the 12th of January of the above year, the different towns were erected, the town of Willow Springs was constituted, embracing the present territory. The first regular election for town officers was held April 3, 1849, when the following officers were chosen: John Ray, Chairman; James Noble and Nicholas Dunphy, Supervisors; Thomas H. Sheldon, Clerk; Elihu Hall, Treasurer; D. M. Parkinson, Assessor. There were also three Constables, four Fence Viewers, and five Overseers of Highways elected at this time.

The surface of this town is pretty evenly divided between rough and smooth, the northeast portion being for the most part a handsome rolling country, little broken, while the southwest is nearly the reverse, the general contour being hilly and uneven, especially in that section in the immediate vicinity of the Pecatonica. The soil of the prairies here, as elsewhere in the county, is a rich, black loam, the result of alluvial deposits, having a heavy clay subsoil. The rough portion, although possessing in part as good a quality of land, particularly in the river bottoms, is not generally as good or productive as the prairie. This portion of the town is the best adapted for pasturage and grass-raising. The bottoms here have frequently borne from three to three and one-half tons to the acre in days gone by. The timber supply is good, especially in the central portion, where, in early days, there were heavy growths of oak that had to be cut down to make the present farms. The timber on the rough part of the town is usually scrubby oak, from which this kind of timber land early acquired the name of "Oak Barrens." In the northeast part of the town, there is comparatively but little timber, yet in considerable variety, as oak, quaking ash, walnut, ash and other kinds are found here. The population embraces the usual mixture of nationalities found in this country. The prairie land, being the best, is taken principally by Americans, who were the pioneers of the town, and could choose the best. The rougher portion is taken by Irish, while here and there are scattered a few Germans, Englishmen and Norwegians. The present occupation is agriculture, but, in the early history of the locality, lead smelting and mining was the leading business. The chief product at the present time is fine stock, hogs being the specialty. The general condition of the people

is excellent, which could not be well otherwise, considering that the country has been improved in great part for nearly half a century, and, with all the natural resources of this locality for farming, cannot be surpassed. Therefore it may be said the entire town is an aggregation of happy homes as the result of civilized industry and time's benignant influence.

Perhaps no portion of La Fayette County has been the scene of more varied historic events than Willow Springs. One of the very earliest settlements was made here; and, when surrounding localities were yet uninhabited, there were several smelting furnaces in operation in different parts of the town, and several farms had been started.

The first settlement was made at a place known as Willow Springs. At the foot of a hill, in a valley formed by the converging points of several rocky bluffs, the first comers found several springs bursting forth, which were overshadowed by willows. One of the springs in particular was shaded by a large, wide-spreading willow, the pride and beauty of them all. As nature seemed to have provided this spot for the special entertainment of strangers, the settlers were not slow in availing themselves of the gift, and thus, before the Indian war of 1832, quite a bustling little hamlet had sprung up here. But, as the mining industries waned, the glory of Willow Springs departed, so that now there is scarcely a relic left to mark the spot save the old springs, but these, though they should sometime cease, will be perpetuated in the name of the town where they exist.

As to whom belongs the distinction of having been the first one to locate here, there are doubts. Probably D. M. Parkinson, who arrived in this county in the fall of 1827, was the first one on the ground. However, very soon after, or about the same time, several other parties came here. These were William Tate, John Moore, John Smith, John Ray, Isaac Chambers, Bonham King and others, who came early in 1828, but whether they came before that time is not known.

The first cabin or cabins were erected by Mr. Parkinson, on the old Magoon place, near the Pecatonica, in the fall of 1827, this being on the line of travel between Galena and Fort Winnebago. Mr. Parkinson made a business of entertaining travelers and miners. This place he sold later to Jameson Hamilton, the pioneer of the town of Darlington.

In 1828, early in the season, John Ray came here with his wife, and, it is generally conceded, erected the first cabin at Willow Springs, and subsequently broke the first land in the town. About this time, a man by the name of Smith settled north of the Pecatonica and built a cabin, wherein he entertained travelers. Mr. Smith subsequently removed to Galena and engaged in hotel-keeping. John Ray began by keeping a tavern, and also opened a grocery at the same time, this being the first store in the town. He was assisted by a man named F. M. Fretwell, who was known among the old settlers as a great joker. Very soon after this, William Tate came here and started a smelting-furnace, what was then known as a log-and-ash furnace. A year or two later, it passed into the hands of John Parkinson, and from him to Elias Pilling. This was doubtless the first furnace in the town, but, within three or four years, there were several erected at different points. Two of the early characters were Joseph Vance and Hugh De Priest, who tended the furnace. Col. John Moore located in the north part of the town, where D. M. Parkinson lived during the later years of his life. Col. Moore was well known as one of the prominent men during the Black Hawk war. It is said that he was the first person among the early comers to assume the marriage relation.

The first child born in this town was J. O. J. Ray, son of John Ray, who was born at Willow Springs in February, 1829. The next birth was Sarah Bracken, a daughter of Charles Bracken.

The most prominent improvement made this year was a three-roomed log cottage at Prairie Springs, which was put up by Col. Moore. This was the extent of immigration into Willow Springs during 1828. There were a number of peripatetics who became self-constituted guests of the town within that period, but none remained longer than to ascertain the absence of attractions, when they departed to more congenial spheres.

In 1829, Joshua, Josiah and Isaac Bailey became residents of the town, settling one and a half miles east of Willow Springs. They came from Ohio, and, excepting the Clark family, were the only pioneers who entered up claims.

In 1830, there were a good many settlers in the town. There were, besides the Baileys, Bonham King and sons (Polite and Narcisse), James Robb, Charles Bracken and others. Of those who came into the town previous to 1832, not spoken of, there should be mentioned Jeff Higginbotham, John and Jacob Ripperton, Henry Crow, Elias Pilling, Isaac Chambers, — McIlwaine, Abbe Atkins and George and Lawrence Bailey.

In 1830, George Bailey and his brother built a furnace on what is now called the old Bracken place. In 1831 or 1832, this furnace was purchased by Charles Bracken and John Van Matre, of Fayette. Van Matre died in 1834, and subsequently the furnace was operated by Mr. Bracken until it was abandoned.

Up to the close of the Black Hawk war, the country was exempt from occupation by the whites to any very great extent. In 1830, a number of changes were made in the ownership of enterprises, and some improvements made in the enterprises in progress. John Parkinson succeeded William Tate as a smelter.

Gabriel Bailey and John Lawrence settled in the northern part of the township, where the former, with his brothers, erected a log furnace, and with Mr. Lawrence put up one three miles from the point where their settlement was first made. Times were extremely dull during this and the ensuing year. The farms were scarcely in a sufficiently advanced state of cultivation to produce returns, and the discoveries of ore had not been such as to encourage the miners to a successful prosecution of their labors. Added to these embargoes, the Indians continued in an attitude threatening the peace of this portion of the country, which *per se*, created an influence extremely remote from encouraging. All are conversant with the realizations, a year later, of what was apprehended in 1831. Prior to the inauguration of hostilities, R. C. Hoard settled near the Pecatonica, and erected a smelting furnace on what is now known as the Ansley farm, where John Brown, who came with Hoard, was employed, residing with his family near by. As an evidence of commercial enterprise, it may be stated, that, before the war, Lawrence & Bailey disposed of their furnace to Charles Bracken and A. P. Van Matre, by whom it was operated for many years.

Early in 1832, Fort Defiance was raised in the northern part of the town, at Prairie Springs, by Col. D. M. Parkinson, Charles Bracken, R. C. Hoard, Joseph Bailey and others. The stockade was 120x80 feet, and made of heavy split timbers eighteen feet long, sharpened at the top and set face to face, thus making an almost impenetrable wall with no openings, except loop-holes. At the corners were bastions, used for cooking-rooms, and still above those were erected block-houses, which reached about five or six feet above the tops of the palisades at two opposite corners. The bastions were twelve or fourteen feet in dimensions. The block-houses were sixteen feet square, projecting two feet beyond the bastions. Within the inclosure were still two other buildings, having two large rooms below and two above, which were used to accommodate the families of the settlers. The garrison numbered in all about forty men, the larger number of whom belonged in this part of the county. The commanding officers were Capt. Robert C. Hoard; First Lieutenant, Charles Bracken; Second Lieutenant, D. M. Parkinson. Subsequently, Robert Gray was created Lieutenant. The First Sergeant was James Lovett, who was also Drill Master, he having served in the regular army. The company at this post had the reputation of being the best drilled of any in the frontier. The equipments were old-fashioned muskets, with long bayonets, and accouterments to match. The men's pay was \$8 per month for post duty. This fort was not attacked during the war, which lasted three months, but two or three of the garrison were killed at the battle of the Pecatonica.

Soon after the close of the struggle, the business of mining and smelting was resumed, and settlers began coming in rapidly. The following parties, among others not known, came in before 1836: G. F. Backard, Louis Cline, John Logue, Owen Harben, J. H. Sheldon, Chris Black-graves, Benjamin Martin, Elihu Hall, J. C. Hall and son George, Louis Sandford, Rufus and

Obediah Scott, John Smith, George Dickerson, James Crasier, Mike Lahue, A. M. White, James Bailey, Dennis Coleman and others.

In 1833, the first store having general merchandise was opened at Willow Springs by Elias Pilling.

There was a blacksmith-shop at this place, which had been established by Tate several years before this time. A man by the name of Giles was the blacksmith at a later date. D. M. Parkinson once carried a plow eight miles on his shoulder to this shop, in order to get it there quicker than with an ox-team.

It is said that during the very early days, Isaac Chambers had a tavern on one side of the road at Willow Springs, opposite to John Ray's place, and that they ran a sharp competition. In the morning, each one would out and walk in front of his house, or else the hired men would do so, and one would hurrah for Jackson and the other for Adams, and, as whisky in those days was cheap, and times comparatively lively, this chief thoroughfare was often the scene of much hilarity.

Religious services were held at Willow Springs at a very early day, probably before 1830, but who was the first minister to come is rather uncertain. In all probability, either Elder Stevens or Elder Crummer was the man. In 1832, the first Sabbath school was begun under the direction of Mrs. John Ray and Mrs. Pilling. Mrs. Ray was a leading woman of the Methodist faith, and often performed missionary labors, traveling far and wide to attend to the mission of her faith and declare the Gospel to the erring ones. Since that date, the opportunities for worship have gradually improved, until at present there are three churches in the town, two Protestant and one Catholic. The Disciple Church, of the Campbellite persuasion, in the northeast part of the town, is substantially built of stone, the work of construction having been performed about two years ago, by Philip Allen, of Mineral Point.

In the north part of the town, on land presented by Nathaniel Parkinson, is located a Primitive Methodist Church, and near it a temperance hall. These buildings are framed, and were erected not more than eight years since. The Catholic Church has been built a good many years. It is situated not far from the center of the town, and is supported by a large congregation. The land on which the church stands—four acres—was given by John Smith.

The first school was taught in an old log house, which stood on Section 16, since decayed, in the winter of 1833-34. There were twelve scholars. The teacher was a Mr. Sylvester, a miner from Mineral Point, who, having injured his arm, engaged to teach the few pupils to be obtained in the town at that time, for a nominal sum, which was obtained by subscription. The first schoolhouse was built in 1836, on Section 3. A Mr. Hall, from Tennessee, was the first teacher here, there being about twenty-five scholars. This was also a subscription school. A denominational school was opened about 1838, by Elder Stevens, a Presbyterian preacher, in a room attached to his dwelling-house for the purpose, which would accommodate about twenty-five to thirty pupils. This school was called a female seminary, and the pupils were boarded at the Pastor's residence. It was not continued long. Mr. Stevens was at one time an Indian missionary. He eventually started the Platteville Academy. There are now eight comfortable schoolhouses in this town, supported by taxation.

About 1835, a furnace was built one mile north of where Calamine now stands. Peter Hartman was the builder, and his successor was John McCann. In 1846, Charles Bracken and John Smith erected a blast furnace near Otter Creek, on the land now owned by Hugh Hough. This furnace was built for melting copper, but, as the copper supply was very limited, the enterprise had to be abandoned, and the furnace went to ruin. At about the same time, a furnace for smelting lead was built by E. Pilling a mile or more south of the Bracken establishment. This furnace was run for several years. They were built here principally because of the large groves of timber, which afforded the necessary fuel. Not more than one-fourth of the ore smelted was taken from mines in this town. The most of it came from Mineral Point and that section of the country. There were several mines in this town, however, the more noted being the Duke, the Prairie, the Fretwell, the Porter Grove and the Van Matre Survey Diggings. Of these, the most extensive were the Duke Diggings.

There is at present some mining being done near Calamine.

A saw-mill was built in the town in 1836 or 1837, by Rufus Scott, at the location since known as the Maguire Place. Benjamin Martin was the millwright. In 1850, Scott erected a grist-mill here, which, within a few years, became the property of L. Childs and Charles Cox, merchants, of Mineral Point, who connected a store with the mill. It passed into the hands of Mr. Hurd in 1855, without the store, who conducted it successfully until 1860, when it became the property of Mr. McGuire, who operated it until 1874, when the dam was swept away. Since that time the mill has stood idle.

There was a blacksmith-shop at this point during the early times, run by the Scott Brothers. The old saw-mill has long since gone to decay. A building was erected about 1845, by John Clowney, to be used for various mechanical purposes, which was afterward converted into a corn-cracking mill. There is at present a good grist-mill at Calamine.

In early times, stores were kept at Willow Springs by Patrick Dillon and Mr. Crow. Mr. Elihu Hall also kept a temperance house here from 1836 until within a few years. Mr. Hall was in early times one of the most influential and stirring Methodists in the country, he having been largely instrumental in keeping up the Sabbath schools and religious services.

Isaac Davis and Nathan and Horace Woodworth were prominent as local preachers from 1840 to 1845. Horace Woodworth was also a singing-school teacher, the do, me, sol, of "ye ancient pioneers" having been first melodiously discoursed by him.

Slave Charley, as he was called, was one of the noticeable characters of early times. He was an escaped slave, and received employment from Josiah Bailey. Being large, powerful and healthy, he was considered especially valuable, and, although the poor fellow had come to the very confines of civilization, nevertheless his master found out where he was and followed him. Charley was so kind and devoted in his attentions to his employer and the people generally that he became a great favorite. When the slave-hunter came, the fugitive was not without strong friends, and, although no one interfered with the Southerner in his search, yet he did not find his victim. He kindly left ropes with the settlers with which to bind the runaway if he should be discovered. Eventually, Charley left these faithful friends and went away to work for a man in the southeast part of the county. As there was a reward of \$100 for the slave's apprehension, this wretch determined, with the assistance of two other men, to return him to slavery. When it came to taking him, a terrible struggle ensued, but he was finally overpowered and sent back to bondage.

One of the spots that has always been much frequented in the Spring, for many years, is what is known as Lamprell's or Hall's Fish-Trap, at Cedar Bluff, on the Pecatonica. There is a fine mill privilege at this point, but about the only use that has ever been made of this natural provision is fish-catching. The fish and the wild fowl which abounded here in former times in almost unlimited numbers, furnished a large amount of the food consumed by the first settlers; but now there is scarcely ever a pheasant or a prairie-chicken seen.

Of the settlers who came before 1850, and not already mentioned, there are now living here Joseph and William Monahan, Thomas H. Sheldon, William Johnson, John Riley, Stephen McDermott, John Noble, Paul Noble, George Mathews, Jack Noble, Michael Kerns, Patrick McQuade, Hugh Hough, James and John Smith, Ed and John Meehan.

Of the families of the first settlers, there are now only parts of five families: T. B. Roy, Polite King, John Laze, Abe White, T. H. Sheldon and Robert and John Pilling.

CALAMINE.

The land where this little hamlet stands was entered from the Government by Elias Pilling, one of the settlers of 1832, when the Government land first came into market, or soon after that time. Nothing was done here toward building up or even starting a village until after the line of the Mineral Point Railroad had been surveyed out and was under process of construction. Then the natural advantages of this locality, with the superb water privileges, which are

especially adapted to extensive manufacturing industries, suggested the propriety of laying out a village. M. M. Cothren and M. M. Strong were the principals throughout in the enterprise, although not the only parties interested.

The first plat was made for Mr. Cothren on the 8d of January, 1856, J. C. Temple being the surveyor. The second plat, called Strong & McNulty's Addition, was made November 16, 1859. The original plat lies on the west half of Sections 8 and 17, and the last-named lies on the east half of the same sections.

During the first two or three years after the place was laid out, a number of lots were sold, and considerable building was done, but the first effort was almost the last; for, owing to the contiguity of this village to Darlington, or to the lack of enterprise in the people, the place has grown very slowly. This appears somewhat singular, considering the natural advantages with which this locality is blessed, besides the fact that the Dubuque, Platteville & Mineral Point Railroad starts from this point. The water-power privileges here or in the immediate vicinity are equal, if not superior, to any in the county. There is a good and available power on Bonner's Branch, which unites with the Pecatonica at this point; also one at the mouth of this stream, near where it empties, of unusual capacity; one below the mouth of the Branch, of almost equal extent, and one above the Branch on the Pecatonica, that has already been utilized. Thus it will be seen that the people can justly take a pride in the situation, if they have not developed or applied its resources to any very appreciable degree.

The first building of any especial merit erected here was the depot, which was built in 1856. During the same year, a store was started by Danvers Neff, and, during that year or the following year, George Henderson opened a hotel here. A post office was also early established at Calamine, and various mechanics' shops soon sprung into existence, increasing the size of the place as well as adding conveniences that are indispensable to every community. Either in the village or country, the mechanic is the most necessary adjunct to improvement.

The mill, which was built here about 1874 by Joseph White, is a substantial frame structure, resting on a stone foundation. It has two runs of stone, and is considered one of the best in the county. The present owner is Charles Sherman.

In 1878, the Platteville Branch (mentioned) was built. This road, in connection with the Mineral Point line, belongs to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and is supplied with accommodations, in connection with the Mineral Point Railroad, at one depot. There is a good warehouse here, which does a large shipping business. It was erected in 1857, by Alex Gordon, but is now controlled by Frank Wood.

At the present time, there are two stores in the place, one owned by Mr. Tiernay, and the other by Mr. Keifer. Besides a hotel, there are also a wagon-shop, a blacksmith-shop, a shoe-shop and the inevitable saloon.

It is to be hoped that at no distant date this place may take unto itself new life and expand into a size and business position commensurate with its natural advantages.

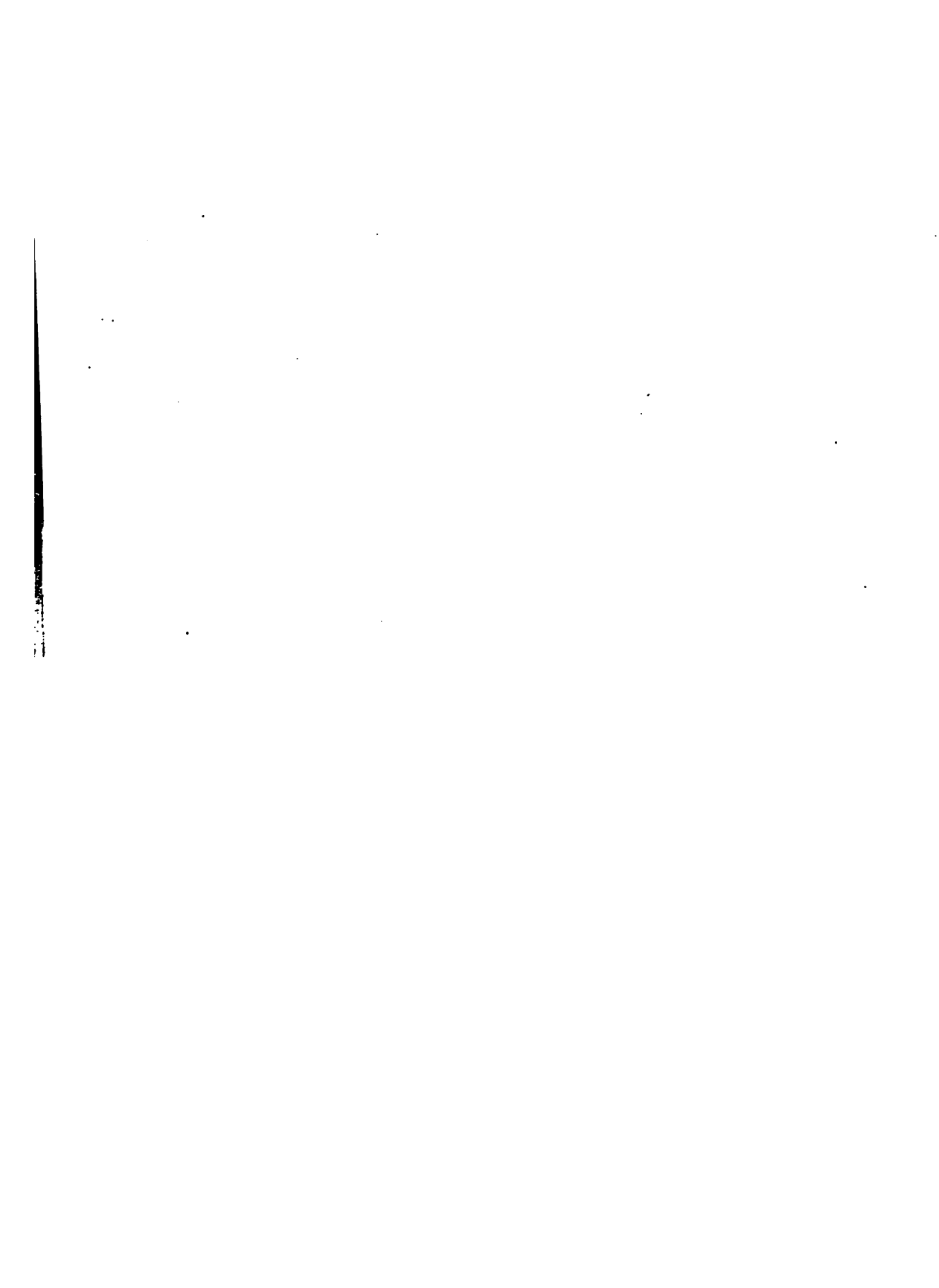
TOWN OF FAYETTE.

The town of Fayette comprises Township 3, Range 3, and three miles of Township 4, Range 8 east of the Fourth Principal Meridian. It is bounded on the north by Waldwick, Iowa Co., east by Blanchard and Argyle, south by Wiota, and west by Willow Springs. The town was originally six miles wide by nine miles long, until 1854, when one mile, or one tier of sections, off the south end, was attached to Wiota. The town is now six miles wide by eight miles long, and contains forty eight sections. Two-thirds of the surface of the town is rough and broken, and in many places very low. The soil of the town is principally clay, and not well adapted to grain raising. The best portion of the town for farming purposes is included in a strip two miles wide, extending from the northwest to the southeast. The soil here is a black loam, and particularly well adapted for grain-raising. In the rough and broken parts of the town, stock is the main resource, hogs especially being raised in large numbers. The town is well watered



Francis Craig,

NEW DIGGINGS.



by numerous natural springs, Yellow Stone Creek and its many branches. The population is chiefly American. In the eastern part, is located the Norwegian settlement, and in the northern part the Irish predominates. In point of intelligence, education and general qualifications, the inhabitants of Fayette may truthfully be said to be superior to many other towns in the county, and excelled by none. Fayette has graduated fifteen students from the State University at Madison; included in the number are judges, lawyers, professors, and ministers of the Gospel. From the very early settlement of this town, the people have manifested a deep interest in education, having always maintained select schools, taught during vacations, by its representatives from the State University. For many years Prof. J. B. Parkinson, now of the State University, taught a select school in the town with the most gratifying results.

The earliest pioneer and settler in the present limits of Fayette was Thomas H. Price, a lineal descendant of the Hamptons of South Carolina, of which Wade Hampton is now prominent. He emigrated to this country in 1830, and located the farm now owned and occupied by Abram Campton. Here he built the first log cabin in the town, which he occupied in 1831, and cultivated fifty acres of land. In connection with his (at that time) extensive farming, he pursued mining for many years. The next permanent settlement was made by Isaac Hamilton, who came here from Ohio, in 1831, and located on the place now owned by Thomas Van Meter, and known as the old "Van Meter farm," where he erected a cabin and inclosed a small farm of three acres. The Black Hawk war prevented the further improvement of these incipient farms. In 1833, Mr. Price died of the cholera, and Mr. Hamilton returned to Ohio. Early in the year 1832, a Mr. Henry, familiarly known as "Dutch Henry," located in Fayette, on the old Isaac Hamilton farm, where he lived one year. He then purchased and for some years cultivated the farm near Fayetteville, now owned and occupied by Peter Parkinson, Sr.

During the summer of 1832, the brothers Peter and Nathaniel T. Parkinson made the third permanent settlement in the town of Fayette. They located Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, Town 4, Range 3, at one time known as "Duke's Prairie." Here they built a comfortable log cabin, and kept "bachelor's hall" for five years, the nearest woman, their step-mother, being five miles distant. The boys had sixty acres of land broken in 1832, and cultivated in 1833. Since then they have been adding to and increasing their possessions, until now the two farms together consist of 500 acres of well-tilled land. In 1837, one of the brothers was married, and another dwelling, a frame building, was erected by Nathaniel T., and the farm equally divided. The Parkinsons, who have figured prominently in public affairs throughout the county and State, came originally from Madison County, Ill., to New Diggings, in La Fayette Co., Wis., thence to Willow Springs, in 1827, and Mineral Point in 1828, and Fayette in 1832. In the year 1833, Arthur Dawson, of Ohio, located on a part of the farm now owned by Peter Parkinson, Sr. Here he built a cabin and cultivated a garden-spot, which he shortly after sold to "Dutch" Henry, who added twenty acres more, and in 1836 sold to Peter Parkinson. John A. Brinniger started a farm in Fayette in 1834, a part of his claim being now owned by William Richards and David Jolley. Mr. Brinniger remained here until 1856, when he sold out to William Richards.

In 1835, George and Jonathan Helm located in the southeastern part of the town, on the farm which they now occupy. "Jimmy" George settled on the "Cline" farm in 1835. In 1837, Samuel and Aaron Colley located on the old "Colley farm." The year 1838 brought to the town Jacob and John Jolley, John and Edward Journey. Among the pioneers and early settlers of Fayette, now living in the town, are Peter Parkinson, George and Jonathan Helm, Peter Parkinson Jr., David Jolley and Samuel Colley.

In 1842, the first school was taught in the town, the teacher being John Trevo. This class, which consisted of twenty-five scholars, was taught in the basement kitchen of Peter Parkinson, Sr. The school was continued three months. In the winter of 1843, a school was established at the same place, and Andrew McDowell engaged as teacher. H. Foster taught a "subscription" school during the summer of 1844 in the house of Carroll Parkinson. In 1846, the first district school was established, and H. Foster engaged as a teacher. This was a stone

building, and was located within the present limits of Fayetteville. The rock used in the construction of this schoolhouse was, in 1854, utilized for the foundation of the Methodist Church, which was built in the village that year. The basement of this church was used for the district school until the present two-story structure was erected. There are now in the town ten schoolhouses.

In 1849, the first post office in the town was established in the village of Fayette. M. W. Anderson, who kept a general store at that time, was appointed Postmaster. He has been succeeded by James Trousdale, James Freeman, Mrs. Elizabeth Cornell and Dr. Abrahams, the present officer. In 1853, the northeastern part of the town was quite a mining district, and, in order to accommodate the large number of miners here at that time, and also the people generally of that section, a post office was established in that year, and named Georgetown. Nathaniel T. Parkinson was appointed Postmaster, which position he held until the office was discontinued four years later.

As early as 1838, religious services was held in the town by Rev. James Simpson, of Indiana. The place of meeting was at William Parkinson's. The first church in the town was built in the village of Fayette in 1854. It was of the Methodist denomination. The Pastor of the new church was Rev. Mr. Close. Within the limits of the town, there are now three churches, two Methodists, and one Free-Will Baptist.

In the northeastern part of the town, located on Yellow Stone Branch, is the little village of "Yellow Stone." Here a post office was established in 1854, and Benjamin Scott, the present incumbent, was appointed Postmaster. The village now has a store, a blacksmith-shop, post office and schoolhouse.

Before the organization of the town, Fayette was known as the Prairie Precinct, and embraced the present territory. The first polling place was at the residence of George Helm, in the southern part of the town. The town was organized in 1849, and the first election was held at the schoolhouse in the village of Fayette. Fifty votes were cast, and the following officers elected: John Armstrong, Chairman; Royal Pierce, Clerk; William Grennehan, Treasurer. The present officers are: R. Scott, Chairman; John Sweeney, Robert Henry, Supervisors; William Trousdale, Clerk; Mr. Henry, Assessor.

HON. PETER PARKINSON, JR.

Peter Parkinson, Jr., of Fayette, was born in Carter County, E. Tenn., on the 22d day of January, 1813.

He was the oldest son of Col. Daniel Morgan Parkinson, who was nephew to Gen. Daniel Morgan, of the Revolutionary war. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Hyder, who was a niece of Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, the father of Gen. Wade Hampton, now United States Senator from that State.

In 1819, he removed with his father to Southern Illinois, and settled on Silver Creek, twenty-five miles east of St. Louis, which was then a frontier country, and St. Louis a small village. From there, in August, 1828, he came to Wisconsin, his father and family having come the year previous.

In 1832, he, with his brother N. T., settled in the town of Fayette, where he has ever since lived. In this year, he and his brother broke up sixty acres of land, the first *farm* of any considerable size made in the town.

On this farm he and his brother lived together for five years and kept bachelor's hall, and increased the size of the farm to 400 acres in cultivation. In 1832, he served in the Black Hawk war, under Gen. Henry Dodge, and participated in the battles of the Pecatonica and the Wisconsin Heights, and assisted in burying nearly all the men who were slain upon the border. He is now the only surviving soldier or *man* that was in the battle of the Pecatonica.

In 1854, he was a member of the State Legislature, and was one of the four members of the House who had *nerve* enough to vote against the anti-Kansas and Nebraska resolutions of that body. During the same session, he introduced the notable railroad bill extending the pro-

visions of the mechanic's lien to laborers on railroads, the first bill of the kind ever introduced in any of the States, but now the law of nearly all.

He was appointed by President Pierce, in 1855, to the office of Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry of the United States Army; has been County Commissioner, Chairman of the Town Board, Justice of the Peace, etc., but he never sought public position, preferring to use his influence for others, rather than himself. Still, in addition to the above, he has often been President of the Agricultural Society of the county, President of the Old Settler's Society of the county, and the President of the Pioneer Association of the State, which he instituted and organized. As a presiding officer, he was more than ordinary.

He is not a practicing lawyer, but he understands well the elementary principles of law. He is familiar with the provisions of the statutes, and argues a case before a Justice of the Peace as well as the most of the practicing attorneys, with whom (in the early days of the country) he often came in contact. As a writer, he is strong and vigorous, writes well on all subjects, and upon some topics he is one of the best writers in La Fayette County, outside of the editorial fraternity.

As a speaker, he is clear and logical, rather than eloquent, though a correspondent, in speaking of one of his Fourth of July efforts, said that was "truly eloquent."

He is a kind of man that is always equal to the occasion, and his public speeches were generally pronounced the best of their kind. His addresses before the pioneer associations of the county and State, are pronounced by competent judges as among the very best ever delivered in the State.

His prominent traits of character are firmness and decision. Sincere and ardent in his friendships, having no sympathy or patience with littleness or meanness; ready and severe in his condemnation of the evil-doer; ready and willing at all times to expose and bring to justice all this class of mankind. As an old neighbor said of him, "a good hand to do right himself, and a good hand to make others do right."

He has been prominently identified with the early history of his county, town and State, and has one of the finest recollections of the early incidents and reminiscences of the county of any man in it.

In December, 1837, Mr. Parkinson was married to Miss Lucy McCollum, being the first person married in the town of Fayette. The fruits of this marriage were two sons and one daughter, only one of whom now survives, John Daniel, who is Circuit Judge of the Twenty-fifth District of the State of Missouri, having been Judge of that district ten years. Thomas Benton was killed at Little Rock, Ark., during the war of the rebellion. The daughter died in infancy, and was not named. Mrs. Parkinson, his first wife, died April 5, 1842.

In 1847, Mr. Parkinson was again married, to Miss Cleantha S. Welch, of Madison, the sister of William Welch, Esq., now of that city. By this marriage, he had four daughters—Lucy Hellena, Mrs. Derrick, of Oil City, Penn., now deceased; Iantha Corine, now Mrs. Abbey, of Dane County; Tessie Alberta, now Mrs. Jenkins, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Mary, unmarried.

In November, 1864, he was again married, to Miss Sarah A. Moore, of Old Belmont, the fourth daughter of Col. John Moore, one of the early pioneers of this county, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this book. By this marriage, he has had five children, three of whom are living—Nancy Jane, twelve years old; Philip Alphonso, nine years old; Miss Elvira Elizabeth, five years old.

Mr. Parkinson now resides in the village of Fayette. Owns a farm near by of 575 acres. Is a Democrat of the Old Hickory Jackson style. Makes no profession of religion, but indorses the Methodist doctrine (mainly), and is a man of good morality.

VILLAGE OF FAYETTEVILLE

is located in Section 6 of the town of Fayette, eight miles northeast of Darlington, and disputes with Yellow Stone for precedence in point of business and material interests. Though Fayette Township was among the earlier settled in the county, some years elapsed before the thought of building a village occurred, and a later day before preliminaries in that behalf were satisfactorily disposed of. While the early history of the county is far from obscure, and though the names and origin of its inhabitants have never been subjects of discussion, the exact dates and authorship of prominent movements have never been free from doubt or separated from a mystery, the solution of which has never been entirely successful.

As near as can be ascertained, the land upon which the village was subsequently built and to-day flourishes, if not the loveliest of the plain, as was claimed for Goldsmith's "Auburn," presents much in its situation and surroundings to attract, belonged originally to John Journey. He was one of the original pioneers who came to La Fayette County—a man of enterprise not less than a man of piety, prominent not more in religious than secular advancement, and a true type of the class whose energy, perseverance and character have contributed so effectively to the development and building-up of the entire country. Early in the forties, the expediency of establishing a post town was generally agitated, and met with abundant encouragement from those interested, as also from those who would be thereby benefited. The project, however, was mooted for some time before active steps were inaugurated to that end, and it was not until June, 1844, that efforts in that connection crystallized into deeds. In the month when perfect days brighten the heart of man, and nature combines to augment the felicity of that experience, Mr. Journey set apart twenty acres of his domain for village purposes, and caused the same to be surveyed and platted by Charles F. Legate, it is said, a civil engineer residing near Mineral Point. Among those residing in the vicinity, and who, like the designer of this new dispensation of civilization in the wilderness, had plunged at an early day from cosmos into chaos, as it were, were Peter Parkison, Sr., Peter Parkison, Jr., William and Thomas Brinegar, N. T. Parkison, D. H. Clement, Isaac Bailey, John McFarland, Levi Reed, Samuel M. Bashford, Aaron and Samuel Colley, the Helm family, Amos Hunnell, James Hudson, Arthur Dawson and John and Peter Etheridge. All of these had come West at an early day. Some of them had participated in the Black Hawk war and witnessed the annihilation of the savage band who yielded up their lives a tribute to the white man's prowess at the battle of the Pecatonica. Few of them have survived the rush of time, but all are held in sacred memory by after generations for their valor, their virtues, and the lives of sturdy, unflinching integrity they led.

The village laid out was not followed by the immediate sale of lots or elaborate improvements. The men who projected and perfected this plan were farmers as a rule, to whom the idea of a home was associated with a farm and its equipment. Lots in the corporate limits of what now is Fayetteville, were sold at an average of \$25 each, and, as already stated, were in excess of the demand. Settlers doubtless looked in upon the property held, and may have purchased, but there were no houses built until 1845. In that year John Roberts, who still resides in the town, where he maintains the only hotel, put up a frame tavern. It was of frame, one story high, and located on the main street, opposite Mr. Roberts' present caravansary, was known as the tavern. Here came immigrants and found shelter, travelers, adventurers, and speculators, and received a welcome. The political club, too, was a factor in the history of this house, and hither came representatives thereof, who accepted the hospitality afforded there, for which they paid with orders on the club, until the monotony of this proceeding precipitated its abandonment. The building cost \$500, and served the purposes for which it was erected for many years. The next house was also a frame and occupied the present site of Abrahams' drug store. John Etheridge came to the front about this time with a frame house, and James Etheridge followed in his brother's wake with commendable promptness. The former was located to the rear of the present Methodist Church, the latter beyond Roberts' tavern, where it still is and used as a barn.

tween that date and 1850, Timothy H. Johnson built a house on the left side of Main street, near the tavern, and William McGranahan the first brick house in the village. It remains as complete as when first utilized for residence purposes, and is to-day occupied as the residence of Dr. Abrahams. In 1854, the schoolhouse was built, as also the Baptist Church, the latter of brick. At one time the Baptists were a powerful congregation in Fayetteville. The society numbered fully 300, and exerted an extended influence. Internal discords, dissensions and schisms, however, weakened the forces, destroyed its influence and exerted a wide-spread comment. To-day the church is represented by "three scattering members" in the village, while its edifice is unoccupied and rapidly going to decay.

The chief source of village pride is its school; established before the village itself was commenced, it has furnished the means of education to hundreds of ambitious youth, all of whom have profited by their teaching, and many of whom are now in the enjoyment of distinguished honors throughout the East and West. Among these are the Hon. John D. Parkinson, Judge of the Circuit Court for the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit of Missouri; John B. Parkinson, Professor of Mathematics in the State University at Madison; Thomas Benton Parkinson, an officer in the army, killed at Little Rock; Robert M. Bashford, a prominent lawyer, and son-in-law of ex-Gov. Taylor; Wesley Bashford, also a lawyer, now practicing at La Crosse; the Rev. James Ashford, in charge of the church at Jamaica Plains; the Rev. Whitford Trousdale, an eminent minister at Boston, and others, who were educated in the stone schoolhouse at Fayetteville.

The village has scarcely kept pace with the times, or its rivals in other portions of the county, in many respects, however. Those who are conversant with the facts, insist that it is no larger than it was a quarter of a century ago. The buildings then are all that are to be observed to-day—many of them weather-beaten and aged in appearance, but revered as the pioneer residences of first settlers, and the homesteads from which many young men went forth to contend with the world, and have done honor to their blood, and protected as the shrines to which these honored descendants return when weary with the cares of life.

The population to-day is estimated at less than one hundred, to whom this pleasant hamlet, set in by hills and forests, contains as much that is sacred and attractive as do more pretentious towns and cities. The improvements consist of a brick hotel, two stores and probably twenty-five houses devoted to residence purposes. But the limited numbers, who live, trade and are educated and prepared for the active duties of life within its corporate limits, unite in contending that, though humble, there is no place like home.

THE SCHOOL.

The first school erected in the village limits was completed during the latter portion of 1847, and occupied the following summer. It occupied a site nearly opposite the present Methodist Church, was of stone and cost \$250.

It might here be observed that the first school in the township was taught by James Trevo, in the cellar kitchen of Peter Parkison, Sr.'s residence. This was in the winter of 1837, and the pupils consisted of Nathan and Joseph Van Matre, Todd Gibler, Peter Etheridge, the Journey girls, Mary, who subsequently became a Mormon, and some few others. Among other accomplishments introduced by Mr. Trevo, was "oratory." He organized a debating club during his administration, which was maintained until the breaking-out of the war, and was the means of developing a number of good speakers.

The school begun in the village was taught by Hopsy Foster, first in C. Parkison's private house, until the building was erected, and attended at its first term by John B. and Margaret Parkison, Angeline, Jane and Elizabeth Journey, Joseph and Nathan Van Matre and some others whose names are not remembered. The course of instruction was simple, embracing reading, writing and arithmetic, with such other advanced branches as the pupils elected to pursue. This schoolhouse was occupied with varying regularity and varying attendance, averaging from ten to thirty pupils, until about 1857, when its worn and aged superstructure was razed, the foundation being appropriated to similar uses for the Methodist Church. When the same was laid and the apart-

ment therein inclosed sufficiently protected, school was again opened, and the cause of education advocated within the sacred precincts of this religious underpinning for ten years and upward. Along in 1873 or 1874, the present stone schoolhouse opposite the residence of Peter Parkison, Jr., was contracted for and built. It is, as stated, of stone, commodious and handsomely finished, and was built with the intention of adopting the graded system. At first two teachers were employed, but in 1876, the number of scholars diminished, and but one teacher was regarded necessary, since which date the force has remained the same.

At present the school enjoys an average daily attendance of forty pupils. The support of the school requires an annual expenditure of \$300, and its management is delegated to a board, as at present constituted, consisting of John Roberts, Mathew Wilkins and Charles Abrahams.

THE FAYETTE METHODIST CHURCH.

The only congregation established in the village is quite large, and said to be in independent circumstances. The nucleus of the present congregation was organized as early as 1840, when John Journey officiated as Leader of a small class of Wesleyans, composed of C. E. Parkison and wife, William Parkison and wife, Mrs. Peter Parkison, Sr., Edward Journey and wife, Levi Reed and wife and Amos Hunnell and wife. The services were conducted in private houses until 1847, when the stone schoolhouse first erected within the village precincts was obtained, and used until the society was enabled to build a house of worship. About 1857, this desideratum was attained, and the frame church then erected which now does duty as a town-house. This was occupied jointly by the schoolhouse, and continued in active service as a church and schoolroom until 1873, when the present frame edifice was completed and dedicated. It is of frame, 60x36 feet, cost, furnished, a total of \$4,047.43, and will comfortably accommodate a congregation of 400.

TOWN OF BLANCHARD.

Blanchard was first brought under town government as a part of Argyle. It is located in the extreme northeastern corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Iowa County, on the east by Green County, on the south by the town of Argyle, and on the west by the town of Fayette. The town was named in honor of its leading citizen and the founder of the village, Alvin Blanchard. It comprises eighteen sections of Township 4 north, Range 5 east, of the Fourth Principal Meridian. The general surface of this town is very uneven, high bluffs and swampy bottoms, especially along the river. The town is well adapted to its leading resource, stock-raising, though there are many well-cultivated and nicely improved farms within its limits. It is well watered by the Yellowstone River and Dodge's Branch of the Pecatonica, also by many natural springs. The hills and meadows are of a sandy loam, while the farming or grain-raising district is of clay. The town is well wooded by the different kinds of oak, quaking ash, hickory, walnut, elm and maple.

The electors of the town of Blanchard met at the schoolhouse in the village of Blanchardville on the 6th day of April, 1869, as directed by order of the County Board, and organized the first annual town meeting by electing Josiah G. Baker, Chairman, John Robinson and Dudley Risley, Inspectors; John G. Baker and D. B. Rockwell, Clerks. After taking the oath of office as by law prescribed, the meeting was declared duly opened. The total number of votes cast was 69. At this meeting, it was voted that \$75 be raised to defray the expenses of the town for the ensuing year.

On Sections 27 and 30 of Blanchard are located the Fretwell Diggings, which were operated successfully up to a few years ago. After the discovery of these diggings by Fretwell, in 1838, miners flocked here from all parts of the county, the majority of whom were transient settlers, though a few remained and cultivated farms, at the same time carrying on their mining operations. During the summer season, the early settlers pursued farming, while through the winter they followed mining, with varying success.

Among the first permanent settlers in the town, John C. Telly, Lucius Belden, Orsemus Lakin and John Uren figured prominently. Mr. Telly came here in 1840, and first settled on a farm near the town line in Argyle, but, in the fall of this year, he erected a log cabin in the present limits of Blanchard, where he resided several years. He then located on Section 27, where he built a comfortable log house and cultivated a farm of forty acres. Mr. Belden also located a farm on Section 27, in 1840, and worked twenty-five acres of what is now known as the John G. Baker farm. John Bowser came here in 1841, and settled on Section 35, where he broke and cultivated a small farm. In 1845, James Smith and Gottfried Hoeffer settled in Blanchard, the former on Section 36, on the farm now owned by V. Brunner; the latter located on Section 26, on the farm now owned by R. Graham, Sr. In November of 1851, H. Mills located on Section 25, on the farm now owned by Fred Knorr. Mr. Mills came here from Santa Fe, N. Mex., having served the previous five years in the Mexican army. On Section 25, he cultivated a small farm during the summer season, and has since followed mining more or less during the winter. Tom Ryan settled on Section 30 in the fall of 1850, where he built a small log cabin and worked a piece of land for a farm. The year 1851 brought B. Smith, who settled on Section 36. Following him, in the spring of 1852, came James Ingersoll and George Russell, who located farms on Sections 21 and 35 respectively. In 1853, came J. and Ed Robinson, who settled on Section 35, and Mr. Wyman, who located on Section 34. They were soon followed by J. Cavanaugh, James Etheridge, Mr. Dobson, Dudley Risley, C. Knorr, Josiah and John G. Baker, J. Johnson, Alvin Blanchard and others.

Up to the years 1858 and 1860, considerable mining was done in Blanchard, but, since the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, the mines have been practically abandoned.

On the John G. Baker property, on Section 23, in 1850, was established a Mormon colony, the height of whose ambition was to convert the settlers and make Blanchard a Mormon town. Here they erected a small log house, which they utilized for their numerous and long-protracted meetings, as well as for school purposes. It is said there were some converts, though the anticipations of their sanguine leaders were blighted by the resistance of the pioneers, and consequently they retraced their steps, one by one, back to their former abode, Nauvoo, Ill. The school and church of the Mormons were the first erected in the town.

The first preacher of another denomination was Rev. Mr. Durston, who, for many years, held religious services at the residences of the different settlers.

In the early days of this town, the few children were mostly taught at home, though the Mormons had about fifteen or twenty scholars attending their school. In 1869, at the organization of the town, there were 212 children of school age in the limits—109 males, 103 females. The total amount received during this year for school purposes was \$873.08. There was paid out for same, \$812.75. There are now in the town four schoolhouses, requiring the services of four teachers for the 214 children of school age—106 males and 98 females. The total value of school property in Blanchard is \$2,140. During the year 1880, there was received for school purposes, \$2,097.75, and paid out, \$1,132.71, of which amount \$505.60 was paid for teachers' wages.

In 1845, Mr. Horner built a grist-mill, run by water-power, with two run of stones, on the site of the village. After continuing a successful business five years, he sold out, in 1850, to S. Newkirk, who subsequently disposed of the property to Thomas & Slater. Mr. Thomas was bought out by Mr. Robinson, who afterward sold to Alvin Blanchard. Slater disposed of his interest to H. Mill. Blanchard & Mill continued the business together until 1859, when Mr. Mill disposed of his share to John A. Adams. Alvin Blanchard transferred his title in the mill, several years later, to John Sardeson, the present proprietor.

In 1870, a company of farmers organized for the purpose of establishing a cheese factory on the farm of Mahlon Smith, Section 36. This factory was continued eight years, and then abandoned.

In 1874, a similar venture was made in the village by Alvin Blanchard, and operated by him alone one year. He then took in Fred Knorr as a partner. This factory suspended operations in 1876.

The assessed valuation of the town in 1869 was \$83,862. Personal property, \$25,179; real estate, \$58,683. In 1880, it was \$99,388. Personal property, \$30,076; real estate, \$69,312.

The following is a complete list of town officers from the organization of the town:

1869—Josiah G. Baker, Chairman; John Robinson, Michael Cavanaugh, Supervisors; John G. Baker, Clerk; William L. Risley, Treasurer; Mahlon Smith, Assessor.

1870—A. Blanchard, Chairman; John Robinson, Michael Cavanaugh, Supervisors; J. G. Baker, Clerk; William L. Risley, Treasurer; Mahlon Smith, Assessor.

1871—A. Blanchard, Chairman; John Robinson, James Ingwell, Supervisors; J. G. Baker, Clerk; William L. Risley, Treasurer; Mahlon Smith, Assessor.

1872—Samuel H. Gurley, Chairman; Michael Cavanaugh, Abraham Johnson, Supervisors; J. G. Baker, Clerk; Henry Michaelson, Treasurer; Mahlon Smith, Assessor.

1873—Samuel H. Gurley, Chairman; Michael Cavanaugh, John Robinson, Supervisors; Henry Michaelson, Clerk; James Mason, Treasurer; Mahlon Smith, Assessor.

1874—A. Blanchard, Chairman; Abraham Johnson, John J. Uren, Jr., Supervisors; John G. Baker, Clerk; James Mason, Treasurer; Frederick Knorr, Assessor.

1875—A. Blanchard, Chairman; Abraham Johnson, Patrick Ryan, Supervisors; John G. Baker, Clerk; James Mason, Treasurer; Dudley Risley, Assessor.

1876—Henry Michaelson, Chairman; James Ingwell, Patrick Ryan, Supervisors; John G. Baker, Clerk; James Mason, Treasurer; Mahlon Smith, Assessor.

1877—A. Blanchard, Chairman; Edward Robinson, Patrick Ryan, Supervisors; James Ingwell, Clerk; James Mason, Treasurer; Mahlon Smith, Assessor.

1878—Henry Michaelson, Chairman; Edward Robinson, Michael Cavanaugh, Supervisors; John Adams, Clerk; James Mason, Treasurer; Frederick Knorr, Assessor.

1879—M. P. Smith, Chairman; Edward Robinson, James Ingwell, Supervisors; John Harney, Clerk; James Mason, Treasurer; Christopher Alfred, Assessor.

1880—Henry Michaelson, Chairman; James Ingwell, Michael Cavanaugh, Supervisors; John Harney, Clerk; James Mason, Treasurer; Christopher Alfred, Assessor.

BLANCHARDVILLE.

a small, quiet, unpretentious village of about 300 inhabitants, located on both sides of the Pecatonica River, in Blanchard, the most northeasterly township of the county, was laid out about 1856, by A. Blanchard, an old citizen of that portion of the State, and responsible in a large measure for the growth and prosperity of the immediate vicinity.

When the high-handed proceedings of Mormons who had settled and built up the city of Nauvoo, aroused the wrath of citizens of Illinois, which culminated in the death of the Prophet, the followers of Joe Smith, as is well known to later generations, disappeared from the scene of the tragedy; and, while many of them crossed the Mississippi and departed for their present refuge, a large number became distributed over Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and other States. Among these latter was a colony under the leadership of Zenas Gurley, who obtained title to land in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 4, in the present county of La Fayette, immediately contiguous to the present village of Blanchardville. Gurley constituted himself the vicegerent of Joe Smith, and in that capacity essayed to guide his followers to the promised land of Mormon felicity and independence. Among those who accompanied Zenas in a fiduciary capacity, lieutenants as it were, were Henry Deam, John Cunningham, Messrs. Horner, Hammond and Bishop, aided by proselytes secured after establishing themselves at the base of a range of the Blue Mounds, prominent among whom was Samuel Clure, and a large following which accompanied him from Nauvoo. These interrogative marks on the highway of civilization erected cabins, constructed a dam, mined, farmed and worshiped according to their creed, performing the latter office in a church which they built on the present farm of P. M. Baker, about a quarter of a mile north of Blanchardville. Though the number of Gentiles who had taken up claims in this

ortion of Wisconsin at that early day was limited, they were sufficient in number to restrain the Latter-Day Saints from polygamous practices which were for the time ignored in public, if not denounced and reserved for future days.

It does not appear, however, that the exiled immigrants from the shrine of the Prophet met with an abundant success. Horner built a mill on the Pecatonica River, the site of which long since yielded precedence to the Sardison mills. Some mining and farming was engaged in, but the profits were unequal to the demand, and they gradually became stricken with a remediless poverty. Failing by reason of a combination of circumstances to secure a livelihood, and believing themselves the chosen of God, entitled to support by any available means, many levied on the flocks and herds of their Gentile neighbors, which measurably diminished under their accessive poachings. This course of procedure excited the neighborhood to prevent its repetition, and rumor has it that the troubles culminated in bloodshed; but, be this as it may, the levies were checked, and the cattle of Gentiles no longer contributed to the support of the Mormons. Finally, a meeting of Gurley's disciples was held, at which it was decided to adopt the most pronounced communistic practices and to divide the property of the rich among those less fortunate. His proposed community of acquiescence and gains bore harshly upon the conclusions of all who possessed means, who one and all repudiated the arrangement and dissolved all connection with this reputed band of Gideon.

During his residence in the land of refuge, and while the refugees were miserably impoverished, a vision came over the spirit of Gurley's dreams and pointed out to him, as he claimed, an undiscovered lead near Walwick, in which would be found inexhaustible supplies of mineral. These could be reached with little labor, and would resolve the impecunious believers into wealthy squires. When this vision was promulgated with elaborate eloquence and finish, the rich men of the flock convened and advanced the money to enable the visionary to prosecute his discoveries. While this was in progress, so entirely convinced were the Mormons of the good day coming that arrangements were made for building a tabernacle, and land was set apart for its occupation; but after many days repeated failures of Gurley and his henchmen to realize, induced a feeling of disappointment on the part of those who had supplied the means, which created a suspicion that his vision was a vain fantasy of the brain, and, closing up their purses, they left him to pursue his search for ore unaided. This put a stop to his efforts, the tabernacle was abandoned, its site disposed of to Josiah G. Baker, and the followers of Zenas became as a tale that is told. Some of them remained in the vicinity, others departed for more congenial fields, their leader returned to Illinois, where he died, and the building of Blanchardville followed in the wake of these events.

Along in 1855, A. Blanchard, who had been a resident of Wisconsin for many years and appreciated the value of the investment, purchased Horner's Mill and some property thereto belonging for about \$1,500 and within a year from the date of his investment procured the survey of Blanchardville. The same was laid off into six blocks, with an average of six lots each, and completed under the direction of a Mr. Foss, at that time County Surveyor. Two houses, one of log and the other of frame, were the only improvements then to be seen, and it was not until some months after that Mr. Blanchard completed the erection of the stone store adjoining the present Blanchard Hotel that the number was increased. He also re-built the Mormon Mill and added another run of buhrs to that with which it was originally supplied, besides adding a saw-mill to the premises. He filled his store with an extensive stock of goods, and, by catering to the patronage of the vicinity, built up an immense trade. As a result, a generous number of settlers established themselves in the new village, and, before the lapse of many years, the lots included in the survey first made were all disposed of, necessitating additions to the original town.

In 1857, Henry Mill erected what is now known as the Blanchardville Hotel, on the main street, opposite Mr. Blanchard's stone store, which still survives, and is managed by H. Lund. Maj. Godfrey built a home two doors south of the Blanchard House, and C. Holverson opened a blacksmith-shop on the bank of the Pecatonica—the first in the village. Dana Rockwell came

to the country about this time from Canandaigua, N. Y., and added to the appearance of the village by the erection of a residence next door to the hotel, as did C. F. Trivet by a similar improvement on the river bank. From this date on, the village increased in size; stores and dwellings became more numerous, and of a character that challenged emulation. When the war broke out, Blanchardville had become a thriving center of trade, at which farmers met to dispose of their crops, miners to find a market for their mineral, and drovers and stock-dealers to sell and purchase their commodities. The war increased business while it continued, but, when peace was declared and swords were changed into pruning-hooks, it fell off and regained its original volume. The village contributed a number of soldiers to the cause, and the citizens aided liberally in furnishing the Government such substantial support as the exigencies of the times demanded.

In the spring of 1867, the village was overtaken by a flood, and, though no lives were lost, the damage to property, both public and private, was very large. The season is represented to have been unusually wet and rainy, which, coupled with the melting snows and ice, created a volume of water which rushed with irresistible force down through the banks of the Pecatonica, carrying destruction before it and filling the valley below the village with vast quantities of debris. The mill was torn from its foundations, the bridge communicating with the road to Argyle was carried from its supports, the residence of C. F. Trivet was taken with the waters, and many other accidents and incidents occurred that appalled the witnesses of destruction who watched from a distance. There were many narrow escapes also. Mr. Trivet and his wife and family found themselves hemmed in within their home by the rising tide, and barely had time to flee from their domestic hearth before the premises were engulfed and swept away. A. Blanchard and Emil Gould were upon the bridge endeavoring to secure that structure from ruin, when it was carried off and they with it. After floating in the water for a painfully lengthy period, they reached a skiff, barely able to sustain their combined weight, and, after experiencing other hair-breadth escapes, reached terra firma in an exhausted condition. There were other effects of this sudden visitation, causing untold annoyance and entailing great damage, but the energy and industry of the inhabitants have combined to rebuild the losses sustained, and the marks of that calamitous experience of thirteen years ago are entirely dissipated.

To-day, Blanchardville is one of the pleasant, homelike and attractive villages for which Wisconsin, as a State, is so well known, containing six stores, three shoe-shops, three blacksmith-shops, two hotels of unusually comfortable accommodations, one harness and wagon shop, one church, an excellent school, and a population of industrious, thriving people.

The village is also to be mentioned in connection with its stock trade, which is large and annually increasing. It is regarded as one of the best markets in the State, and is visited by purchasers and drovers from all parts of States adjoining, as also at a distance. When mining is carried on to any appreciable extent, immense quantities of lead and zinc ore find sale, but, as delivery for this commodity is limited by the market quotations, the trade in those articles is consequently irregular.

The first birth to occur in the present village, was that of William, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. Blanchard. William made his appearance on the 12th of November, 1856, and grew to man's estate, passing through the various stages of infancy and youth in the town wherein he made his debut on the stage of active life.

In the following year, a child of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Holverson was burned so seriously by an accident, that he died from the injuries received, and is remembered as the first death. About the same time, Alexander Hanson and Miss Jeremiason were legally linked for life. This was the first marriage.

SCHOOLS.

The first school to be organized in Blanchardville, was convened in the fall of 1858, in a small frame building that is still standing, on the main street of the village. C. F. Trivet taught under the direction of a board composed of A. Blanchard and Henry Mill, the teacher also discharging the duties of Clerk.

The roster of pupils included Daniel, Clara and Kate Blanchard, Frederick Nora, John and Frank Palmer, Sanford Larsen, Kate and Mary Mills, Emil and Nathan Gould, Dennis, John and Kate Driscoll, Mary Ann, Maggie, Gerrit and Richard Graham, Joseph, William, Hugh and Michael Dearth, and some few others. The curriculum embraced the more simple branches, and the sessions were limited. In time, however, the school increased in numbers, and the cause of education became one of the more prominent in the town. The primitive building gradually refused accommodations for the annually increasing number of pupils, and, early in 1880, arrangements were concluded for the erection of an edifice that would meet the demands. This was completed and occupied during the fall of that year, and is still in the service. It is located on the road leading to Argyle, and an ornament, not only to the cause of its creation, but to the enterprise and taste of those who provided for its construction. It is of frame, 28x40, two stories high, cost \$2,000, and furnished with every convenience. During 1880, the average attendance of pupils was thirty-five, and the course of instruction comprehended the text-books usual to graded schools. It required \$400 for the payment of current expenses, and its affairs were conducted by one teacher, supervised by a board consisting of K. T. Rostead, Ross Blake and William Risley.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The only religious society in the village, was organized in 1867, when a class was formed through the efforts of the Rev. Thomas Lawson, attached to the Argyle Circuit, and composed of Mrs. Mary K. Baker, Mrs. Elizabeth Blanchard, Mrs. Cyrus Clark, Charles Wren and wife and daughter, Nicholas Wren and wife and Mrs. Dana Rockwell. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse, and, by means of a revival, the charge was largely increased.

Labor was continued in the village with gratifying results, the class was yearly enlarged by the addition of converts, and infinite good has resulted to residents from the influence exerted. The congregation continued to worship in the schoolhouse until 1870. Some time previous, measures were inaugurated for the building of a church, which was completed and dedicated in that year. It is located on a commanding eminence across the river, and can be seen for miles. It is a frame, 30x40, one of the most handsomely finished in the county, and will comfortably seat an audience of three hundred.

The church property is valued at about \$1,500, and the following ministers have officiated: The Revs. Thomas Lawson, H. C. Jenks, S. P. Waldron, R. Pengilley, E. W. Allen and William Thomas.

BLANCHARDVILLE CEMETERY

is located on the hill west of Blue Mound, and consists of an acre of ground. Though not fenced or properly cared for until about 1870, interments were made many years previous, the first being a son of Samuel Cline. At the present writing (1880), the little hillocks which mark the resting-place of many a loved one who has gone hence, are numerous, indicating that death has frequently visited the vicinity and left his mark. The grounds are handsomely laid out, planted with forest and ornamental trees, and containing a number of elaborately finished monuments.

POST OFFICE.

The village enjoys mail facilities of a reasonably fair order, for which the residents are chiefly indebted to A. Blanchard, who procured the location of the post office there during the administration of President Fillmore, by whom he was appointed Postmaster, and, for some time after, the future village was thus designated as a mail depot. Mr. Blanchard remunerated the mail-carrier out of his own pocket. He remained in possession of the office, which was kept in the stone store, for nearly a quarter of a century, undisturbed by succeeding administrations, until 1880, when he was removed, and James Mason appointed his successor. The merchants and citizens have communication with the world twice a week by Darlington and Monroe.

TOWN OF ARGYLE.

The town of Argyle is located in the northeastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by the town of Blanchard, on the east by Green County, on the south by the town of Wiota, on the west by the towns of Fayette and Wiota. It comprises Township 3 north, Range 5 east, of the Fourth Principal Meridian. It consisted of fifty-four sections until April, 1869, when, by order of the County Board, eighteen sections off the northern part were organized into a separate town, and named Blanchard.

At the organization of the town, Allen Wright, a Scotchman, and a leading man of the settlement, named it Argyle, in honor of the Duke of Argyle. Previous to the erection of the town, Argyle formed a part of the Wiota voting precinct. The first political meeting was held at the schoolhouse in the village, and the following officers chosen: John Z. Saxton, Chairman; George H. Lillie, Clerk; A. N. Gibson, Treasurer.

The general surface of this town is very uneven, in many parts badly broken. It is diversified with high bluffs, deep valleys and low, swampy bottoms. In this variation of surface there is, however, much good land, and very little but what can be utilized for stock or grain raising. It is principally a stock-raising region, being well adapted to this branch of industry, though in the northern part of the town may be found some good farming lands. It is well watered by springs and creeks. The Yellowstone River and Dodge's Branch, meeting on Section 22, form the East Pecatonica River, which flows through the town and into Wiota from Section 36. It is also well wooded by different kinds of timber—oak, black walnut, elm and maple.

The population consists of Norwegians, Irish, Germans and Americans. The Norwegians, largely predominate, and are settled principally on Sections 4, 5, 6, 10 and 16, on the Mud Branch and Yellowstone Rivers.

As early as 1836, nearly all the land in the town was entered by a company of Eastern capitalists, organized for the purpose. This company disposed of its title to farmers of the Eastern and Southern States who contemplated emigrating to the West. Owing to the inducements offered by this company to pioneers and early settlers, in 1839 a settlement was formed on Mud Branch, two miles distant from the village, by a number of Americans from the Southern States. Among those early pioneers were Francis Call, Robert Threadgold, Elijah Sowl, Mr. Collins, George West, Daniel Knotts and Charles Call.

Here, along the bottoms and among the hills on Mud Branch, these hardy pioneers erected cabins and cultivated farms. Robert Threadgold was the first actual settler that entered land in the town.

Between 1840 and 1850, settlement progressed rather slowly, owing, it is surmised, to the attractions of the beautiful prairies and gentle, undulating surfaces of the different surrounding towns in the county.

Among the few who came here between 1840 and 1845 were Erastus Mosher, A. U. Gibson, Mr. Horner, Nelson Moore, William Fowler and Allen Wright. Charles Smith also came about this time, and located the farm now occupied by John Patterson. In 1848, Judge J. S. Waddington settled on a small farm at the present site of the village.

After the year 1851, the advantages of Argyle became better known to immigrants, and vast numbers of Norwegians flocked into it, opening up small farms together. These worthy men, through their untiring energy and characteristic industry, have rendered Argyle prominent in all matters pertaining to the interests of the county. The first school was established in 1845, and held in a little cabin 10x12 feet in size, situated on the bank of the river, and afterward used for a smoke-house. Here was engaged a female teacher to instruct the six or eight children in attendance. This school was continued but one season. For several years, small subscription schools were maintained, though the children, as in the early settlement of many other towns, were mostly taught at home. The first district school was established in the vil-

lage in 1849. George H. Lillie was the first teacher. This was a frame building, 16x24 feet, with 8-foot posts. The scholars numbered twenty.

There are now in the town six schoolhouses, 478 children of school age—236 males, 242 females—requiring the services of eight teachers. The male teachers received an average salary of \$32.62; female, \$20.46. During the year ending August 31, 1880, there has been received for school purposes \$2,925.93; paid out, \$2,381.27. Of the latter amount, \$1,721 was for teachers' wages.

The first religious services were held in the house of Frederick Hunnel by a Methodist "circuit-rider" named Rev. Mr. Bashford. The first church was built on the site of the present schoolhouse in the village, in 1849. It was of the Baptist denomination. Several years later, this building was sold to the school district and converted into a schoolhouse.

In 1846, the first post office in the town was established on Section 26, on the place known as the "Hawley farm." William Fowler was appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded by John G. Saxton. In 1848, the office was removed to the village. The following have acted as Postmasters since its establishment in the village: Judge J. S. Waddington, Joseph Scott, W. B. Thurston, William Wyman, G. R. Davie, S. Entikin, Andrew Anderson, James J. Davie and L. W. Devoe, the present incumbent. The mails were received at this office once a week from the Wiota and Madison Mail Route until 1865, when and for several years mails were received from the Mineral Point and Albany Mail Route. The mail is now received daily from the Monroe and Darlington route.

The first blacksmith in the town was Luke Teeple, who established himself in the village in 1852. He subsequently sold out to Johnson Brothers. In 1846, Eldrid & Gibson erected a saw-mill on the Pecatonica River, in the village, on the site of the present saw-mill. The dam was carried away by the flood in 1847. During this year, Gibson disposed of his interest to John G. Saxton, who, with his partner, Mr. Eldred, rebuilt the dam, and made some extensive improvements in the mill itself. Mr. Eldred sold out to Edgrin & Saxton, who continued the business, and in 1852, erected on the same water-power adjoining the saw-mill, a grist-mill, with two run of stone. These mills have often changed hands, but the quality of work has always been of uniform excellence.

The first store was established in the village by D. B. Eldred in 1849. His was a stock of general merchandise. The population of Argyle has decreased from 1,634 in 1870, to 1,229 in 1880, although the town has rapidly increased in wealth, until now, it is generally conceded to be the equal of the average towns in the county.

ARGYLE VILLAGE

a thriving village in the town of that name, located in the northeast portion of the county and named at the time of its first organization as an election precinct, in compliance with the prayer of a petition signed by John Z. Saxton, Robert Threadgold and others of its inhabitants, as a compliment to Allen Wright, one of the earliest settlers and most substantial citizens of the town. The village is pleasantly located on both sides of the Pecatonica River, which latter affords a valuable and abundant water-power in the midst of a flourishing and productive farming country, and possesses many inducements to attract the permanent resident and transient visitor. Though by no means the oldest of the county villages, it is far more prosperous than some, and, as a point for investment, either for residence or commercial purposes, its advantages cannot be denied. The proof of this is to be found in the elegant and cozy homes that are seen within its corporate limits, and in the amount of business transacted by the merchants which is said to aggregate upward of \$200,000 per annum. Supplementary to these are the educational and religious advantages accessible to all who seek. The school is one of the finest and most complete in this portion of the State, while three church societies in full tide of success hold out spiritual instruction to the incredulous and free-thinker.

The first settler within the present village limits, and one who set up his claim long before the formation of a village was ever thought of, is said to have been A. U. Gibson, who inhabited a cabin then occupying the present corner of Milwaukee and Broad streets, where he also cultivated a patch of ground. Along in 1849, Messrs. Saxton and Eldred, who owned a quarter-section of land in the southwest quarter of Section 26, decided to improve the same, build a mill, and lay out a village site. The latter was originally intended to occupy the west bank of the Pecatonica River. But, after the survey had been completed and every arrangement made for plotting the ground, it was ascertained that no substantial foundations could be secured for the mill, and the site was abandoned. Upon sinking for foundations, builders were unable to strike bottom, while the surface was solid; upon being removed, they found the subsoil to consist of sand, and, being unable to construct upon so unsubstantial a base, determined to repeat their observations on the eastern shore, and there erect the mill, which, with other buildings they would cause to be put up, might form the nucleus for a village.

The original survey included a limited territory on the east side of the river, and was accordingly certified and recorded January 28, 1850. It contained thirty-four blocks, divided up into lots, and offered to purchasers at prices calculated to encourage rapid sales. When all these preliminaries had been disposed of, it was hoped that improvements anticipated with the survey, would be commenced, and the rush of purchasers keep pace with the improvements. But these anticipations failed of realization, and it was not until the desirable advantages to be availed of in the young village were generally advertised after years of delay, that they were sought. Those on the ground by example and prophecy, endeavored to build up the place, but, beyond individual success, there is none to record.

The first house put up in young Argyle was begun and completed in the spring of 1850, by John Z. Saxton and J. S. Waddington. It was a frame, costing \$600, and was appropriated to residence purposes by the builders. The building still stands on Milwaukee street, directly opposite the Argyle House, and is occupied by offices, a tailor-shop and a family. A. U. Gibson soon after raised his log cabin, and raised a new one on its site, composed of hewn logs, which presented a handsome front to his less ambitious neighbors, if any there were at that time. This improvement was long since vacated, however, and its appearance is forgotten, save by the limited number who lived, planned and executed for the public benefit in those times. Before the dawn of 1851, D. B. Ellsworth put up a frame house, which was jointly occupied as a store and dwelling by the owner, who established the first store in the village.

In December, 1850, Joseph E. Eldred, a pioneer of the town and village, departed this life, and was buried in the village churchyard, which at that early day in the village history had been provided—the first death in Argyle and the first interment made in the grounds set apart to those who have since laid down their cross and been crowned with the garlands of immortal life.

The earlier years of the village as already intimated, were not attended with events or circumstances which had the effect of elevating the hopes of its founders with any idea that time would at last set all things even. Improvements were not remarked or frequent, and the sale of lots were not occurrences of frequent repetition.

J. S. Waddington was farming on what is now known as Waddington's Addition, southeast of the Argyle House, and the present streets were more frequently filled with quadrupeds than bipeds. Deer, wolves, prairie chicken and the game indigenous to secluded localities in the wilderness, roamed at will through Milwaukee, La Fayette, Green, Broad, North, South and other streets, often unmolested, unless, exercising a familiarity born of a seeming confidence in man's humanity to their kind, the citizens became provoked and took vengeance upon them, as was not an unusual case.

In 1851, Asa Saxton erected a store at the corner of Milwaukee and South streets, and in 1852 the stone mill was completed.

During the former year, Florence Ellsworth was born to Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Ellsworth, and is known as the first birth after the village had been surveyed. She survived the accidents and

incidents of childhood, and removed to Decorah, Iowa, with her parents, where she is said to have married.

During the same year, Pope C. Kirkpatrick was married to Miss Anna Dennison, and received the benediction of a Congregational minister from near Beloit, who pronounced them indissolubly united. At the conclusion of the ceremony, cakes and the "fixins" peculiar to similar occasions were passed around, and, after their discussion, the Benedict of the drama escorted his prize to Darlington, accompanied by J. S. Waddington and Miss Helena Lars, as best man and bridesmaid.

In 1852, Spencer Ellsworth removed to Argyle from Wiota, and put up a house and a small frame building adjoining. The Argyle House was kept as a hotel, with D. S. Hawley as landlord. This was not the first house of entertainment, however, one having been previously opened by John Z. Saxton. A post office was opened about this time, and travel began to be a factor in the daily life of the place, gratifying as it was numerous. Many came by stage, a two-horse wagon, without cover or springs, which plied between Monroe and Wiota (carrying the mail), but the majority came by private conveyance, and those who refused to remain permanently, modified their refusal with a promise to come again. In 1853, stone buildings began to supply the rude frame residences, and were regarded as elegant acquisitions. The first erected for store purposes was completed that year by Saxton & Waddington, and cost \$1,200. It is two and a half stories high, and stands on the spot of its origin, being occupied by L. A. Rossing as a general store. The same fall, the frame house adjoining, put up two years previous by Asa Saxton, was burned to the ground. The embers had scarcely been extinguished, before L. T. Pullen purchased the lot, and, on the ruins of the inflammable frame, built a three-story stone store that has stood a monument of strength and durability, and is now occupied by I. L. Erickson & Co. That year, as also 1854-55-56, was encouraging, some improvements were made and, additions to the population reported. In the latter year, a census showed the existence of three stores, a saw and grist mill, one or more shoe-shops, one or two blacksmith and wagon shops, a post office, handsome stone hotel, and many other evidences of enterprise and healthy growth, including a total of fifteen families which came in between 1853 and 1856. With bright prospects, the people began to take comfort without taking thought of the morrow, and, while thus unmindful of its near approach, the panic of 1857 paralyzed their prospects, and spread ruin in its course. As a consequence, business languished, improvements were checked, commodities found no sale, and the cattle, which had been sources of profit, were left to browse on "the thousand hills" undisturbed by owner or covetous speculator. There were no failures in the village, it is said, but all were cramped for means, and many closed up their affairs, sacrificing their available resources to become free from debt, and began life again with energy, integrity and character as their stock in trade. All of these are to-day in comfortable circumstances, many of them independent, but none of them recall the experiences of that period as passed amid sunshine and contentment.

When the war broke out, meetings of citizens were held in the Methodist and Baptist Churches, and universal patriotism was the rule. Speeches were made, funds subscribed and volunteers furnished as long as a dollar or a man was needed to suppress treason, and, when the conflict was ended, nothing was spared to impress the citizen soldiers and soldier citizens with their worth and fidelity in the days of darkness and trouble.

From the commencement of the past decade to the present day, the improvements, though gradual, have been permanent and progressive. The village is well built and contains a large proportion of houses that would be regarded with pride in communities more pretentious and wealthy. The milling interest is large, comparing favorably with the mercantile, and, like the latter, is constantly increasing. Large quantities of butter, aggregating, it is said, 150,000 pounds a year, are shipped from the village, and the other industries are generously supported. With a population of 400, and every incentive to advancement, the future of Argyle is not without promise and prospects.

ARGYLE SCHOOL.

The graded system of schools was adopted in Argyle some years ago, and has accomplished an infinite good in the cause of education, a cause that has ever been uppermost in the regards of citizens. Scarcely had the village been planned, when the projectors of the same determined to provide a schoolhouse for the use of settlers. Up to 1851, a school had been maintained at intervals, in a log hut to the north of the Argyle House, for some time. This, however, failed to equal the demand, and, as stated, the founders of the village supplied the "missing link," in 1851, by the erection of a schoolhouse on Milwaukee street, on the lot now occupied by the Norwegian Church. George H. Lilly was the first teacher, and his roster of pupils included members of the Hunnel, Riddle, Lilly, Gibson and Hill families. The school was maintained here until 1857, when the Baptist Church, standing in the lot bounded by Broad, Mill, Green and East streets, was purchased and substituted. The old schoolhouse was removed to North street, where it was reconstructed and is standing to-day.

The Baptist Church remained in use until 1877, when the present handsomely finished and commodious frame schoolhouse, occupying the same lot, was completed and occupied, and will remain for years devoted to its present uses. The building is of frame, 36x60 feet, two stories high and contains three departments—Primary, Intermediate and High—requiring the services of three teachers, and furnishing the means of education to a large average attendance.

Thus improvement was made at an expense of \$3,500; and it costs \$1,300 to support its annual continuance. The present board is made up of Andrew Anderson, J. M. Dane and A. G. Hawley.

THE POST OFFICE.

This medium of communication was originally established as early as 1844, on the road between Wiota and Argyle, with William Fowler as Postmaster. It was continued there on the present Hawley farm until 1850, when it was removed to the village, where it has since been supported by the Department, under the immediate control of the following officials: John Z. Saxton, J. S. Waddington, William Wyman, Smith Entriken, James Davis and L. W. Devou, the present Postmaster. Mails arrive and depart tri-weekly from Darlington and Monroe.

PARTRIDGE'S HALL.

A commodious building, occupying a convenient position on North street, was erected in 1878 by Alanson Partridge, at a cost of \$2,000. The building is 32x62, two stories high and of frame. The ground floor is occupied by the proprietor's cabinet shop, while the second story is devoted to the hall proper. It has capacity for 400 auditors, is handsomely fitted up, convenient of access, and supplies all wants of the community in connection with lectures, sociables, etc.

ARGYLE LODGE, A. F. & A. M.,

obtained a dispensation June 17, 1869, with the following members and officers: F. Lambert, J. M. Dain, L. B. Waddington, J. S. Waddington, A. J. Anderson, T. G. Wright, W. B. Thurston, James Harker, Simon Harker, William Brazzle, William Leach and Joseph Sardison. F. Lambert, W. M.; J. M. Dain, S. W.; James Harker, J. W.; W. B. Thurston, Treasurer; A. J. Anderson, Secretary; J. S. Waddington, S. D.; Joseph Sardison, J. D. and William Brazzle, Tiler. The lodge convened over the Argyle drug store, on Milwaukee street, and was granted a charter June 15, 1870, the officers elected under the dispensation continuing to serve. The present officers are: J. M. Dain, W. M.; W. S. Arnold, S. W.; H. J. Hendrickson, J. W.; J. S. Waddington, Treasurer; A. J. Anderson, Secretary; Joseph Sardison, S. D.; Lewis Waddington, J. D.; H. J. Wadsworth, Tiler. The roll of membership includes thirty-five names. Meetings are held over H. J. Hendrickson's drugstore, and the value of lodge property is stated at \$500.



P. B. Simpson.

SHULLSBURG.

ARGYLE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized on the 21st day of August, 1851, by a Council called for the purpose, of which the Rev. S. S. Whitman acted as Moderator and the Rev. J. D. Cole as Secretary, with the following members: Nelson and Hulda Ford, John and Hulda Hill, Orlean and Elizabeth Doggett, John Z. and Mary Saxton, Wealthy A. and Mary Hill, and Amos G. Hill, Asa Saxton and Helena Saxton.

In December following, the Rev. William Clack was chosen minister, and taking charge remained until February 23, 1853, when he resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. John Pool, who served the church in his pastoral capacity until February 25, 1854, at which date he resigned. Thenceforward, until late years, the church prospered, services being held semi-monthly with good results, including an increase of members. This prosperity continued until early in the sixties, when its efforts began to wane, the congregation to diminish, and other causes to aid in affecting its influence until 1876, since when the church has been without any settled pastor; and, though the society has enjoyed many special manifestations of Divine favor, its prospects at present are not said to be very encouraging.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following Pastors have officiated: The Revs. David Mattock, Mr. Theal, Alva Whitman, Daniel H. Palmer, C. H. Wilder, Michael W. Webster, C. C. Eldred and E. A. Wood.

ARGYLE MILLS.

The only flour-mills in the village of Argyle were put up during 1852, and, although many changes of ownership have been made since that time, the mills have been constantly employed, contributing to the comfort not more than the prosperity of the immediate vicinity. The property was originally owned by Asa Saxton and John Edgrin who utilized the water-power derived from the Pecatonica River, and erected and furnished the premises about the year above designated. The building is of stone, two stories high, and originally contained two run of buhrs, with a capacity for grinding 200 bushels of grain per diem. Saxton and Edgrin conducted the business for three years after the mills were completed, when Mr. Saxton died, and Frederick Hunnel succeeded to his interest by purchasing thereof from decedent's heirs. After an experience of two years, he sold out to D. S. Hawley and retired, and in 1865 James Sardison purchased Edgrin's interest and carried on the venture in conjunction with Mr. Hawley, perfecting improvements, meanwhile, including an additional run of buhrs, until 1878, when Mr. Hawley retired and Michael Crotty became a partner, so continuing up to the present day under the firm name of Sardison & Crotty.

The business of the house is said to be large and prosperous, including custom milling, as also the manufacture of flour for shipment, and is patronized by liberal custom. The firm employs two hands, grind 300 bushels of grain daily, and regard its investment as representing a valuation of \$13,000.

In addition to the grist-mill, Messrs. Sardison & Crotty carried on a saw-mill in buildings adjoining, which were constructed in about 1845. At that time, J. E. Eldred and A. U. Gibson combined for the purpose, and, availing themselves of the Pecatonica as a motive power, began the sawing of lumber, which was used throughout Argyle Town for building and other purposes. The establishment in time became part of the grist-mill property, and passed into the possession of each successive purchaser of the same. It is supplied with rip and buzz saws, capable of sawing 2,500 feet of lumber per day and is valued at \$2,000.

OWEGO MILLS,

located on Whitesides Creek, two and one-half miles southwest of the village of Argyle, are among the oldest and best-known milling establishments in the county. These mills were first projected almost before the Indian wars which prevailed in the present county of La Fayette at an early day were concluded, though it was not until 1837 that they were assigned a local hab-

itation and name. In that year, John Williams, an adventurous millwright, put up a frame building and stocked it with one run of stones, which were propelled by the water-power of Whitesides Creek, and kept constantly busy. Within a brief period, a stone addition was made to the frame building, and, in 1839, the premises passed into the hands of Robert Threadgold. That gentleman carried on the business of milling until his death, when the property was managed by James Sardison, administrator for the benefit of the heirs at law. About this time, the stone addition was thrown down, and the mill was entirely rebuilt of frame, and was purchased by Mr. Sardison, who sold to O. C. Eldred, who, in his turn, disposed of his purchase to Warner Million, by whom the mills are now owned and operated. They possess a capacity for grinding 100 bushels of grain a day, with the assistance of one hand, and are valued at \$6,000.

ARGYLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The present congregation is the outgrowth of a class which was established years ago, when Argyle was included in the Hamilton Circuit, and was attended to by circuit-riders and exhorters, whose names have come down with the history of Methodism in the West, shrouded in a latter and reputation that will be imperishable so long as the followers of the Epworth divine are included among the religious sects of the world.

As near as can be ascertained, the first class to organize in the village was composed in part of D. S. Hawley and wife, Frederick Hunnel and wife, Mr. Allen and wife, Mrs. Crawford Million, Hiram Arnold and wife and some few others. Frederick Hunnel officiated as Leader, and the society listened to sermons at irregular intervals, from traveling Pastors, until about 1852. During that year, the congregation became attached to the Fayette Circuit, and the Revs. N. Close and E. B. Russell preached alternately every fortnight. These were succeeded by John L. Dyer and B. Chris, and fortnight preaching was continued until 1857. The schoolhouse held the worshipers until the Baptist Church was built, when that congregation granted its occupation to the Methodists; but, revoking this permission subsequently, the latter removed to a room in the third story of D. S. Hawley's house (now used as a hotel), and held undisputed possession of the same for some time, removing thence back to the schoolhouse. During these years, efforts had been actively employed by the society for the purpose of building of a church, and, in 1859, the means having been amassed, the stone church on South street was begun by D. S. Hawley, and completed during the following spring, when it was dedicated, the Rev. S. P. Mather preaching the dedicatory sermon. Previous to this, however, the Argyle Church was set off from the Fayette Circuit, and became an independent mission, under the care of the Rev. A. L. Thurston, the first settled minister of this congregation. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Blackhurst, who died in the service, the vacancy thereby created being supplied by the Rev. S. P. Waldron, who came when the church was completed, and first occupied the pulpit, which has since been filled by ministers in course. At present, the church edifice, which is 30x40, with a seating capacity of 250, and cost \$1,200, is regarded as of too limited dimensions for the congregation, and it is designed to either enlarge or erect a new edifice at an early day.

The society now includes a membership of 150, and preaching is had every other Sunday morning, but every Sunday evening. The property, which includes a parsonage, opposite the church edifice, purchased in 1872 for \$1,500, is valued at \$3,000, and the following ministers have accepted calls since Argyle became an independent circuit: The Revs. S. P. Waldron, Jacob Miller, Thomas Lawson, H. C. Jenks, R. Pengilly, R. Burnip, P. K. Jones, E. W. Allen and William Thomas, at present in charge.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This society is composed of the Norwegian and German residents of Argyle and the vicinity, and is said to be in a flourishing condition. It was organized in 1875 with a compliment of four families, under the direction of the Rev. F. M. G. Jertson, and began worship in the Methodist Church edifice, where services were conducted until the present Lutheran Church was completed.

When the organization was perfected, a movement was inaugurated for the building of a house of worship, and so successfully did it progress that within one year from the date of the society's formation the same was completed and occupied. It is located in the northern portion of the village, and is a prominent object to residents for miles around. The building is of frame, 30x70, with a steeple, handsomely finished, and cost, with improvements subsequently made, a total of \$2,500. The present congregation numbers fifteen families, and the Rev. F. M. Jertson still officiates as Pastor.

ARGYLE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was organized in 1853, though the cemetery was laid out and platted in 1850, under the direction of Briggs and Foss. It is located at the extreme south end of North street, containing about two acres of ground divided into 226 lots, and highly ornamented with tombs and monuments. The first interment was Joseph E. Eldred, in December, 1850.

The first officers were: J. E. Saxton, President; L. B. Waddington, Secretary. The present officers are: W. B. Thurston, M. D., President; J. S. Waddington, Treasurer, and F. G. Wyman, Secretary.

JUDGE JOHN WILFORD BLACKSTONE.

Judge John Wilford Blackstone, son of Stephen F. and Elizabeth (Baker) Blackstone, was a descendant of the family of that name who immigrated to America from England six years after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and located on the site of Boston. The parents of the above settled in Madison, Madison County, N. Y., when the State was comparatively a wilderness. They were originally from Connecticut. John Wilford Blackstone was born October 18, 1796. The characteristics of the race that settled the now historic places of Boston and Providence manifested themselves in this removed offspring of William Blackstone, who left Boston and founded Providence plantation because of differences with the Puritans, and made a home for the persecuted Quakers on Blackstone River, Rhode Island. The germs of religious freedom which there took root, grew into wide-spreading branches throughout the land. The name is preserved in numerous historical localities in the East.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Madison until about the age of 17 years, at which time he entered Hamilton College. The catalogue shows that he was a graduate of the class of 1819. Gerret Smith graduated the previous year.

Three months prior to his graduation, being led by the spirit of adventure, he engaged to go with a gentleman named Hart to the then far West. Embarking at Olean Point in keel-boats laden with miscellaneous merchandise, they followed the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi to Memphis, in Tennessee, trading at the little towns on the banks until their stock was exhausted; thence returning to his native place, he entered upon the study of law, and, three years later, was admitted to the bar and commenced practice, but the adventurous spirit still possessed him. Two years were spent in Canada, when he again embarked at Olean Point in a skiff, with a single companion, and brought up at Shawneetown, where, at that time, were the principal salt works of the West.

In 1828, he removed to the Galena lead mines, and, in the winter of 1828-29, to Mineral Point. After remaining here for some two or three years, he removed to New Diggings and settled near the place where the village of the same name now stands. In the spring of 1835, he purchased the farm near the White Oak Springs, known as the Judge Blackstone farm, and now occupied by his son, Augustus. Before leaving New York, Judge Blackstone studied medicine, and received his diploma as Doctor of Medicine. In 1832, he took part in the Black Hawk War, and held a Lieutenant's commission in Capt. Clark's Company, under Gen. Henry Dodge. In 1838, he was a member of the Second Territorial Legislature,

convened at Madison November 26, 1838, and was elected the Speaker of the Assembly, according to the "Blue Book" of Wisconsin.

Judge Blackstone was married to Mrs. Katharine Hammond, in Galena, April 4, 1833; her parents were of Scotch descent, and she was the mother, by her first marriage, of Mrs. S. N. Scoles, of White Oak Springs.

Judge Blackstone had, by this marriage, seven children—Theodore E., John W. (now member of the State Senate), Isabel (died in 1861), Joseph, Augustus, Eugene (died in 1863) and Jennette (wife of R. A. Bequette, White Oak Springs). Judge Blackstone was a member of the County Board, and Chairman of it for many years; was a good presiding officer, and, as a man, he has many friends and but few enemies. Was warm and genial in his friendships, liberal and hospitable at his house, as the following incident will fully illustrate: An old lady on her way from Wipota to Galena was thrown from her buggy, or little wagon, near the Judge's house, and her ankle broken or dislocated. The Judge took her at once to his house, sent for the doctor, and had the best of care taken of her and her team for eight or ten days before she could be removed home; but, when the time came that she could be sent home, the good man sent her free of charge or any expense, even for the doctor's bill. The old lady was of some importance and a strong Democrat, but said, as strong a Democrat as she was, she would support Judge Blackstone if he ever ran for office in that county. He was a man of thorough mental training, calm, cool judgment, and through a long life enjoyed the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact. Of powerful build physically, and resolute courage, he won from the then wilderness a handsome competency, and at the ripe age of seventy-two entered a new pilgrimage to the untried and unknown. The Judge died October 15, 1868, and was buried on the old homestead farm, honored and beloved by all good people.

COL. SCALES.

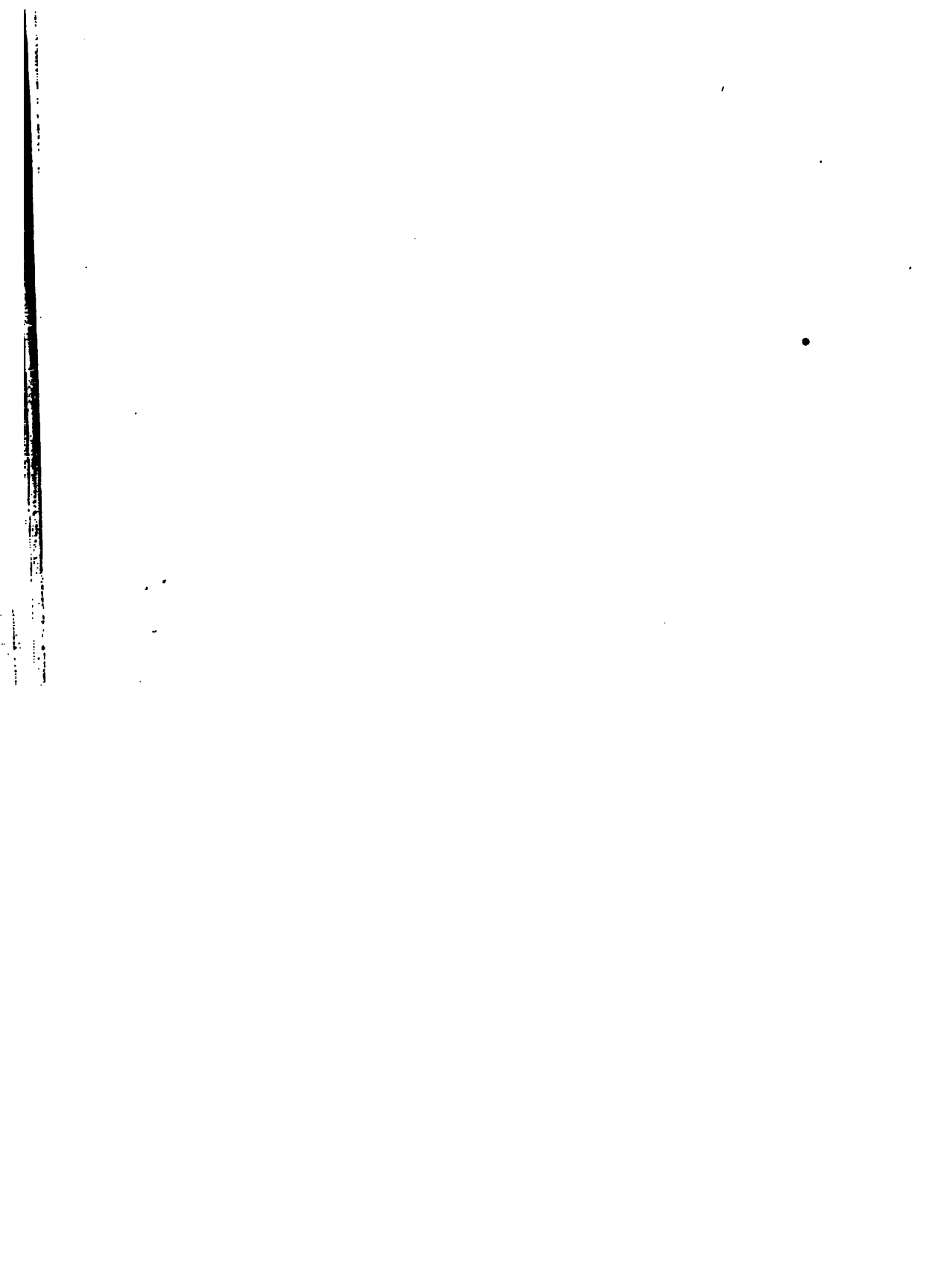
The late Col. Scales was born April 17, 1805, in the county of Rockingham, N. C., and came to Wisconsin in 1825, and, among the early pioneers, engaged in the development of the lead mines in the then Territory of Wisconsin. He proved to be one of the successful miners. His first success was in the purchase, with Henry Smith and S. M. Journey copartners, of the celebrated Blackleg mine, discovered by Stephen Loyd and James Gillis. This mine was noted for its immense yield at a very small cost. His success in that enterprise placed him in the midst of many co-adventurers, mostly without means, their courage their only capital.

The country was filled with this class of men, and, to an observer that knew him well, it would seem that Providence had so decreed that such a field should be opened for the exercise of so many noble traits of character as the Colonel possessed, for it was a grand one, and how well he played his part the thousands who received help from his generous hand can testify. The biographer knew him intimately for forty-four years, and, during that long acquaintance, never knew him to refuse assistance when he thought it was needed. He was an exception to the rule, to which there are too few. To all that this rule implies, the Colonel was an exception whenever such a case was presented to him, that great big heart would force him to say, "I hope time will prove him a better man than the circumstances seem to warrant." He would never cease his efforts to afford opportunities to the accused to furnish any proof in mitigation of the offense of which he may have been accused. In such cases, public opinion had no terror for him; so long as there was any hope, he was the good friend of the unfortunate. It may not be amiss right here to give a little history of the last known act of true charity of his life.

A very promising young man had grown up under his immediate observation; he had done business with him, and he was the young man's friend. He liked him, and believed him to be a good man. This young man was elected to the office of County Treasurer, served his first term, and was re-elected to the same office. No one suspected anything wrong, and he ran for the

third term, and was defeated. On an examination of his books, he proved to be a defaulter to a considerable amount. He did not deny the defalcation, and only pleaded for mercy. Under the circumstances, he could not give the necessary bond for his appearance in court. The Colonel was sick when he heard that "Tommy," as he called him, was in jail. He sent for two friends and said to them, "I want you to go to Darlington, and bail out Tommy, and I will hold you harmless. I want him to take Christmas dinner with his wife and children." Being asked if he was not afraid that the culprit would go away and leave him the bond to pay, he replied, "No, Tommy will not treat me that bad; I know he will stand his trial, and prove a better man than many think; at least I hope so." His friends did as he requested, and "Tommy" was permitted to return to his family, and remain with them until after the Colonel's death. Shortly after, his trial came off, and he was acquitted, so the good old man was his bondsman at his death. This, his last act of charity, was characteristic of his whole life. He possessed a mind bold, comprehensive and aggressive; despised indolence, and pitied the indolent man. Although, he was not what we call an educated man, yet, he was a great reader, and when you talked with him you felt the presence of a storehouse of knowledge. When the critic of learning attempted to criticise him, and arouse the slumbering richness of his thought—his grand ideas of the duties of man to man—his idea of what should be the relation of the wealthy to the poor—he would be silenced. He would readily discover that in the Colonel he found a depth of sentiment and thought that he had never sounded, and the beauty of his ideas soared to heights he had never scaled. To see him was to admire him; he was plain and unassuming. To know him well was to love him much. It was sad news to many poor persons when they heard that the Colonel was dead. They followed him to his grave, and there expressed their grief for their lost friend.





TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN PROPER PLACE.**TOWN OF SHULLSBURG.**

This town is located in the southern part of La Fayette County, and comprises Townships 1 and 2 north, Ranges 2 and 3 east, of the Fourth Principal Meridian. It is bounded on the north by Seymour and Darlington, on the east by Gratiot, on the south by Monticello and White Oak Springs, on the west by New Diggings.

The general contour of this town is of a gently rolling surface, except in the vicinity of the streams, where it is broken and uncultivated. It is well adapted for stock-raising, as well as being one of the best farming or grain-raising towns in the county. Among the number engaged in the cultivation of blooded stock are James H. Earnest, Samuel Scales and John Matthews.

The town is well watered by the numerous spring brooks within its limits, which, bubbling forth from the earth, form creeks and streams, which, flowing through the valleys, ravines and low lands of the town, render its surface attractive and tillable. In different parts of the town may be found valuable growths of young timber, principally oak, ash, hickory, quaking ash and butternut.

The soil is of a black loam, with a lime-rock soil beneath the sub-deposit of sand. Lime and sand stone are found in abundance, and are valuable for building purposes. Many of the beautiful and commodious residences, as also the substantial out-buildings, of a number of the prominent citizens of the town are constructed of this rock or stone, quarried in their own vicinity.

The population of Shullsburg comprises German, English and Irish nationalities, the latter predominating. The citizens of this town have always been prominent in the county for their sterling integrity, education and general qualifications, ranking high with many of the leading men of the State.

In Shullsburg, as in many other towns of the county, prior to permanent settlements, temporary residences had been established by lead-prospectors who were induced to locate here by the lead discoveries made by miners from Galena, at that time an important point. Early in the twenties, wherever ore was discovered, there a settlement would be effected, composed principally of miners, prospectors, fortune-hunters and speculators. Some of these would remain and become permanent residents, while others were attracted to new discoveries in different parts of this and other counties. Thus, for several years, the pioneers of Shullsburg were of migratory nature, who, though their career may have been eventful, have left no marks to guide the historian in pursuit of their names and deeds accomplished.

Among the earliest pioneers and permanent settlers in the present limits of Shullsburg were Henry and J. P. B. Gratiot, who located at Gratiots' Grove in 1825, on the farm now owned and occupied by James Ormand. A portion of the Gratiot's claim, perhaps the greater portion, was located in White Oak Springs, though the residence was erected in Shullsburg. Here they traded with the Indians, and engaged in mining and smelting, which business they carried on successfully for a number of years. To them is due the honor of laying the foundation in Shullsburg for a large proportion of the wealth, enterprise, intelligence and morality which have since characterized the citizens of that town. During the Black Hawk war, the settlement of the Gratiots at Gratiot's Grove became celebrated as the location of Fort Gratiot. In 1826, Henry Gratiot, had selected lands near the present village of Shullsburg, as a field of

operations for his extensive lead mining, and in the summer of this year purchased the privilege of sinking for ore in the vicinity from the Indians, paying \$500 therefor. Here he was found when the rush of 1827 began.

An influence that prevented the rapid settlement of this locality during 1826 and 1827, was the menacing conduct of the Winnebago Indians. They exhibited a threatening disposition from the date that the first pale-faces appeared, and began their prospecting in the future town. These difficulties were overcome, however, when, during 1827, the treaty of peace was concluded at the Portage. The settlements made during this year were principally between the present village of Shullsburg and the Ridge.

Among those who cast their destinies in the limits of the present town, in 1827, were the brothers John, Joseph and Lewis Van Matre, who began mining and developed the so-called Badger Lot Diggings. Jesse W. Shull came here the same year and located at the place subsequently known as Dublin. He afterward left here, and settled on the Pecatonica River, near the present village of Gratiot. To continue the list of settlers who came to Shullsburg in 1827: Devese and Hawthorne opened the Stump Grove mines on the Ridge. Work and Bedford employed about twenty men, and operated mines on lands east of Shullsburg village, now owned by McNulty Brothers. Also Abraham Miller, Mr. Wakefield, Isaac Hamilton, Humphrey Taylor, George Earl, Absalom A. Townsend and a number of others, made the town of Shullsburg their place of abode. Antoine Bane, with his brother-in-law, a man named Pockett, and another named Brickler, immigrated to Shullsburg from the Selkirk settlement, in the British Possessions, and located farms on Section 18, two miles from the village. Pockett subsequently located on the site of the present village and engaged in mining. Here he died some years later. Bonum King was also among the early prospectors for wealth in this region. During 1828, 1829 and 1830, settlers came in rapidly, and many of them located farms and became permanent residents. Among others of the Selkirk colony were Joseph Varien, Peter Goray, the Bruckler and Rendsburger families, and Gabriel Gorke, who established themselves near Gratiot's Grove, and engaged in mining and smelting.

It is asserted by some that the cause of the Winnebago war emanated from the Shullsburg miners trespassing upon the Indian Reserve mineral lands. But, be that as it may, it is well known that Drs. Vee and Hawthorne, with numerous other prospectors and miners, crossed the ridge and began operations on the Indian land. This ridge is located two miles north of the present village, and at that time was considered the dividing line between civilization and barbarism. In some instances, the right to mine had been purchased of the Indians; but, in most cases, operations were conducted with utter disregard to the rights of the Indians. Jesse W. Shull, who had discovered a rich lead over the Ridge, was driven off, and his preliminary works, as well as his cabin, were destroyed by the Winnebagoes. But these, it is claimed by some authorities, were not the immediate cause of the war. In July of 1827, a fort was erected on the prairie north of Gratiot's Grove, which, had opportunity presented itself, would have proved a formidable obstacle to attack. Capt. Hollingsworth was in command of the garrison. A second fort or block-house was constructed by Capt. Jesse W. Shull, and occupied the site of the decayed village of old Shullsburg. This was garrisoned by a company of thirty men, under command of Capt. Jesse W. Shull. They never had occasion to exhibit their bravery nor gratify their anticipations of heroic deeds.

These troubles naturally caused ill effects, which were experienced for some years afterward. Farming was abandoned, and the development of the mines temporarily delayed. During subsequent years, however, the husbandmen returned to till the soil once more, and again were the mines opened up, thus forming what subsequently proved to be for La Fayette County the precursor of a glorious future. The years between 1830 and 1840 were noted for the great influx of settlers into the future town of Shullsburg. Among the number were John K. Williams, Zebediah Gates, the McNulty family, Solomon, William and Edwin Osborne, Alexander Mock, Thomas Hoskins, J. H. Knowlton, John Ryan, the Meloy family, James McFerrin, W. H. Howard, A. A. Overton, W. P. Boyce, Charles and Harry Brockway, John Cottle, John

Hill, Joseph Pulis, Dennis Tyman, Charles Pole, Andrew, John and David Roberts, John Hardy, Col. Scales, the Ladd family, Mr. Quinch, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Stephens, Mr. McQuade, S. Recor, and many others who have crossed the river of death or departed for unknown climes.

As illustrative of the tendency of the times, it will not be out of place to show the degree to which the important subject of education had been fostered and promoted in the town of Shullsburg fifty years ago.

The first school taught in the town, or in the county, was organized by Henry Gratiot as early as 1830, and opened on New Year's Day of that year, by Beulah Lamb, now Mrs. Schellinger, of Wiota, in a small log cabin on the prairie, north of Gratiot's Grove. She engaged to teach five children of Henry Gratiot, though the number was increased by the attendance of children for several miles around, making a total scholarship of thirty-five, all told. Subsequent to 1830, private and subscription schools were established in different parts of the town, which have culminated in a system of education equaled by no other town in the county.

It would be difficult indeed to state who, when, or where the first religious services in the town of Shullsburg were held. Certainly as early as 1830, the "circuit rider" made his appearance, following close on the hardy pioneer, and, with sanguine hopes of a rich reward, endeavored to guide the spiritual destinies of his chosen subjects. There are now in the town a Catholic Church, Methodist Episcopal Church and a Primitive Methodist Church, all of which, particularly the first, have large, intelligent and respectable congregations.

The first merchant offering proposals for the patronage of the people, was Henry Gratiot, who started a store at Gratiot's Grove in 1829. This proved to be the foundation of the Gratiot's Grove Village, which is remembered as a thriving municipality, with two hotels, a number of stores and private residences, and a population of 100 souls. At this time the village of Gratiot's Grove was recognized as the most important depot for the arrival of stages between Galena and Chicago. The village being at its zenith between 1835 and 1840, scarcely a day passed but what it was made the recipient of settlers, prospectors, visitors and adventurers. Gratiot's Grove has, however, outlived its usefulness, and has long since decayed.

Old Shullsburg, located about half a mile west of the Shullsburg of to-day, on the ridge opposite Estey's furnace, was, at one time, a prominent locality, and contained several stores, miners' residences and other buildings scattered over its site.

Contiguous to the Irish diggings, which were worked successfully, and north of Old Shullsburg, was the village of Dublin, so called from the character of its inhabitants, they being principally Irish. For several years Dublin disputed prominence with its rival, Old Shullsburg, but both have played their part on the stage of life, and are now only known as a remembrance of the past.

The town of Shullsburg was organized January 12, 1849, when the first town meeting was held in the village. The town contains thirty-six sections, and is nine miles long by four miles wide. It was named in honor of Jesse W. Shull, an early pioneer and leading man of the town. The proposed branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, will enter the town three miles east of the village, continue west through the northern part of the village, and into New Diggings. In aid of this enterprise, the town has voted 5 per cent of its taxed valuation, or bonds valued at \$22,900, payable in ten years, at 6 per cent interest.

The mining operations in the town now are comparatively little. The principal operators are the Blackstone Mining Company, organized in 1880, by a number of the leading citizens of Shullsburg and Darlington. Aside from those operated by this company are a number of diggings worked by the settlers, who, during the summer season, follow farming, and, in the winter, search for the hidden wealth of the mines. Shullsburg, notwithstanding the absence of its ancient and pristine glory, still ranks among the first towns in the county in wealth, intelligence and the recognized ability of its leading men.

HON. DANIEL MORGAN PARKINSON.

One of the oldest and earliest pioneers, identified with the birth and subsequent growth of La Fayette County, the name of Daniel M. Parkinson looms up before the biographer with luster undimmed by the passage of time. He was born in Carter County, E. Tenn., October 20, 1790. His father was Peter Parkinson, a sturdy Scotchman. His mother's name was Mary Morgan, of Cymri descent, and a sister of Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame. His father died when he was two years old, leaving his mother in a wilderness overrun by savages, with seven young children to support. Many a woman, under similar circumstances, would have been dismayed at the host of obstacles confronting her; but in this respect Mrs. Parkinson was a superior woman, and equal to the emergency. Hedged in by poverty, and taught to earn their bread by manly effort, the young brood of children sprang into manhood deprived of the amenities of city life, the advantages of early tutelage and the priceless gift of education. Reared in a wilderness, remote from the refining influences of society, young Parkinson emerged from his childhood's retirement adorned with the sterling virtues of rectitude and honor, guided solely by his deep, discriminating judgment. He settled in White County, Tenn., and subsequently in Madison County, Ill., prior to his removal to Sangamon County, Ill. The universal tide of emigration setting into the lead region in 1827, bore him on its current, and that year we find him located at New Diggings, then in Iowa County. He removed to Mineral Point in 1829, and there erected the third cabin in the budding town. This house was denominated the Mineral Point Hotel, and here traveler or miner could always find a welcome "shake-down," if not "food for man and beast."

In 1833, he entered a quarter-section of land five miles southeast of Mineral Point, in the town of Willow Springs, and afterward constructed the house wherein he breathed his last breath. The place was known among early settlers as Prairie Spring Hotel, and was endeared to many by kindly recollections of the sociable host, Col. John Moore. Among his most intimate friends was the following coterie of pioneer wit and intelligence: Gov. Henry Dodge, Ebenezer Bingham, William S. Hamilton, Charles Bracken, Judge J. W. Blackstone, Abner Nichols, J. P. Cox, J. Morrison, Levi Sterling and J. B. Terry.

D. M. Parkinson served as Captain, Major and Colonel, successively, of Territorial militia, and saw service in the Winnebago war, as Lieutenant. Later, in the Black Hawk *emeute*, he commanded the fifth company of Michigan Mounted Volunteers, and earned deserved praise as an eminent Indian tactician. He was thrice elected to the Territorial Legislature. He was also a member of the first and second sessions of the third legislative House of Representatives of 1840, 1841 and 1842, and often held a seat in the county Board of Supervisors for Iowa County. In 1846, he was elected to represent the county of Iowa in the Constitutional Convention of that year. In the early pioneer days, a man of temperance views was looked upon as a curiosity, as such persons did not abound in the country. Whisky was the soul of every festive gathering, and, in cups brimming of alcoholic stimulant, faiths were pledged and vows were plighted. Despite these dissolute associations, Mr. Parkinson was a sturdy exponent of temperance tenets, and never indulged nor allowed liquors to appear in his household. So fervently did he combat the evil tendency of these days, that his three sons arrived at maturity without learning the taste of liquor. In physical build, he was proportioned with herculean strength, measuring over six feet six inches in height, with bone, muscle and flesh to correspond. In politics, he was a stanch adherent of Andrew Jackson, and always maintained his Democratic sentiments, whether in the legislative halls or in the circle of his own acquaintances.

He was married to his first wife, Elizabeth Hyder, a descendant of Gen. Wade Hampton, before his settlement in Wisconsin. By this marriage he had three children—Hon. Peter Parkinson, Jr., of La Fayette County; William Parkinson, of Iowa, and lately deceased; Nathaniel Parker, of Dane County. He was subsequently married twice, but survived his three wives.

At the ripe age of seventy-eight years, D. M. Parkinson expired in the old homestead, on October 1, 1868.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Co.....	Company or county	W. V. I.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry
W. V. A.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Artillery	P. O.....	Post Office
W. V. C.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry	St.....	Street

TOWN OF DARLINGTON.

S. S. ALLEN, with William Hooper & Co., dealer in dry goods and groceries, Darlington; is a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was born Sept. 29, 1832; after reaching manhood he came to La Fayette Co. in 1856, and located at Darlington and entered the store of J. G. Knight, on the same corner now occupied by William Hooper & Co.; it was then the principal store in the town. In the fall of 1857, Mr. Allen and J. B. Doty bought out Knight & Doty, and they carried on the mercantile business until 1868; Mr. Allen then engaged in the stock business and was in the bank for a time; in 1874, he again became connected with the mercantile business; he is one of the oldest merchants here; he holds the office of City Alderman; he was one of the first Alderman of the village. In March, 1859, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Loyd, a native of Schoharie Co., N. Y.; they have two children—Margaret B. and Mary.

GEORGE S. ANTHONY, Teller La Fayette County Bank, Darlington; is a native of Winnebago Co., Ill., and was born in the city of Rockford Nov. 14, 1846; his parents came to this county in 1857; he grew up and attended school here, and afterward entered the bank of Doty & Judge, and remained there until 1873; in 1874, he associated with Judge Orton and engaged in the banking business, the firm being P. A. Orton & Co., which continued until 1878; since then he has been connected with the Lafayette County Bank. He has held the office of City Alderman, Town Treasurer and other town offices. In 1867, Mr. Anthony was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Hooper, a native of England. Mr. Anthony has been prominently identified with the Masonic order in this State for many years; he has taken the thirty-second degree; he has served as Master of the Blue Lodge and High Priest of the Chapter, and is now Captain General of the "Mineral Point Commandery;" he also belongs to the Wisconsin Consistory, Milwaukee.

HENRY BATES, brick manufacturer; is a native of Buffalo, N. Y.; he grew up to manhood there; he learned the trade of ship carpenter; worked at that winters and manufactured brick during the summer; he came to Darlington in 1867, and the following year established his present business and has carried it on since then; he is the only brick manufacturer in Darlington. He holds the office of Justice of the Peace, and has held the office of City Alderman. Mr. Bates married Miss Sarah Allard, from New York; they have four children—Samuel, Henry, Leonard, Clara.

N. S. BENEDICT, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and was born Nov. 1, 1823; he came West to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co. in 1850; he engaged in farming in Elk Grove Township; he remained there until two years ago, when he sold his farm and came to his present location; he owns farm of 80 acres. In 1848, Mr. Benedict was united in marriage to Miss Clarinda Neff, a native of Otsego Co., N. Y.; they have had seven children, only two of whom survive—Myrtie E. and Orville N.

GEN. JAMES BINTLIFF, publisher and proprietor of the *Darlington Republican*; is a son of Gershom and Maria Hanson Bintliff, and was born in Yorkshire, England, Nov. 1, 1824; at the age of 15, he became clerk in a lawyer's office at Halifax, and subsequently served as book-keeper for the Halifax and Wakefield Canal Company; in 1842, he, with a younger brother and sister, came to America, his father and mother and four children having preceded him by one year; they located in New York

State, when he was united in marriage, in 1847, at Skaneateles to Miss Harriet Snook, daughter of John Snook, Esq., a native of Somersetshire, England, and from that time until 1851, he was a partner with his father-in-law in business there; in 1851, he came West to Green Co., Wis., and engaged in farming, and afterward held the position of Cashier of the Bank of Monroe. In 1856, he was elected Register of Deeds of Green Co., and held that office two years; in 1859, he was admitted to the bar in Green Co.; in 1860, he purchased an interest in the *Monroe Sentinel*, the leading newspaper of the county; and two years later became its sole proprietor. After the war broke out, in July, 1862, he recruited a company, which was assigned to the 22d W. V. I., and he was commissioned Captain. The regiment was ordered to Kentucky; he and some of his regiment was taken prisoners at Brentford by Gen. Forrest; he was taken to Libby Prison, where he was held until the following May and exchanged; he then joined his command at St. Louis, where the regiment was re-organized. In December, 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln a Commissioner on the Board of Enrollment for the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin. In March, 1864, he was commissioned by Gov. Lewis Colonel of the 38th W. V. I., which was sent to the Army of the Potomac; in November following, Col. Bintliff succeeded Gen. Hartranft in command of the 1st Brigade, 1st division 9th Army Corps. In the assault on Petersburg, Col. Bintliff, in command of three regiments, was ordered to take a fort of five guns, known as "Reeves' Salient," he accomplished the capture gallantly, though his own regiment which led the column suffered heavily; on the evening of the same day, he was placed in command of the 3d Brigade for his gallant services on this occasion; he was commissioned Brigadier General by Brevet, for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on Petersburg; he continued to take part in the movement of his troops until the close of the war, and was finally mustered out of the service in June, 1865; he returned to Monroe and engaged in mercantile business until 1870, when he purchased an interest in the *Janesville Gazette* and removed there with his family; he remained there until 1878, when he came to Darlington and bought the *Darlington Republican*, and since then has conducted that paper; he has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and was a delegate from this State to the National Republican Convention in Chicago, in 1868, also to the National Convention in Philadelphia in 1872, and at Cincinnati in 1876; he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and was chosen President of the board in 1877; when the State Board of Health was organized, he was commissioned a member. The fruit of his marriage with Miss Snook is four children, two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM J. BIRD, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 20; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Canada, and was born May 7, 1835; he came to New York during boyhood, and in 1854 came to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co., at New Diggins, and engaged in teaching for six or eight years; then traveled West to Colorado and elsewhere. During the war, he enlisted and served in Co. E, 43d W. V. I.; since then he has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising; he owns a good farm of 150 acres, finely improved; he has held offices of Justice of the Peace, member of the Board of Supervisors, and other offices; he has held school offices for the past fifteen years. Mr. Bird was united in marriage, Oct. 29, 1857, to Miss Isabella M. Looney, a native of this county, and daughter of A. Looney, who came to this county in 1827; is one of only four or five persons now living who came here during that year. Mr. and Mrs. Bird have four children—Charles H., Huldah, Belle and A. Lincoln; they have lost one son, Willie Arthur. Mr. Bird is President of the La Fayette County Insurance Company; has held that position for the past three years; he has also served as Treasurer of the La Fayette County Agricultural Society for two years.

WILLIAM W. BIRKITT, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born April 17, 1828; he emigrated to this country in 1859, and came to Platteville the same year and engaged in farming and teaching; in 1852, he went to California and returned in 1853, and went to England, where, in 1854, he married Miss Charlotte Kaye, a native of Yorkshire, England, he returned to this country and located in the town of Elk Grove; he was engaged in teaching more or less during the winter seasons, for twenty years; also engaged in farming and stock-raising; he has served as Town Superintendent of Schools three years, and held the office of Assessor and Secretary of the La Fayette County Agricultural Society three years; he owns a good farm of 210 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Birkitt have had one daughter—Margaret Ann, who died soon after her 11th birthday.

WILLIAM M. BLAIR, physician and surgeon, Darlington; is a native of Crawford Co., Penn., and was born Sept. 6, 1823; he grew up and attended school in that State; he came West to Wisconsin in 1845, and lived four years in Mineral Point; he returned to Pennsylvania and studied medicine with Dr. M. S. McArthur; he attended lectures in Cleveland, and also attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago; he came to Darlington in June, 1853, and engaged in the practice of

medicine; has successfully practiced his profession here for twenty-eight years; he was United States Examining Surgeon for two years, and has been a member of the State Medical Society since 1855. Dr. Blair was united in marriage to Miss Maria I. Vance, a native of Canada, Jan. 9, 1854; they have seven children—Dora E., Cora S., Maria I., Sarah G., Daniel H., Carr Vance and William L. C.

OSCAR F. BLAKELY, of the firm of Hugill & Blakely, dealers in boots and shoes, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, Main street, Darlington; is a native of Canada, and was born March 7, 1841; his parents came West to Wisconsin, in 1855, and settled in La Fayette Co.; after reaching manhood he engaged in business, and has resided here for a quarter of a century; he has held the office of Assistant Superintendent of Public Property, at Madison; he holds the office of Supervisor and Town Treasurer. In 1872, Mr. Blakely was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Lahey, of this city; they have one son—Henry Justus.

A. T. E. BLESSING, dealer in grain, flour and feed; is a native of New York State, and was born in the city of Albany May 21, 1835; he grew up and attended school there; in 1859, he came West, and came to La Fayette Co. in 1862, and was with his brother, in the law and abstract business, at Shullsburg; in 1864, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and held that office five years. Mr. Blessing was united in marriage, Sept. 19, 1865, to Miss Mary A. Graham, a native of Schuyler Co., N. Y.; they have two children—William and Emma.

PETER BOYLE, proprietor Boyle House, Darlington; is a native of Ireland, and was born in the County of Donegal June 18, 1839; he came to the United States in May, 1856, and the following year came to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co., at Shullsburg, and engaged in farming; he came to Darlington in 1864, and since 1866 has been successfully engaged in hotel business here. Mr. Boyle was united in marriage to Miss Bridget McCarville, July 17, 1862; she was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, July 17, 1839; she came to this county over thirty years ago; they have seven children—Susan, Mary, Annie, Peter, Catharine, Joseph and Edward.

JOHN BRAY, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 34; P. O. Darlington; a native of England, and was born Dec. 22, 1829; he came to America in 1845, and came West to Galena and engaged in mining; the following year he came to this county and engaged in farming; in 1850, he went to California, where he remained two years, then returned here, and since then has been engaged in farming and stock-raising; he owns a fine farm adjoining the limits of the city. In 1858, Mr. Bray was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hanford, from New York State.

CHARLES HENRY BROOKS, of the firm of Brooks & Peirce, dealers in fresh and salted meats, Main street, Darlington; is a native of Germany, and was born in Prussia Feb. 11, 1851; he came to the United States in 1868, and came to Wisconsin the same year; settled in Sauk Co.; he came to Mineral Point in 1877, and came to Darlington, and, with Mr. Peirce, established their present business in December, 1878; they are building up a good trade; he belongs to the fraternity of I. O. O. F. Mr. Brooks married Miss Nellie Dixon, a native of La Fayette Co., Aug. 23, 1880.

THOMAS B. BUTTERY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Lincolnshire, England, and was born Nov. 5, 1824; he grew up to manhood there, and came to the United States in 1854; he came to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co. in 1856, and since then he has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising; he owns an excellent farm of 200 acres, well improved; Mr. Buttery was one of the organizers of the Darlington cheese factory, and its management devolves principally upon him; in 1868, he went to England and made an extended visit.

HUGH CAMPBELL, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Ireland and was born in County Donegal in 1823; when 9 years of age, he went to Scotland and grew up to manhood there; he left Glasgow and came to the United States, and arrived in New York July 29, 1842; he lived in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh several years, also in Delaware and Maryland; he came West to Wisconsin, and located in La Fayette Co., in 1849; in the fall of 1852, he engaged in farming at Gratiot, and continued it until the fall of 1858, when he was elected Sheriff of the county, and removed to Shullsburg and lived there four years; in the fall of 1862 he was again elected Sheriff, and removed to Darlington and resided there until the present year. Mr. Campbell has been one of the most successful men in this section of the State; when he reached New York, he only had a few dollars in money; by his industry and good management, he now owns over 700 acres of land, besides town property and valuable property in Chicago; he is noted for his liberality; he brought his parents and his brothers to this country; he also brought his sisters and their families and paid the expense of their coming, and also other relatives; aside from the county offices he has filled, he has served as Chairman of the Town Board and other offices. Mr.

Campbell has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Sarah Flanagan, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn.; they were married Oct. 22, 1852; she died Jan. 19, 1873; on the 8th of January, 1880, he was united in marriage to Mary Ann O'Tool, of White Oak Springs, in this county.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Superintendent of the LaFayette County Poor Farm, Sec. 16; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Scotland and was born in 1836; he came to the United States in 1846, and lived in Maryland and Pennsylvania; he came to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co., at Gratiot, in June, 1849, and was among the early settlers; he engaged in farming; he was elected to his present position of Superintendent of the La Fayette Co. poor farm in 1879; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace, Town Treasurer and Town Clerk; he still owns his farm of 160 acres. Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. James, from Shullsburg, this county, May 12, 1861; they have eight children—Mary C., Josephine, Ella, Thomas H., Hugh J., Alice M., Elizabeth and George F.

ROYAL CARPENTER, deceased. Was a native of the State of Vermont, and was born Nov. 16, 1810. In 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Temperance Ayers, a native of Sussex Co., N. J.; they came West to Wisconsin about the year 1846, and located in La Fayette Co.; they were among the early settlers on this prairie; he bought the place where his family now lives, and made a farm; he engaged in farming and building; he died March 4, 1880; they had six children, three of whom are living—Leander, living in Nebraska; Rebecca, living at home, and Theodore, married and farms the home-place of 140 acres.

LEWIS R. CAUGHEY, of the firm of Hugill & Coughy, proprietors of bowling-rooms, and dealers in wines and liquors, Main street, Darlington; is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born at Gratiot's Grove, Jan. 17, 1847; his parents removed to Green Co., and he grew up there until after the war broke out, when he enlisted in Co. K, 22d W. V. L.; he was in several battles; he was in the same regiment with Gen. Bintliff, and was taken prisoner with his command at Brentwood, Tenn.; they were in Libby Prison at the same time; he was wounded twice at the battle of Resaca. After the war he returned to Monroe and was in a boot and shoe store there seven years; in 1874, he came to Darlington, and since then has been engaged in business here.

A. O. CHAMBERLAIN, farmer; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Livingston Co., N. Y., and was born Jan. 3, 1829; he grew up to manhood in that State; was elected Town Superintendent of Schools, in the spring of 1852, in his native town; in 1852, he went to California, where he remained remained four years, and returned in 1857 to the State of New York; in June, 1859, he came to Wisconsin and bought a farm in LaFayette Co. In the fall of 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss P. A. Ogden, a native of Livingston Co., N. Y.; they came the same fall to this county, and he engaged in farming in the town of Fayette. He was successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1874, when he removed to Darlington and since then has resided here. He has held town and school offices; in the fall of 1880, he was elected Representative to the State Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have six children, three sons and three daughters—Alice, Kittie, Ogden, Helen M., Alonzo A., Roy H.

F. W. CHAPMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 30; P. O. Darlington; is a native of England and was born in the county of Cambridge Dec. 29, 1823; he grew up to manhood and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in the city of London. He came to the United States in 1848, and came to La Fayette Co., in 1850, and settled at Shullsburg; engaged in building; in 1852, he went to California, and returned in 1854; since 1860, he has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising; he had nothing when he came here; by his own efforts and good management, he now owns an excellent farm of 200 acres, finely improved. In 1845, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Weston, a native of Kent, England; she died in 1862, leaving five children—Clare, James, F. W., Jr., Nellie and William. Mr. Chapman has held town and school offices; he has been prominently identified with the management of schools in his district.

FRANK E. CLEMENT, Superintendent of the Darlington Cheese Factory; is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born in the town of Willow Springs May 5, 1848. He grew up to manhood in this county, and for the past two years has held his present position as Superintendent of the Darlington Cheese Factory. His father is now living in the town of Willow Springs, and was one of the early settlers there.

HENRY COLBECK, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 19; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Lincolnshire, England, and was born May 3, 1821; he came to the United States with John Matthews in 1843; they came to Galena in 1844, and, in the fall of 1846, they came to La Fayette Co.; he pre-empted land and opened a farm, where he now lives; he and Mr. Matthews were among the earliest settlers on

this prairie; in 1850, Mr. Colbeck went to California and returned in 1852, and since then has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, giving special attention to raising fine sheep and cattle; he has imported a great many sheep; he owns 258 acres of land; he is a self-made man and his success is owing to his own efforts. Mr. Colbeck married Miss Jane Tyson, a native of England; she died June 29, 1873, leaving four children—Sarah A., Emily J., George H. and Juliella. Mr. Colbeck married Mrs. Jane Gilden, formerly Miss Jane Davis, a native of England, March 15, 1877.

JOSEPH COLBECK, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 19; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Lincolnshire, England, and was born July 27, 1833; he came to America in 1852. Married here Feb. 13, 1868; he engaged in teaming, hauling lead for three years; then began farming; he has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising for the past twenty-five years, and gives his attention to raising sheep and cattle; when he came here, he did not have a dollar and was \$5 in debt; he owns a good stock farm, where he lives, of 200 acres, and a farm of 160 acres in the town of Seymour, all from the efforts of his own industry and good management. Mr. Colbeck married Miss Fannie Huntbach, a native of England; she died March 29, 1879; they had six children, four of whom are living—Mary J., Joseph T., William and George. He married his present wife, Miss Emma Sampson, of Shullsburg, on August 22, 1880.

WILLIAM COLBECK, retired, Darlington; is a native of Lincolnshire, England, and was born June 10, 1824; he came to the United States in 1851, and came to La Fayette Co. and arrived at Shullsburg in August of the same year. In 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Tyson, a native of Lancashire, England; he bought a farm and engaged in farming; owing to the ill health of his wife, he rented his farm and came to Darlington; his wife died in April, 1875; his sister, who came to this country in 1852, resides with him.

P. H. CONLEY. The subject of this sketch is of Irish origin, his parents having emigrated to this country in 1855 and settled in Willow Springs, in this county; previous to his 17th year, he was much needed at home on the farm, and he consequently had limited advantages for acquiring an education; at this time, however, he entered the Darlington graded school, and spent two years in the study of the English branches, and began the study of Latin; after leaving school he taught a year, and then entered the Freshman Class of the State University, in the fall of 1873; in June, 1876, he entered the Senior Class in the same institution, but did not return, having accepted the position of Principal in a graded school at Newell, Iowa; after six months, he resigned, to accept the position of Principal in the Storm Lake High School, which position he filled with signal ability for nearly three years, resigning in June, 1879; while Principal, he was President of the County Teachers' Association, and conductor of the County Normal Institute; returning to his home at Darlington, Wis., he applied himself diligently to the study of law, in the office of Hon. Henry S. Magoon, and was admitted to the bar, by Hon. M. M. Cothren, Aug. 26, 1880; eager for knowledge and ambitious to excel, he did not rest here, but entered the Law Department of the State University the following month. In religion, he is a Catholic, believing in the brotherhood of man in the full sense of the term; politically, he is identified with the Republican party, and is an active and efficient worker. Mr. Conley is yet in the morning of his career, but, with his ambitious activity, untiring industry and close application to the business in hand, he bids fair to rival his great namesake of Revolutionary fame.

DAVID T. CROCKETT, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Grant Co., Wis., and was born on the Block-House Branch, near Platteville, Sept. 24, 1843; his father was one of the earliest settlers, and used to stand guard against the Indians after the Black Hawk war; David grew up to manhood there, and engaged in mining; he came to the farm where he now lives, in March, 1876; he owns 160 acres of land. In December, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Pollar, from Grant Co., Wis.; they have five children—Carrie D., Albert W., William O., Lilly C. and Eddie E.

BERRY DOUGLAS (deceased), was a native of North Carolina; after reaching manhood, he came to Galena, Ill., where he married Miss Minnie De Board, from White Co., Ill.; they came to La Fayette Co. in 1848, located on the place where they now live, and began making a farm; they were among the early settlers here; he continued in farming, and lived in the same place until his death, which occurred Sept. 2, 1877; he left five sons and six daughters—Nancy, Martha, John, Henry, Sarah, Ellen, Jennie, Hattie, William, Albert and Decatur. They own 186 acres of land.

D. B. DIPPLE, manager of the La Fayette County Imported Horse Stock Company, Darlington; is a native of Crawford Co., Penn.; was born April 18, 1836; he came to La Fayette Co. in 1857. After the war broke out, he enlisted in the 31st W. V. I., and was commissioned Captain of Co. E.; he was in the siege of Atlanta, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea; he was in the service three

years. Since the war, he has been engaged in mercantile business and dealing in stock; he organized the La Fayette County Horse Stock Company, and is one of the largest stockholders and manager of the company, which is introducing in this county some of the best thoroughbred stock in the State. Capt. Dipple married Miss Mary Anderson, from this county, Dec. 25, 1878.

JOSEPHUS DRIVER, Merchant Tailor, Main street, Darlington; is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born in the town of Leeds April 6, 1817; he served an apprenticeship of seven years to his trade; after reaching manhood, he came to the United States, and went to Janesville, Wis., when there was only one building on the west side of the river there; he came to La Fayette Co. in 1831; he bought a lot and built the second store that was erected here; he brought his lumber from Galena, which was the nearest market at that time; he came here to carry on the tailor business, but there was nothing for a tailor to do; he opened the second store that was established here, and has continued in business since then, and is the oldest merchant in Darlington; he built a foundry and put it in operation, and has built several other buildings; he has held the office of Town Treasurer for ten years, and has held school offices; he had nothing when he began, and his success in life is owing to his own efforts. In 1844, Mr. Driver was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bleasdale, a native of England; they have seven children—James, Robert H., S. S., Joseph B., Samuel D., Jane E. L. and Mycie.

JOSEPH B. DRIVER, of the firm of Driver Brothers, dealers in drugs, medicines, books and stationery, Main street, is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born in Darlington Oct. 12, 1856; he grew up and attended school here; he attended lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy two years, and graduated from that institution in the Class of 1878 and 1879; he has the management of the drug department in the business of the firm.

S. H. ELLISON, farmer, Darlington; is a native of Canada, and was born in the London district May 23, 1822; he grew up to manhood there; he came to La Fayette Co. in 1858, and located in Darlington, and engaged in the grain trade, and the following year engaged in hotel business, keeping the "Russell House." During the war, he was in the Government service, engaged in building bridges; after his return, he kept the Russell House in Darlington, and was building bridges on the Union Pacific Railroad four years. In 1872, Mr. Ellison was united in marriage to Mrs. Elvira Jane Cone, formerly Miss E. J. Parkinson, from this county; they have one daughter, Wanda; Mrs. Ellison has three children, Ella T., Willie and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Ellison own 250 acres of land.

CHAS. A. FERRIN, of the firm of Ferrin & Swift, dealers in drugs and medicines, paints and oils, Main street, Darlington, is a native of St. Thomas, Canada, and was born Aug. 20, 1854; his parents came to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled in La Fayette Co.; he grew up to manhood in this county and Grant Co.; he established his present business in 1876, and has built up a good trade. Mr. Ferrin was united in marriage May 26, 1880, to Miss Ida Vail, of Darlington.

NEIL FISHER, of the firm of Fisher & Williams, dealers in agricultural implements and farm machinery, Main street, Darlington, is a native of Ireland, and was born Feb. 17, 1839; came to this country in early childhood, and lived in Pennsylvania; came west to Wisconsin in 1851, and has lived in this county twenty-nine years; after reaching manhood he engaged in farming; in 1874 he was elected County Clerk, and held that office two years; he has also held town offices. In 1868, Mr. Fisher married Miss Margaret Tierney, of this county; they have six children, four sons and two daughters.

J. D. FRANCIS, farmer, stock-raiser and Justice of the Peace, Main street, Darlington; is a native of Chenango Co., N. Y., and was born May 16, 1820. He grew up and received his education in that State. In 1849, he came West to Wisconsin, and, in 1855, he came to La Fayette Co.; located at Darlington, and, with Dr. Otis, he opened the first lumber-yard in Darlington; in 1856, Mr. Francis, with Mr. Orton and Mr. Dart, the firm being O. G. Dart & Co., erected a planing-mill and engaged in building. In 1856, he was elected Magistrate, and he has held that office most of the time since then. He has also held the office of Assessor, Town Clerk and other offices. He owns 340 acres of land, located one mile from the city limits. Mr. Francis was united in marriage Oct. 8, 1846, to Miss Eliza G. Otis, daughter of the late Dr. Charles G. Otis, and a native of Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y. She was born Sept. 17, 1828; she died March 13, 1876, leaving three children—Lizzie, Charles and Otis.

HUGH J. GALLAGHER, of the firm of Judge, King & Co., bankers, Darlington; is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in the city of Pittsburgh July 19, 1852. His parents came West to Wisconsin, and settled in La Fayette Co., at Gratiot, in 1854. He grew up and received his education in this State. After reaching manhood, he entered the bank of Mr. Judge, and afterward became a member of the firm of Judge, King & Co.

THOMAS GLEASON, auctioneer and Constable, Darlington; is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1840. He came to the United States, and grew up to manhood in Pennsylvania. He came West to Wisconsin, in 1868, and located in La Fayette Co., and engaged in farming for some years. He is also the principal auctioneer here. He has held the office of Constable for some years. Mr. Gleason was united in marriage in Baltimore to Miss Sarah Connelly, Oct. 2, 1868; they have two children—Catharine and William; they lost one son, Thomas Francis.

EDWARD HALLORAN, dealer in hardware and house-furnishing goods, Main street, Darlington; is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in the city of Boston in 1835. His parents came West to Galena during the same year, and were among the early settlers there. He grew up to manhood there. He came to Darlington in 1867, and established his present business, and has carried it on since then, and has built up a good trade. Mr. Halloran married Miss Johanna Reedy, from Galena, in 1858; they have six children, one son, Edward C., and five daughters—Ella, Mary, Hannah, Margaret and Katie.

SAMUEL HAMILTON, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 10; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Ohio, and was born Jan. 20, 1817. He came to Wisconsin, and settled in this county in July, 1827. He grew up to manhood here, and served during the Black Hawk war. Mr. Hamilton is one of the oldest settlers living in this county. When he came to La Fayette Co., there were plenty of Indians and wolves. They used to go to Hickox Mill, over forty miles distant, and before that they would make holes in a piece of tin and grate their corn on that. Mr. Hamilton relates a great many incidents connected with the Indians in those early days. He and Peter Parkinson are about the oldest now living in this county. Mr. Hamilton engaged in teaming, and since, for twenty-five years, has been engaged in the stock business. He owns an excellent farm adjoining the town. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jane Sandfur, a native of Kentucky, Sept. 15, 1839; they have eight children—Willis, living here; John, living here; Mary Ellen, now Mrs. J. Martin, living here; Robert, living here; Mary Jane, now Mrs. O. Woods; Frances, Wheeler, Eliza H., now Mrs. James Tregay.

REV. MATHIAS HANNON, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary, Darlington; is a native of Ireland, and was born in the County of Kerry; he came to this country when 18 years of age; he was ordained a priest in 1852, in Dubuque, by the Right Reverend Mathias Loras, the first Catholic Bishop of Dubuque; there are only three men now living in Iowa who were ordained by Bishop Loras; Father Hannon officiated in Iowa City when it was the capital of the State of Iowa; he officiated successfully in Iowa for eighteen years; while officiating at Garry Owen he built St. Patrick's Church, the finest church in the State; he came to Wisconsin in 1869, and came to Darlington in 1876.

HENRY HARVEY, of the firm of Harvey & Cline, steam bakery and dealers in groceries, Main street; is a native of England, and was born Oct. 25, 1844; he came to Darlington in 1872, and established the bakery business; he runs his bakery by steam, and manufactures crackers, bread, pies and cakes, and has a wholesale and retail trade; they also deal in groceries and confectionery. In 1873, Mr. Harvey was united in marriage to Miss Lena Leive, from this city; they have four children—Mattie, Jesse, Licetta, Philip. Mr. Harvey belongs to the I. O. O. F.

C. B. HELM, Darlington; is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born in town of Wiota, Dec. 25, 1837; he grew up and attended school here; his parents were among the earliest settlers in this county. After the war broke out, he enlisted in Co. E, 31st W. V. I.; he was wounded in the battle of Bentonville, N. C.; he served three years; after his return he was appointed Under Sheriff, and held that office six years; in 1874, he was elected Sheriff, and held that office two years; he was in the bank of James Judge one year. In January, 1859, Mr. Helm was united in marriage to Miss D. C. Cone, a native of Ohio.

J. H. HOCKING, dealer in dry goods and groceries, Main street, Darlington; is a native of Cornwall, England, and was born Dec. 9, 1834; he came to the United States in early childhood, and came to Wisconsin in 1840, his father having come here in 1836; he grew up to manhood, and has lived here forty years; in 1866, he engaged in mercantile business in Darlington, and since then has carried on that business, and has a large established trade. In 1858, Mr. Hocking was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wylam, from Virginia; they have nine children—Maria Frances, Irene, Henry M., Anna, Ella, Willie, Aggie, Frank, Matie.

WILLIAM HOOPER, of the firm of William Hooper & Co., dealers in dry goods and groceries, Main street, corner Ann street, Darlington; is a native of England, and was born Dec. 10, 1834; he came with his parents to this country, and came to Platteville, Wis., in 1847; he came to Darlington in 1862, and engaged in mercantile business, and since then has done a large trade; is one of the oldest established merchants; he has held the office of Mayor of the city, and school offices. Mr. Hooper was

united in marriage, Nov. 25, 1859, to Miss Cherry C. Stevens, a native of England; they have five children—Mary L., Willie L., Walter J., J. Thomas, Edgar E.

JOHN HOLLAND, deceased; was a native of Pennsylvania; after reaching manhood, he came West with his parents, who settled in La Fayette Co. in 1857. In 1867, he married Miss Mary Shirley; she is a native of England; he was successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, which occurred in March, 1871. Mrs. Holland owns a good farm of 200 acres.

W. A. HOPKINS, photograph artist, Darlington; is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born at White Oak Springs March 31, 1838; he grew up and attended school in Darlington, and completed his education at Utica, New York State; he studied his profession at Mineral Point, and established his present business here, in 1875; he has taken the first premiums at the La Fayette County Fair for the past three years; he does the leading trade here.

ELIAS HOVEY, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Vermont, and was born in the town of Thetford June 8, 1829; he grew up there and in New Hampshire; he came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in La Fayette Co. the same year; they were early settlers. Mr. Hovey has been successfully engaged in farming many years; he owns 215 acres of land. In 1855, Mr. Hovey was united in marriage to Miss Clara A. Scofield, a native of Vermont; they have one son—Harry S.

THOMAS R. HUGILL, deceased; was a native of Yorkshire, England; he came to Wisconsin and located at Platteville, Grant Co., in 1850; he died in 1874; his wife died some years previous. Their son, T. T. Hugill, was born in La Fayette Co., New Diggins, in 1850; he grew up and attended school in Platteville, Grant Co.; he engaged in business at Darlington, in 1877.

WILLIAM JAMES, manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of lumber, Darlington; is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and was born in the city of Philadelphia July 28, 1830; he grew up and received his education there. After the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted and served in the 2d Penn. V. I.; and participated in a number of battles and was wounded in the battle of Malvern Hill; he came West in 1864; engaged in lumbering in Wisconsin and Michigan; established his business here in 1868, and has built up a large trade. In 1871, Mr. James was united in marriage to Miss E. Goodell, of Oshkosh, Wis.; they have one daughter.

JOHN N. JANE, of the firm of Jane & Wear, carriage and wagon makers, Darlington; is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born in Shullsburg Aug. 12, 1854; he grew up to manhood and learned his trade in this county; he came to Darlington and engaged in his present business in 1873, and has built up a good trade. Mr. Jane's parents came to this county at an early day, and are still living.

BEN JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Sweden, and was born July 28, 1830; after reaching manhood he came to the United States in 1854; he came to La Fayette Co., and arrived in Darlington Aug. 17, 1854; he engaged in farming very near where he now lives; when he came here he had only \$25; by his own industry he now owns a good farm of 120 acres, finely improved, and is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. In December, 1856, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Edwards, a native of New York State. They have two children, one daughter, Nellie M., and one son, Rufus E.

C. L. KANE, of the firm of Naramore & Kane, dealers in agricultural implements, Darlington; is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born in the town of Wayne April 15, 1850; he grew up and attended school there; after reaching manhood he engaged in selling agricultural implements in Freeport, and remained there six years. He associated with Mr. Naramore, and engaged in their present business in November, 1879, and they are building up a good trade. Mr. Kane's parents came to this county in 1834, and were among the earliest settlers here.

E. C. KING, of the firm of Judge, King & Co., bankers, Darlington; is a native of Terra Haute, Ind.; he grew up to manhood and received his education in that State; he came to Wisconsin and located in La Fayette Co., in 1856, and engaged in farming; he afterward engaged in banking, becoming a member of the firm of Judge, King & Co. Mr. King married Miss Mary A. Warren, a native of Massachusetts.

JAMES G. KNIGHT, publisher *La Fayette County Democrat*; is a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was born Aug. 12, 1832; he is the third son of James Knight and Margaret Godfrey; his mother died in 1846, and his father died in 1855. He was educated at Albany, N. Y.; he came West to Wisconsin and located at Darlington in 1856; he engaged in mercantile business until the war, when he assisted in organizing the first company from Southwest Wisconsin. He enlisted and was commissioned Lieut.

tenant in the 3d W. V. I., and served until 1862, and was then commissioned by President Lincoln Captain, for meritorious services, and was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac; he served under McClellan, Meade, Hooker, Slocum and other commanders, until 1865, when he resigned his commission; he was in the battles of Winchester, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Dallas, Atlanta, and in minor engagements. In 1865, he assumed control of the *La Fayette County Democrat*, published at Darlington, and since then he has successfully managed this paper. He was appointed by Gov. Taylor, Superintendent of Public Property of Wisconsin, Jan. 1, 1875; he was Chairman of the town of Darlington in 1871, 1872 and 1873, and Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors during the same year; in the fall of 1873, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools. In 1878, he was appointed Assistant Doorkeeper in the House of Representatives, by Doorkeeper Field, which position he now occupies. In 1864, Mr. Knight was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Knowlton, at Clifton Park, N. Y. She died Nov. 5, 1866; married second wife, Isabella Young, June 2, 1870; she died Jan. 25 1873; married his third wife, Ella J. Barns, June 7, 1874. His grandfather, James Knight, was a soldier of the Revolution, under Gen. Gates at Saratoga, and was wounded there; his grandfather, James Godfrey, was also a Revolutionary soldier, both being originally from England.

HUGH LEACOCK, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Ireland, and was born Dec. 25, 1812; he emigrated to America, and worked in the coal mines of Pennsylvania; lived in that State fifteen years; he came to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co., on the farm where he now lives, in 1849, and began making a farm; he is one of the early settlers on this prairie; he has been engaged in farming since he came here; he owns a farm of 80 acres. In 1831, Mr. Leacock was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Moor; she was from Ireland but was born in Scotland; they have four children—Margaret J., Mary, Sarah A. and Elizabeth. They attend the M. E. Church.

T. C. L. MACKAY, Register of Deeds of La Fayette Co.; is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in the city of Philadelphia June 12, 1836; his parents were Col. Aeneas Mackay and Helen Legate Mackay; his father served in the war of 1812, and was an officer in the regular army; he was born in 1794, and died in 1850; his wife Helen L. Mackay, died in 1864; they had eleven children, four of whom survive. Thomas C. L., came to La Fayette Co. in 1854, and engaged in farming; in 1860 and 1861, he was a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature; in 1863, he was elected Register of Deeds for this county, and has held that office for fifteen years; he has also held the office of Justice of the Peace, Assessor and Superintendent of School. Mr. Mackay was united in marriage, Nov. 20, 1861, to Miss Delia Dunn, from Elk Grove, this county; she is a native of Illinois; they have three children—Charles D., Aeneas and Elvira.

HENRY S. MAGOON, now of Darlington, was born in Monticello, La Fayette Co., Wis., Jan. 31, 1832. His parents, Richard H. Magoon and Elizabeth Kinney Magoon, were married Jan. 21, 1831, the first marriage in the town of Monticello; and Henry S., their eldest, was the first child born in that town. Henry's father, Richard H. Magoon, was born in New York in 1799; removed to Illinois, near Belleville, in 1817; there taught school, studied surveying, and in 1821 surveyed for the United States Government the western and southern boundary lines of the State of Missouri; studied law and began the practice of his profession in 1823-24; emigrating to Wisconsin in 1828, he erected a lead furnace at Blue Mounds, in Dane Co., began smelting, and sold same in 1829, to Ebenezer R. Brigham; settled in Monticello, La Fayette Co., Wis., in the autumn of 1829; there built lead furnaces, opened a farm in 1830, and opened a store in 1831—the first lead furnaces and the first store in Monticello; closing finally his furnaces and store in 1842, he continued there to reside upon his large farm, which he extensively improved and beautified, till 1854, when he removed to Scales Mound, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and died in 1875, aged 76. He was a Lieutenant in the Black Hawk war; Paymaster General for Wisconsin militia, for several years, while Wisconsin was a Territory; a man of energy and brain, of integrity and unconquerable will, esteemed by the old settlers, his grave is in Darlington Cemetery, in the county and State he loved to his death. The mother of Henry S. Magoon, our subject, makes her home with her son at Darlington; she is the youngest daughter of Hon. Lewis Kinney, once a Judge and in business a prominent citizen of Ohio; she was born in Richland Co., Ohio, Oct. 3, 1812; came with her parents to La Fayette Co., Wis., April 1, 1828; although now feeble with years, yet she still is a woman of remarkable energy and intelligence, avaricious of reading, her knowledge of literature and current events being varied and exact. Her son, Henry S. Magoon, in 1837, at the age of 5 years, attended the first boarding-school in the county, at Gratiot's Grove Village, which village, situated two miles south from Shullsburg, then contained many people, but now no vestige remains. The school, a model of its kind, was kept by Mr. and Mrs. Rev. Jeremiah Wood; here Henry evinced such a passion for study and books, that at 8 years of age he was familiar with arithmetic, with the outlines of Biblical, English and American history, had studied the life of Napoleon, whose genius he idolizes, had read Plutarch's Lives, and made some progress in Latin; his health becoming feeble from over-study, the boy, keenly against his

own wish, was taken peremptorily from his books, placed at mine or farm, and further studies almost wholly interdicted till his 16th year; then placed at Mt. Morris Seminary, Ill., he there remained, most of the time, at study, until 1851, in which year he entered the Western Military College, Kentucky, where he graduated June 23, 1853; attended law-school at Frankfort, Ky., in 1854; Professor of Languages in Nashville University, in Tennessee, in 1855-56; returned to La Fayette Co., Wis., and began the practice of law at Shullsburg, in the summer of 1857; District Attorney of La Fayette Co. in 1859 and 1860; removed his law office to Darlington in 1864; member of State Senate in 1871 and 1872; member of Congress in 1875-76. His library, law and literary, comprises over 4,000 volumes; his tastes are literary and domestic; his leisure hours from business pursuits are understood to be devoted to writing a history of Southwestern Wisconsin; now in the prime of life, a laborious student, with great energy and character, the first native of Wisconsin to become a member of the State Senate and Congress, he may yet attain other usefulness and distinction.

GEORGE A. MARSHALL, attorney at law, Main street, corner Louisa street, Darlington; is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in Coos Co. Feb. 17, 1836; he grew up and received his education in that State, and in Vermont, and graduated at the University of Vermont at Burlington; he came West to Wisconsin in 1861; studied law at Sheboygan, and was admitted to the bar June 9, 1862; he went to Galena, Ill., and practiced law there five years; in 1867 he came to Darlington, and since then has practiced his profession here. He was elected District Attorney in 1869, and was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1872; he was Circuit Court Commissioner from January, 1872, until January, 1878. Mr. Marshall has made an abstract of titles to all the lands in La Fayette Co., and has the only complete set of abstract books in the county. Mr. Marshall was united in marriage at Waukesha, Wis., Nov. 20, 1862, to Miss Miriam H. Cutler, a native of St. Albans, Vt.; they have two children—Mary Florence and Francis Cutler.

A. C. MARTIN, proprietor livery, sale and boarding stable, Main street, corner Alice street, Darlington; is a native of Orleans Co., Vt., and was born March 18, 1827; he grew up to manhood in that State and New Hampshire; he came West to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co. in 1854, and engaged in farming three miles west of town; he continued farming until 1862, then came to town and engaged in the butchering and stock business; he is now engaged in the livery business; when Mr. Martin came here he had only \$300; besides his business, he owns four good farms, beside city property; his success in life is owing to his own efforts. He was united in marriage, Nov. 3, 1851, to Miss Adelia J. Chapman, a native of the city of Boston, but she grew up in New Hampshire; they have had four children, only one of whom survives, a son, Harry C., now engaged in studying law; he is a graduate of the State University of Madison.

ROBERT MARTIN, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 13; P. O. Darlington; is a native of the county of Cornwall, England, and was born June 24, 1818; he came to the United States in 1842, and came to Galena the same year; he lived there five years. While living there, he married Miss Eleanor Williams, a native of Cornwall, England, June 24, 1845; they came to this county in 1847, and settled in the town of Elk Grove, and were early settlers there; he engaged in mining for some years; in 1876, Mr. Martin bought the farm of 320 acres where they now live, and is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have had eight children—Robert H., born July 13, 1847; Simon W., born March 14, 1849; William, the bachelor, born June 23, 1851; John T., born Nov. 30, 1853, and died April 8, 1865; George, born Dec. 25, 1855; Elizabeth E., now Mrs. D. B. Gordon, born Oct. 18, 1858; Charity A., born May 26, 1861, and died Sept. 19, 1874; Mary J., born Oct. 9, 1863.

RICHARD MAYNE, proprietor of livery, sale and boarding stable; is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born in Wiota Aug. 6, 1851; he grew to manhood in this county; he established his present business in Darlington in 1874, and has built up a good trade. He was united in marriage, April 16, 1875, to Miss Lucy Miller, a native of Wiota, this county; they have one daughter, Cora Belle.

JOHN MATTHEWS, raiser of fine stock of all kinds, and proprietor of Ames Branch Stock Farm, Sec. 19; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Lincolnshire, England; was born Dec. 25, 1820; he came to the United States in 1843, and came to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co., in 1846; he engaged in farming and stock-raising; he has been engaged in raising fine stock for the past twenty-five years, and is one of the most extensive breeders in the State; his herd of Durham cattle, his Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln sheep and Clyde horses, are not excelled, and, for many years, he has carried off the first premiums at the State and county fairs; when Mr. Matthews began life he had nothing, and, by his own efforts and good management, he has become one of the most successful farmers and breeders of fine stock in the State; his home stock farm consists of 200 acres of land; admirably adapted for stock-raising;

he also owns a fine stock farm of 600 acres in Kansas, well stocked with stock selected from the Ames Branch Stock Farm. Mr. Matthews married Miss Susan Heshwood, a native of Lincolnshire, England; they have six children, five of whom survive—Mary J., Charles, Jessie, Emeline, Survane and David.

JOHN MEEHAN, bowling rooms, and dealer in wines and liquors, Darlington; is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in the city of Philadelphia, April 16, 1841; he came to La Fayette Co. in 1852, and grew up to manhood here. When the war broke out, he enlisted, in 1861, in the 5th Ohio V. C., and served in that regiment over three years; he was in the service over four years; he was slightly wounded by a shell while marching through Georgia under Gen. Kilpatrick. He has been engaged in business here for the past twelve years. He held the office of Secretary of the Agricultural Society two years, and is now a member of the Executive Committee of the society; he was appointed and served as Enrolling Clerk of the Assembly, at Madison, during the session of 1878. Mr. Meehan married Miss Mary Rockwell, Jan. 1, 1869; they have four children—Hugh, Mary A., Frank and Arthur.

J. B. MERRIAM, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Watertown, Conn., and was born in 1818; he grew up to manhood in New England, and came to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co. in September, 1856, and since then has been successfully engaged in farming; in 1865, he moved on the place where he now lives; he owns 245 acres of land; he has held school offices. In 1854, Mr. Merriam was united in marriage to Miss Jane Johnson, from Cheshire, Conn.; they have one son, George, at home, and one daughter, Nettie, now Mrs. F. W. Chapman.

J. G. MONAHAN, attorney at law, Darlington; is a native of La Fayette Co. and was born in the town of Willow Springs Jan. 12, 1855; he grew up and received his education here; he studied law with the Hon. H. S. Magoon, and was admitted to the bar Aug. 28, 1878; after being admitted he engaged in the practice of law at Mineral Point and was a partner of Hon. Moses M. Strong; on the 17th of August, 1880, he was appointed by the Governor to the office of District Attorney, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. John J. Roche.

ALEXANDER MOORE, deceased; was born at Grey Abbey, on the border of Scotland, in 1802; he grew up to manhood and was a baker by trade; he emigrated to the United States; lived in St. Louis a short time and, in 1832, he came to the mining region with old John McNulty, or "Coon McNulty" as he was more familiarly called; they arrived here the year of the Black Hawk war, and engaged in mining at Stump Grove; they were among the earliest settlers in this county. Mr. Moore entered land from the Government and opened the farm where they now live, and built their house over forty years ago. Mr. Moore was twice married; his first wife was Eliza Davidson, a native of Ireland; she died, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth Burns, now living at Storm Lake, Iowa; Mr. Moore married Margaret Collin, Feb. 27, 1854; she was born in County Wicklow, Ireland; Mr. Moore was successfully engaged in farming until his death, which occurred June 4, 1878, leaving an estate of between 400 and 500 acres of land, and at the time of his death he was the oldest settler on this prairie. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had eight children—Henry A., Grace A., Hugh, Cora I. and Lilly M. are living, and they have lost three—Joseph S., James D. and Margaret E.

HENRY A. MOORE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Darlington; is a son of Alexander and Margaret Moore, and he was born in La Fayette Co. Nov. 11, 1856; he grew up to manhood here and engaged in farming; he owns a good farm of 120 acres. Mr. Moore married Miss Ann Eliza Nethery, from Shullsburg, La Fayette Co., July 4, 1878; they have one son—James A. Moore.

JOHN MORROW, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 1; P. O. Darlington; is a native of the North of Ireland, and was born in County Cavan Oct. 27, 1827; he came to Montreal, Canada, in 1847; remained there five years and came to York State the year the Suspension Bridge was built; he saw the first wire stretched across the river; in 1857, he came to Wisconsin and located in Green Co., and, in 1860, came to La Fayette Co., and since then has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising; he had nothing when he came to this State; he now owns 380 acres of land, well improved and paid for; his success in life is owing to his own efforts and good management. Mr. Morrow married Miss Ellen McDermot, a native of the West of Ireland, Feb. 22, 1854; they have eight children—Mary E., Thomas, James A., Henry, Ella, John, Julia, Charlie; they have lost one son—Frank; and one daughter—Anna.

EDWARD MOSLEY, contractor, stone-mason and farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Nottinghamshire, England, and was born Jan. 10, 1828; he grew up and served apprenticeship to the stone-mason's trade; he came to the United States in 1851, and came to Jo Daviess Co. the same year; in 1860 Mr. Mosley went to England, and after his return he located in La Fayette Co.;

he engaged in contracting and building in Darlington, and also in manufacturing lime; he located when he now lives in 1874, and owns a farm of fifty acres. In 1861, Mr. Mosley was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Wortley, daughter of George Wortley, of Shullsburg, this county; they have seven children: George E., Ann E., Eliza, James, Ellen, Emeline and Attey.

PATRICK MURRAY, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Cork in 1822; he came to this county in 1850, and engaged in mining for three years; being a man of intelligence, he was not satisfied to work as most miners did, and spend their money as fast as they earned it, so he began making a farm, and in order to get the first forty acres fenced he for two winters walked back and forth from the timber, ten miles distant, every day, to split rails for his fence, making twenty miles daily, sometimes through deep snow; he worked four years, and, as he says, "did not see the face of a dime during that time," as there was no money; he will tell of quite many interesting incidents of the trials of the early days here; he owns a fine farm of eighty acres, and does not owe any man a dollar. In 1853, he married Miss Catharine Flynn, a native of County Cork, Ireland; they have two sons, John, 21 years of age, and Joseph, 18 years of age.

W. W. NARAMORE, of the firm of Naramore & Kane, dealers in agricultural machinery, Darlington, is a native of Stephenson Co., Ill., and was born in the city of Freeport, Aug. 31, 1852; he grew up and attended school there, and completed his education at Eureka College, in Woodford Co.; he was engaged in business at Warren; he associated with Mr. Kane, and established their present business in November, 1879, and they are building up a good trade. Mr. Naramore was united in marriage to Miss Ida Sherman, a native of Stephenson Co., Ill., January 8, 1877; they have two children, Hally Sherman and Floyd.

H. C. NASH, contractor and builder, Darlington, is a native of New York State, and was born in Saratoga Co. Aug. 13, 1822; he grew up to manhood there, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; he came to Wisconsin, and located in La Fayette County, at Wiota, in 1848; he built the first house that was erected in Darlington; since then he has been engaged in contracting and building, and he has built more buildings in this city and county than any other one man. In July, 1845, Mr. Nash was united in marriage to Miss Aloia Bennett, a native of New York State; they have four children: Clara, now Mrs. Peterson, Walter, Emma and John W.

R. NICHOLS, proprietor livery and boarding stable, Main street, corner Albee street, Darlington, is a native of Cornwall, England, and was born Jan. 13, 1821; he grew up to manhood there; he came to the United States in 1847, and came to Wisconsin the same year and engaged in lead mining; he was also in the copper mines in Lake Superior at an early day; he was engaged in the hotel business at "Hazel Green," Grant Co., for many years; he came to Darlington in 1863, and established his present business, and the following year he built on the corner he now occupies, and has since then carried on the business here; in 1870, he went to Mexico, and was engaged in mining there; he was in a hostile country, and had several narrow escapes from the Indians; he remained there two years. Mr. Nichols married Miss Mary Edwards, from Cornwall, England; they have four children, Henry, engaged in business in Chicago, Henrietta, Ellen and Elisha.

ARTHUR J. O'KEEFE, attorney at law, of the firm of Magoon & O'Keefe, Main street, Darlington, is a native of the State of Wisconsin, and was born in the city of Milwaukee Jan. 29, 1852; soon after his birth his parents removed to Portage, Wis., where he attended the public schools, and after graduating from the high school of that city and from Aubrey and Atwell's Commercial College, he completed his education at St. Gall's Academy, Milwaukee; he entered the law office of Hon. Angus Cameron, present United States Senator, and pursued his law studies three years; in 1874, attended the University Law School, and graduated from the law department in 1875; after graduating he went to Iowa, and practiced law there, and was elected City Attorney of Lansing; in January, 1878, he came to Darlington, and associated with Hon. H. S. Magoon, and since then has practiced his profession here; he has held the office of City Attorney here, was a candidate for District Attorney in 1880, and is now Court Commissioner for La Fayette County. Mr. O'Keefe was united in marriage to Miss Mary Reilly, from Cohoes, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1874; they have four children, Nellie, Edna, James and Arthur.

PHILO A. ORTON, attorney at law and banker. The subject of this biography is a son of Philo A. Orton, Sr., and Nancy C., nee Collins; he is a native of the Empire State, and was born at Hamilton, Madison Co., March 24, 1837; the Orton family, of which he is a member, were among the early settlers of New England, Thomas Orton, the pioneer, coming from England in 1640, and settling in Connecticut; he married Mary Pratt, of Windsor, Conn., and they both died at Farmington, in that

State; the father of Mr. Orton, in 1839, moved with his family to Eaton, only a few miles from Hamilton; in 1850, he removed to the West and settled at Beloit, Wis., and five years later removed to Darlington, where he died July 12, 1872; his widow is still living with her son, in that place. Our subject spent a year in the preparatory department of Beloit College, giving especial attention to the study of mathematics, and branches of the physical sciences, supplementing these studies with a year's attendance at Madison University, New York, there fitting himself for a civil engineer; this was during the years 1856 and 1857, a period ending in great financial depression, when railroad building came to a halt, and many of the older civil engineers were thrown out of employment. On this account, and also by reason of the fact that he had a partiality for the law, he, in the spring of 1858, commenced legal studies, and was admitted to the bar at Shullsburg, then the county-seat of La Fayette Co., in 1859; he has practiced in Darlington since that date, and has been quite successful, both professionally and financially, and occupies a leading position in the profession. In 1874, he engaged in the banking business, establishing a private bank, the firm being P. A. Orton & Co., which was succeeded by the present firm of Orton, Otis & Co., of which firm he is the senior member. His high standing as an attorney may be inferred from the fact that in 1861 he was the candidate, on the Democratic ticket, for Attorney General of the State; he was Prosecuting Attorney for La Fayette County in 1863 and 1864, and held the office of County Judge from 1870 to 1874; he was a candidate for Circuit Judge in 1870, and for member of Congress, in 1876, but the judicial and Congressional districts being strongly Republican, he was defeated; Judge Orton always acted with the Democratic party, until 1880. Early in the Presidential campaign of that year, he publicly announced that he would support the Republican nominees, and during the campaign worked hard for their election. He was united in marriage Jan. 27, 1862, to Miss Sarah M. Osborn, daughter of Capt. Sylvester W. Osborn, an old and honored resident of Darlington; they have two children, Susan and Robert Eugene.

SYLVESTER W. OSBORN, Postmaster, Darlington; is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and was born July 1, 1812; he is a son of Samuel and Polly Webster Osborn; he came to Ohio in early boyhood, and grew up to manhood in that State. In 1835, Mr. Osborn was united in marriage to Miss Julia M. Gardner, of Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where he was engaged in the milling business; they came to Wisconsin and located in La Fayette Co. at Darlington, in April, 1851; he came to superintend the building of a flouring-mill for Messrs. Keep & Lynd, the first mill of the kind erected in the place; he operated the mill for these parties until after the breaking-out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the 16th W. V. I., and was commissioned Captain of Co. I; he participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth and after serving over one year he resigned his commission on account of ill health; he returned to Darlington and engaged in milling business in 1866. In February, 1877, he received the appointment of Postmaster, and since then he has held that position. Mr. Osborn was a member of the General Assembly in 1865, and served as Chairman of the Military Committee; he has always been a strong opponent of human oppression, and early became a member of the Liberty party, voting for James G. Birney for President in 1844; he attended the first Republican State Convention held in Wisconsin, and has acted with the party since that time. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have four children, all married—Sarah M. is the wife of Judge P. A. Orton, of Darlington; Julia M. is the wife of Dwight W. Hodge, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Homer S. is a physician at Mineral Point; and Charles Francis is a lawyer practicing his profession at Darlington.

CHARLES F. OSBORN, of the firm of Orton & Osborn, attorneys and counselors at law, Main street, Darlington; is a native of Ohio and was born in Ashtabula Co. March 16, 1847; his parents came to La Fayette Co. in 1851; he grew up and attended school here; studied law and was admitted to the bar May 2, 1868; after being admitted he began the practice of law, and since associated with Judge Orton, he has successfully practiced his profession here. He holds the office of Mayor of the city, was elected to that position in March, 1880. Mr. Osborn was united in marriage Sept. 29, 1874, to Miss Juliet Stephens, a native of New York, and daughter of E. R. Stephens, one of the oldest merchants in Darlington. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have two children—Sarah Melissa and Harry S.

DR. CHARLES G. OTIS, deceased; was born in New London Co., Conn., April 14, 1791; in 1798, he removed to Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y.; he grew up and received his education in that State—studied medicine; he held the office of Government Surveyor, and, as early as 1819, he came West to Missouri and was engaged in surveying lands there. In 1827, he was united in marriage to Miss Roxina Sheldon, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y.; in 1849, they came to Wisconsin and settled in Beloit, and, in 1855, they came to La Fayette Co.; he, with his son-in-law, J. D. Francis, Esq., established the first lumber-yard here. Dr. Otis engaged in the practice of medicine, and, in 1858, he engaged in the

drug business. Dr. Otis held the office of President of the Town Board; while living in New York, he held office for twenty consecutive years, Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, and other town and school offices. His wife died Nov. 6, 1886; Dr. Otis continued in business until his death, which occurred Jan. 31, 1870; they had six children, four of whom survive—Hannab T., who married Rev. M. W. Staples, Pastor of Presbyterian Church in Richmond, Va.; Charles, attorney in Nebraska; Dennison B. and James E. engaged in banking business here; they lost two daughters—Elisa G., who married J. D. Francis, and Addie, who married W. H. Page.

JAMES E. OTIS, of the firm of Orton, Otis & Co., bankers; is a son of Dr. Charles G. Otis, and was born in Earlville, Madison Co., N. Y.; his parents came to Beloit, Wis., in 1849; they came to La Fayette Co. and located at Darlington in 1855; he grew up and received his education in this State; after reaching manhood he engaged in the drug trade, and with his brother carried on that business a number of years. In the spring of 1878, he associated with his brother, D. B. Otis and Hon. P. A. Orton, the firm being Orton, Otis & Co., and engaged in the banking business. Mr. Otis has held the office of City Treasurer, and has also served as Treasurer of various societies and organizations; he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, and member of the Chapter and Commandery.

THOMAS PAGE, blacksmith, Darlington; is a native of Lincolnshire, England; was born Dec. 7, 1839; he grew up and learned his trade there; after reaching manhood he came to America, and came to Darlington in 1871 and established his present business, and has built up a good trade. Mr. Page married Miss Emily Brotherton, from the city of London, England.

THOMAS H. PARSONS, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Darlington; is a native of England, and was born in the county of Kent June 22, 1826; he grew up to manhood in Suffolk, England; he came to America in 1849, and came to Wisconsin in 1850 and lived in Waukesha Co. and Grant Co., and came to La Fayette Co. in 1858, and has been successfully engaged in farming; he owns 205 acres of land; when he came to this State he had nothing. In 1854, Mr. Parsons was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Crockett, a native of Grant Co., Wis.; they have eight children—Joseph, David T., Albert E., Sarah S., Mary E., Frank, George, Arthur.

CHARLES L. PIERCE, of the firm of Brooks & Pierce, dealers in fresh and salted meats, Darlington; is a native of Iowa Co., and was born at Mineral Point Sept. 22, 1845; he grew up to manhood there and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; he came to Darlington in December, 1878, and with Mr. Brooks established their present business, and are building up a good trade, he belongs to the order of A. O. U. W. Mr. Pierce married Miss Fannie E. Proctor, from Mineral Point, March 31, 1870; they have three children—Lester, Fannie and an infant son. Mr. Pierce's father came to Chicago in 1836, and bought a quarter section of land, a part of it is now the best part in the city; he was persuaded to get clear of it as quick as he could, and not live in such a place; he came to Mineral Point in 1840, and was one of the early settlers there.

H. H. PILLING, homeopathic physician and surgeon, Louisa street, west of Main street; is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born in Willow Springs Township, Sept. 23, 1845; he grew up and received his education in this State, and studied medicine and graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, in 1870; after graduating, he practiced medicine in Plattville two years; in spring of 1872 he went to Europe, and took a special hospital course in Guy's Hospital, London; he remained one year, and returned in 1873, and since then has practiced his profession here. Dr. Pilling was united in marriage, June 13, 1877, to Mrs. Jennie E. Holmes, formerly Miss Jennie E. Driver, daughter of Josephus Driver, now the oldest merchant in Darlington.

ALBERT POOL, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 10; P. O. Darlington; is the only son of John and Barbara Crowner Pool; he was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 23, 1843; his parents came West to Wisconsin, and settled in La Fayette Co., in 1854, and he grew up and received his education here; he studied surveying and civil engineering; after reaching manhood he engaged in farming; in 1876, he was elected County Surveyor, and was re-elected in 1878; he owns a good farm of 136 acres. Mr. Pool was united in marriage, Feb. 24, 1876, to Miss Sarah Ann Colbeck, a native of this county, and eldest daughter of Henry Colbeck, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Pool have two children—Ambrose C. and an infant son.

JOHN POOL, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Montgomery Co., N. Y., and was born Nov. 12, 1803; he grew up to manhood in that State; in 1854, he came West to Wisconsin, and located in La Fayette Co., and engaged in farming, which he has successfully carried on since then; when Mr. Pool began life he had nothing, and his success is owing to his own efforts and good management; after giving his son a good farm he still owns 280 acres of good land; while living in New York, Mr.

Pool was elected to the State Legislature, and served during the term when the bill was passed appropriating \$8,000,000 for the enlargement of the Erie Canal; he was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and has held the office of Magistrate. In 1826, Mr. Pool was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Crowner, from Jefferson Co., N. Y.; they have had four children; only one son, Albert, survives.

JOSEPH PROCTER, proprietor Proctor House, Darlington; is a native of Staffordshire, England, and was born May 20, 1827; he came to the United States in 1843; he came to Wisconsin the same year, and located at Mineral Point and engaged in mining; two years later he located in this county; in 1850, he went to California, and returned in 1854; he has been successfully engaged in mining and farming; he came to Darlington, and in April, 1875, he opened the Proctor House; he has held the office of Chairman of the Town Board, and Town Treasurer of the town of Willow Springs; he had nothing when he began life. In June, 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth Proctor, a native of Staffordshire, England; they have six children—Annie, Susan, Jefferson, Willis, Fannie and M. Belle.

ALBERT RICHARDSON, County Treasurer; is a native of Genesee Co., N. Y., and was born March 13, 1830; his parents came West to Wisconsin, and he settled in La Fayette Co. in 1849; in 1851, he went to California, where he remained five years, then returned here; he again engaged in farming, and had one of the finest and best improved farms in this county, which he sold for \$60 an acre; he still owns an excellent farm, about one mile west of the city; in 1876, Mr. Richardson was elected County Treasurer, and was re-elected in 1878; has held the office four years. In 1860, Mr. Richardson was united in marriage to Miss Philora Ingersoll; they have six children—Claribel, Minnie, Philora, Charles, Marvin and Button.

JOHN J. ROCHE, attorney at law, Darlington; is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born Sept. 26, 1848; he grew up and attended school here, also attended Albion Academy, in Dane Co., and completed his education at the State Normal School at Platteville, and graduated in 1873. He engaged in teaching, and held the position of Principal of the Chilton High School, Calumet, Wis., for two years; in 1875, he entered the office of Hon. H. S. Magoon and studied law, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1877, and since then has practiced his profession here; in 1878, he was Elected District Attorney, and still holds that office.

JAMES R. ROSE, attorney at law, Main street, Darlington; is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., and was born Sept. 18, 1817; he grew up and received his education in that State; he studied law in Otsego Co., N. Y., and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, in Albany; he was Clerk of the Assembly of New York in 1844, 1845 and 1850; he came West to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co., in 1851, and engaged in the practice of law, and is the oldest attorney now in practice in this county; he has held the office of District Attorney, having been twice elected to that position. In 1850, Mr. Rose was united in marriage to Miss Phebe A. Budlong, a native of New York; they have four children—David S., attorney at law here; Anna, Eber C. and Robert F.

JAMES ROW, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 19; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born Feb. 22, 1810; he came to the United States, and to La Fayette Co. in May, 1850; engaged in mining for a few years, then engaged in farming at White Oak Springs; he afterward bought the place where he now lives, and for many years has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising; when he began life he had nothing, and his success is owing to his own efforts and good management; he owns 385 acres of land, and has one of the finest stock farms in the county. In 1840, Mr. Row was united in marriage to Mary Alderson; she died Jan. 19, 1877; they have eight children—Frank, Bessie, Thomas, Mary, Jane, James, Jr., Belle and Ruth.

JOHN B. ROY, dealer in hardware and house furnishing goods, Main street; is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born in Shullsburg, Jan. 28, 1849; he grew up and attended school there; in 1866, he went to California and remained there two years; returned in 1868, and came to Darlington and established his present business; has carried it on since then, and has built up a good trade; he has held the office of City Councilman, and belongs to the Masonic Fraternity and to the A. O. U. W. In October, 1873, Mr. Roy was united in marriage to Miss Dora Metcalf, a native of this State; they have had one daughter—Gertie, now deceased.

REV. ALBERT W. SAFFORD, Pastor Congregational Church, Darlington; is a native of Illinois, and was born in Jo Daviess Co. Nov. 25, 1844; he grew up and attended school in that State, and graduated at the high school in Rockford; after completing his literary course he entered the Chicago Theological Seminary, where he pursued his theological studies, and graduated in 1871; after graduating he engaged in home mission work in Kansas, and labored successfully in that field several years, and organ-

ized several churches; he afterward took an additional course of study, at Andover and New Haven; he accepted a call as Acting Pastor of church at St. Johnsbury Center, Vt.; he returned West, and was persuaded to engage in Evangelistic work for a short time, and labored with success in this field of work; he afterward accepted a call to labor as Pastor of the Congregational Church, at Prairie du Chien; he was called to his present pastorate in February, 1880. Mr. Safford was united in marriage, June 4, 1879, to Miss Martha E. Foote, from Lawrence, Mass; they have one son—George Chester.

THOMAS SAUNDERS, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 30; P. O. Darlington; is a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and was born in 1825; he came to America in 1845, and came to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co., on the place where he now lives, in 1849, and engaged in farming; he was one of the early settlers on this prairie. Mr. Saunders had nothing when he began; he has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising since he came, and by his industry, intelligence and good management he owns 300 acres of land; he has been actively identified with schools, and has held school offices most of the time since he came; has also served on the Town Board. In 1856, Mr. Saunders was united in marriage to Miss Anastasia Nolan, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland; they have eight children—Mattie, John, Michael, Robert, Joseph, Catharine, Maria and Maggie.

W. A. SCOFIELD, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt., and was born Nov. 16, 1830; he grew up and attended school there; he came West to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in La Fayette Co., and engaged in farming, and has continued in that business since then, except one year in the hardware trade; he has held town offices. In 1851, Mr. Scofield was united in marriage to Jane A. Thomas, from Brandon, Vt.; she died in 1867; he afterward married Laura J. Wheeler, a native of New York State; she died July 4, 1876.

JAMES SCOTT, County Clerk of La Fayette Co.; is a native of Carbon Co., Penn., and was born Feb. 21, 1834; his parents came to Ohio during his infancy, and he grew up and attended school there; he came West to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co. in 1851; learned the trade of carpenter and joiner and engaged in building; after the war broke out he enlisted, Aug. 11, 1862, in Co. B, 23d W. V. I.; after serving over a year he was discharged on account of disability; in 1876, he was elected to his present position of County Clerk, and was re-elected in 1878. Mr. Scott was united in marriage Dec. 13, 1868, to Miss Louise J. Welty, a native of Gettysburg, Penn.; they have four children—Ada B., Beatrice, Charles D. L. and Maggie May.

DAVID SCHREITER, manufacturer and dealer in harness, Main street; is a native of Germany, and was born in the Kingdom of Saxony, Oct. 7, 1833; he grew up and served an apprenticeship at harness-making; he came to the United States in 1854, and came to Darlington in 1856, and began working at his trade; he established his present business in 1858, and has carried on the business successfully for twenty-two years, and is the oldest harness-maker in the business here, and has a large trade. He has held the office of President of Village Trustees, and for the past two years has held the office of Chairman of the Town Board. When he came here he had nothing, and owes his success to his own efforts; he owns the property where he is engaged in business, and during the past year erected the finest store in Darlington. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery; also is a member of Darlington Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. In 1861, Mr. Schreiter married Miss Hannah Bleasdale, a native of England; they have four children—Eddie, Carrie, Herman and Bennie.

EDWARD SCHREITER, manufacturer and dealer in furniture, Main street, Darlington; is a native of Germany and was born in the Kingdom of Saxony, Sept. 9, 1841; he grew up and learned his trade there; came to America in 1873, and the following year came to Darlington and engaged in his present business, and has built up a good trade. In 1877, Mr. Schreiter married Miss Nettie Mappes, from Belmont, La Fayette Co.; they have two sons—Charlie, born Nov. 22, 1878, and Edward, born Aug. 14, 1880.

E. R. SWEARINGEN, freight and ticket agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., Darlington; is a native of Johnson Co., Iowa., and is a son of Rev. Richard Swearingen, minister and Presiding Elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born Dec. 20, 1848; he grew up to manhood in that State, and studied telegraphing, and was operator at Dyersville, Iowa, Galena, Mineral Point and Darlington; he opened the first opposition telegraph office at Galena; he was appointed freight and ticket agent of the Warren & Mineral Point R. R. at Darlington in 1869, and since then has held that position. Mr. Swearingen was united in marriage, Oct. 6, 1872, to Miss Emma J. Blakely; she is a native of Canada, but came to this county in early childhood; they have three children—Florence, Arthur E. and infant son.



H. A. Beechwith

WHITE OAK SPRINGS.



E. R. STEPHENS, dealer in groceries and provisions, Main street, corner Louisa street, Darlington; is a native of Cayuga Co., N. Y., and was born June 13, 1825; he grew up to manhood in that State; he came West to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co., in June, 1856; he engaged in business here, in a small way, and has continued the mercantile business for twenty-four years, and is one of the oldest merchants in La Fayette Co.; Mr. Stevens was the first man to pay cash for country produce and establish a cash market for it; he also shipped the first two car loads of freight that went over the Warren & Mineral Point Railroad, after it was built; he has built several fine stores on Main street; he has held town and school offices. In 1848, Mr. Stephens was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Crossett, a native of Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y.; they have four children—Juliet, now Mrs. Charles F. Osborn, of this city; William L., Henry N. and Ella R.

JOHN V. SWIFT, of the firm of Ferrin & Swift, dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and oils; is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born August 22, 1851; his parents were early settlers; he grew up to manhood here; he associated with Mr. Ferrin, and engaged in his present business in May, 1880, and they are building up a good trade. In the fall of 1875, Mr. Swift was united in marriage to Miss Susie Turner, a native of this county; they have two children—Hattie M. and Clara.

JAMES SWIFT, Jr., dealer in dry goods, clothing and groceries, Main street, Darlington; is a native of Benton, La Fayette Co., and was born Sept. 26, 1849; he grew up to manhood in this county; in 1869, he came to Darlington and entered a store, and continued until 1875, when he engaged in his present business, and has built up a large and leading trade. He has held office of Town Clerk. Mr. Swift was united in marriage to Miss Mary Logue, a native of Juniata Co., Penn., Oct. 13, 1873; they have two children—Willie and Francis. Mr. Swift's parents were early settlers, and came to this county in 1843.

CHARLES TABOR, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Darlington; is a native of England, and was born in Dorsetshire in 1810; he came to the United States in 1833; lived in the city of New York four years, then went to Canada, where he lived until 1855, when he came to Walworth Co., Wis.; in 1860, he came to La Fayette Co., and located where he now lives, and since then has been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising; owns a good farm of 200 acres. Mr. Tabor was united in marriage, Sept. 29, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Tims, a native of Lincolnshire, England; they have had seven children—Luke, born Sept. 27, 1840; George W., born July 26, 1842; Charles, born Sept. 16, 1844; John, born Aug. 2, 1846; Mary E., now Mrs. John Hamilton, born Sept. 11, 1848; Anna E., now Mrs. E. L. Woods, born Dec. 30, 1850; Frederick A. was born Dec. 4, 1855, and died Feb. 19, 1860. Mr. Tabor had three sons in the army; Luke enlisted and served over two years in the 2d W. V. C., Co. I, and was in many fights; George W. enlisted and served in the 46th W. V. I.; Charles enlisted and served in Co. B, 23d W. V. I.; he was in several battles, and was taken prisoner in Louisiana.

CALEB G. THOMAS, Superintendent of Schools of La Fayette County; is the only son of Dr. William Montgomery Thomas and Maria (Goodwin) Thomas, and was born at Mineral Point, Wis., July 4, 1853; his parents came to Darlington during his early childhood; he grew up and attended school here, and completed his education at the State University at Madison, and graduated in the Class of 1875. He was elected County Superintendent in 1877, and was re-elected in 1879; the county contains 126 school districts, with 155 teachers—one of the most populous in the State; Mr. Thomas is a careful and painstaking official, and has acceptably filled the arduous duties of this responsible office.

JOHN THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Cornwall, England, and was born in 1830; he came to Canada in 1847, to Wisconsin in 1859, and to La Fayette Co. in 1861, and engaged in blacksmithing for some years; he afterward located on the farm where he now lives, and since then has been engaged in farming; he owns a good farm of 150 acres. In December, 1855, Mr. Thomas married Miss Nanny Edwards, a native of Cornwall, England; they have six children—Elizabeth A., Britannia, Richard, Wesley, Arthur and Herbert.

DR. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY THOMAS, deceased; was a native of Annapolis, Md., and was born March 13, 1826; he grew up and attended school there, and entered St. John's College and graduated from that institution; after graduating, he came West to Wisconsin in 1845, to Mineral Point, and began reading medicine; his brothers, Wilson and Philip Thomas, came here before him; during the Mexican war he entered the service; after his return he pursued his medical studies and graduated at the University of Maryland at Baltimore. In 1852, Dr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Maria Goodwin, a native of Baltimore; he returned to Wisconsin and practiced medicine at Mineral Point a short time; then came to Darlington, in 1855, and engaged in the practice of his profession; after the breaking-out of the rebellion, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, and afterward was promoted and

served as Surgeon of the 31st W. V. I.; while Surgeon of this regiment, he was presented with an elegant sword by the officers and men of the regiment; after his return, he resumed the practice of his profession; he was a member of the State Medical Society and was chosen delegate to the United States Medical Conventions held in Chicago and Baltimore. Dr. Thomas practiced his profession until his death, which occurred Sept. 10, 1879; he left one son—Caleb G.

REV. JOHN TRESIDDER, Pastor Methodist Church, Darlington; is a native of England, and was born April 25, 1843; he grew up and received his education there, and entered the ministry; he came to the United States in 1866, and to Wisconsin the same year, locating at Mineral Point. In 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Collins, from Mineral Point, Wis. In 1871, Mr. Tresidder joined the Conference; since 1873, he has labored successfully in this county, and has served acceptably as Pastor at Shullsburg and Darlington. They have three children—Bessie May, Ella Maud and Cora Belle.

GEORGE TYSON (deceased), was a native of Cumberland, England, and was born Dec. 9, 1802. After reaching manhood, on the 4th day of April, 1825, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane Watson; she is a native of Lancashire, England, and was born March 28, 1805; they came to the United States in 1850, and to La Fayette Co. the same year, and settled on the farm where her son now lives; he entered some of the land from Government and made a farm; they were early settlers there; he was successfully engaged in farming until his death, which occurred Aug. 10, 1871; he left nine children, six of whom survive—William, living on the home farm; George, living in this county; Watson, living in Nebraska; Martha, now Mrs. Fallon, living in Darlington; Peter, living in Nebraska; Sarah, living at home with her mother; those who died were Jane, who was the wife of Henry Colebeck, Ann and Marshall.

WILLIAM TYSON, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Darlington; is a native of England, and was born near Liverpool in 1827; after reaching manhood, he came to the United States; in 1850, he came to Wisconsin and settled in La Fayette Co., where he now lives, and made a farm; he was one of the early settlers on this prairie; at that time their principal market for what they raised was among the miners; he has been successfully engaged in farming for many years. In January, 1864, Mr. Tyson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Varty, a native of England; they have two children—George William and John Marshall.

H. VAN WAGENEN, physician and druggist, Main street, Darlington; is a native of New York State, and was born in Dutchess Co., Feb. 15, 1816; he grew up and received his education and studied medicine in that State; he came West in 1844 and located in Racine Co., in this State; in 1846, he came to La Fayette Co., and settled at Wiota and practiced his profession there a great many years, and built up a large practice; in 1870, he came to Darlington and engaged in the drug trade; since then he has given up active practice. In 1837, Dr. Van Wagenen was united in marriage to Miss Susan Mills, of Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y.; they have four children—James H., Assistant Postmaster; Garret S., engaged in mercantile business in Arizona; Mills, Principal of the schools in Silver City, Nev.; Everett, engaged in business with his father.

L. B. WADDINGTON, Sheriff of La Fayette Co.; is a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and was born Aug. 15, 1835; he grew up to manhood in that State; when 19 years of age, he came West to La Fayette Co. and taught school in Argyle; two years later, in 1856, he located here permanently and was engaged in the mercantile business. After the war broke out, he enlisted in the 38th W. V. I., and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. C; he was in the battle of Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg and Richmond; he was in command of his company in all the battles in which it participated. After his return he engaged in the mercantile business at Argyle; he was twice elected County Treasurer, and has been twice elected Sheriff of the county. In 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Adaline Nichols, from Galena, Ill.; they have five children—Helen, Anna, George, Mary and Fay.

GEN. SATTERLEE WARDEN, formerly of Darlington; is a son of Allen Warden and Sally Satterlee; he was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1812. Commodore Warden is a descendant of the same ancestor as the subject of this sketch. He grew up and attended school there, and completed his education at a high school in Geneseo, Livingston Co.; in 1834, he engaged in the milling business in Auburn; in 1840, he went to Clarksville, Tenn., and built the first flouring-mill having a smut-machine in the State; he remained there until 1853, and, in 1856, he came to Wisconsin and located at Darlington; he purchased J. M. Keep's flouring-mill and operated it for six years; then he built a larger one ten miles below, on the Pecatonica; in the meantime, Mr. Warden has had other enterprises on his hands, the

most important one being in Kansas; in 1874, he went to Irving, Marshall Co., on the Big Blue River, and succeeded in building a dam at that point, an undertaking which skillful engineers had regarded as impracticable; the dam which Mr. Warden built marked an epoch in the history of Irving, which is regarded as the handsomest town in the State. Gen. Warden has lived a busy life; his home in Darlington is one of the most pleasant and attractive in this section of the State. While a resident of New York, in 1837, he was appointed by Gov. Marcy Brigadier General of the 7th Brigade of Infantry, and served about three years. Gen. Warden was united in marriage, July 19, 1832, to Miss Harriet Randall, of Cortland, N. Y., daughter of Gen. Roswell Randall, and a sister of Hon. Henry S. Randall, formerly Secretary of State of New York; General and Mrs. Warden have had ten children, five of whom are living.

WALTER S. WEAR, of the firm of Jane & Wear, carriage and wagon makers; is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born at Shullsburg, May 21, 1852; he grew up mostly in this county, and learned his trade here; he came to Darlington in 1873, and since then has been engaged in business here. Mr. Wear married Miss Mary Agnew Jan. 1, 1873; she is a native of Tennessee, but since childhood has grown up in this county.

GEORGE F. WEST, Clerk of the Circuit Court; is a native of La Fayette Co., and was born in the town of Gratiot, Feb. 22, 1847; he grew up and attended school here; after reaching manhood, he engaged in the mercantile business; during the rebellion he enlisted in the 5th W. V. I., and served in Co. I; he was severely wounded in the battles before Petersburg, April 2, 1865; he has held the office of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; also held the office of Town Treasurer; he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court in 1874, and was again elected in 1876, 1878 and 1880. Mr. West was united in marriage, Sept. 10, 1871, to Miss Samantha Roberts, from Fayette, in this county; they have two children—Frank E. and Jennie E.

H. J. WHITMAN, proprietor Whitman House, Darlington; is a native of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and was born Sept. 30, 1834; his parents came West to Illinois in 1836, and settled in Belvidere, Boone Co., and he grew up to manhood there; he came to La Fayette Co. in 1857, and engaged in rail-roading, and afterward engaged for some years in farming; in 1875, he engaged in the hotel business; the Whitman House, of which he is proprietor, is one of the best hotels in this section of the State, and is justly popular with the traveling community; he has held various town offices. In December, 1858, Mr. Whitman was united in marriage to Miss Susan Capers, from Belvidere, Ill.; they have had five children, two of whom survive—Fannie and Mattie.

R. H. WILLIAMS, of the firm of Williams & Fisher, dealers in agricultural implements, Darlington; is a native of Illinois, and was born in Jo Daviess Co., April 14, 1839; he grew up and attended school there; he came to La Fayette Co. in 1858. Upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he enlisted, April 19, 1861, in the 3d W. V. I.; afterward enlisted and served in the 50th W. V. I., and was commissioned First Lieutenant Co. C; he was wounded four times—once at battle of Cedar Mountain, twice at Chancellorsville, and once at Kencsaw Mountain; he served over five years, and was mustered out in June, 1866; after his return, he was elected Sheriff of La Fayette Co., and was afterward elected Clerk of the Circuit Court; he holds the office of Deputy United States Marshal; he established their present business in 1875, and had built up a large trade. In February, 1871, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Julia M. Cottle, of Shullsburg, this county; they have one son—Charles G.

P. J. WOGAN, wagon-maker; is a native of Ireland, and was born in the city of Dublin March 17, 1810; he grew up and learned his trade there; he emigrated to the United States in 1848, and lived in New York five years; then came West to Illinois, and lived in Rockford one year, and the following year came to Darlington; he worked at his trade one year, and then engaged in business for himself, and has carried on the business since then; he is the oldest wagon-maker in Darlington; he was elected City Alderman, and held that office two years. Mr. Wogan married Miss Elizabeth McCormick; she is a native of Ireland, and was born in the city of Dublin; they have ten children.

REV. HENRY WOOD (retired), Darlington; is a native of Vermont, and was born in Franklin Co. Nov. 11, 1808; he grew up and attended school there, and studied medicine with Dr. Hall, the noted New England surgeon; when 18 years of age, he came to Michigan, and was clerk in a store; after a few years, he returned to Vermont, and in August, 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Torrey, a native of Franklin Co., Vt. In 1834, Mr. Wood came West to Wisconsin; when he arrived in Chicago, Gen. Zachary Taylor was then Colonel in command of old Ft. Dearborn; Mr. Wood walked to Dixon, where he was robbed of all he had; he found a friend who aided him to complete his journey, and he arrived in Potosi, Grant Co., June 2, 1834; he engaged in mining; in the fall of the same year, he went back to Vermont after his wife, and they returned to Potosi, and reached there June 26, 1834. Mr.

Wood having studied medicine, and there being no physicians there, he was frequently called upon to attend the sick, and this demand increased so that it occupied most of the time; three years after coming there, they removed to Lancaster, where he engaged in farming near town. He was the first County Commissioner elected in Grant Co.; he was three times elected to the same position, and held the office nine years; Gov. Dodge sent him a commission as Magistrate, but he declined to serve; he was appointed Judge of Probate, and was afterward elected to the same office; he also held the office of County Treasurer. He lived in Lancaster fifteen years, and then joined the Conference and engaged in preaching; he continued preaching for eight years, and, on account of over work, his health failed; he was obliged to give up preaching, and removed to Kendallville, this county, where he owned half a section of land; his wife, with whom he had lived happily for forty-four years, died Oct. 29, 1876, leaving one daughter—Helen, now Mrs. Joseph B. Chandler, of Chicago; they lost one son, Hubbel, while attending college at Appleton, this State. Mr. Wood spends his summers at his home in Darlington, and his winters in Chicago.

B. L. WOODS, merchant tailor, Darlington; is a native of Norfolk, England, and was born Sept. 24, 1830; he grew up there, and learned his trade in the city of London; he came to the United States in 1861, and came to Cincinnati; in 1863, he came to Chicago, where he worked at his trade several years with the leading merchant tailoring houses in the city; he came to Rockford, and afterward went to Milwaukee, and was engaged in cutting in clothing houses; he returned to Chicago, but could not live there nor in Milwaukee on account of his health; he came to Darlington in 1868, he has had a large experience in his business, though he has suffered much from ill health; he owns a good farm, finely improved, near town, and, besides his town property, all the result of his own industry. In May, 1877, Mr. Woods was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Tabor, daughter of Charles Tabor, Esq., of this county. They have one son—Herbert.

JAMES WOODS, retired, is a native of New York State, and was born September 14, 1804, in 1810, when only 6 years of age, his parents came to Shawneetown, Ill.; after reaching manhood, he started for the lead mining regions of Galena; there were nineteen of them came on foot, and before reaching their destination at times they waded through water waist deep, and had to break the ice to do so; they arrived in Galena March 7, 1827; Mr. Woods only had 25 cents in his pocket, and with that he bought a small loaf of bread, which he divided with his brother, who did not have a cent; they spent that night at Hardy's furnace, and the next day came to Gratiot's furnace; the following day he hired out to a man for \$12 a month, and his brother agreed to work for the same man for his board. Mr. Wood helped to build the first ash furnace ever built in this section; he was all through the Mineral Point mining region in 1829. Mr. Wood returned to Sangamon Co., and, on the 10th of March, 1831, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Graham, a native of Kentucky; only a few years later, Mr. and Mrs. Woods came to La Fayette Co., and located in the town of Wiota, where he made a farm and engaged in farming; he was one of the earliest settlers there; there were plenty of Indians here then, and they used to come to the house at all hours, and would beg and steal anything they could get their hands on; Mr. Woods used to grate their own corn meal when they could not go to mill; they used to card their own wool, and Mrs. Woods would spin and weave it and make their own clothes; he made the first loom ever made in this part of the State; they continued farming until a few years ago, when he sold his place and came to Darlington; when they began life they had nothing, and their success is owing to their own efforts; they have had ten children, none of whom are living. Mr. Woods is one of the oldest settlers now living in this State, and there are very few who remember more clearly of the incidents of the early days than he does.

GEORGE WORTLEY, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Leicestershire, England, and was born Nov. 25, 1836; he came to America in 1852, and came to Wisconsin the same year, and engaged in mining, and afterwards opened a farm, and since then has been engaged in farming; he owns 130 acres of land; he holds the office of District Clerk. In 1863, he married Mary Ann Harker, a native of England; they have five children—Elizabeth A., Eliza J., George A., John R. and Mary R.

TOWN OF SHULLSBURG.

HON. JOHN W. BLACKSTONE, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Shullsburg; born Dec. 22, 1835, in White Oak Springs; he commenced reading law in 1857 with John K. Williams; was admitted to the bar in 1861; the following year he was elected County Judge; held this position eight years; in 1872, he was elected District Attorney; served two years; in 1878, he represented this county in the Legislature; he was elected State Senator in 1879, representing Greene and La Fayette Cos. He owns 285 acres of land. Married Miss Ellen E. Hardy June 20, 1862, she was born in Platteville, Wis.; they have four children—Roccey, Jessie, John and Ralph.

F. BLACKBOURN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Apple River, Ill.; born June 10, 1839, in Lincolnshire, England; in 1845, he came with his parents to Rochester, N. Y.; in 1854, he came West, and settled on his present farm in 1863; he owns 160 acres; when he lived in Apple River he carried on butchering and live stock business; he is now Clerk of the School Board. Married Victoria Beedle in 1860; she was born in Pennsylvania; they have seven children—Laurena, Mary A., Frederick, Jesse, (James N. and Margaret J. are twins), and Loudon.

J. T. BREWSTER, druggist, Shullsburg; born Feb. 21, 1852, in Shullsburg; in 1868, he was employed by Douglas & Law as clerk; served two years; he then clerked in his father's store about four years; he then went to Dubuque and was employed with Wood, Coats & Co., dry goods; remained there till 1877, when he returned to Shullsburg and bought out Mr. Douglas' interest in the drug store; in 1878, he bought out Mr. Ladd, and since then he has been alone in this business; he has been a member of the Village Board. Married Antoinette Gratiot Sept. 2, 1879; she was born in La Fayette Co.; they have one child—Antoinette.

J. M. BREWSTER, general merchandise, Shullsburg; born Jan. 12, 1814, in Columbia Co., N. Y.; and, in 1835, he came to Galena, Ill.; in 1841, removed to Oneco, Stephenson Co., and laid out the town and opened a store; this he carried on till 1847, when he came to Shullsburg; he now carries on a business of about \$40,000 per year; he has been several years County Commissioner; has been Postmaster; is President of the Board of Trustees. Married Miss Elizabeth A. M. McNulty in 1842, she was born in Virginia; they have seven children—Mary S., now Mrs. Allen, of Blairstown, Iowa; Elizabeth S., now Mrs. S. H. Scales; Joseph T., Charles, Harriet J., Eelen S. and Laura A.

MRS. JULIA BROCKWAY, widow of Harrison Brockway, Sec. 32; P. O. Shullsburg; he was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1814; in about 1842, he came to La Fayette Co., Wis.; in 1848, he went to California, returned in 1856; he died April, 1868; he had always been engaged in mining and farming. He married Julia Lichtenberger in 1858; she was born Aug. 21, 1826, in Illinois. She owns about 110 acres of land; have three children—Joseph, Beauregard and George A.

OWEN CAREY, grocer, Shullsburg; born May, 1826, in Ireland; in 1850, he came to Shullsburg; he followed the carpenter's trade a few years; afterward engaged in farming; he owns his store and other property in town, also a farm consisting of 95 acres. Married Ann McGrath in 1859; she was born in Ireland; they have ten children—Ellen, Mary, Kate, Johanna, Ann, Thomas, John, Patrick, James and Eugene.

JOSEPH COPELAND was born in Ireland, of Scotch and English parents; emigrated in 1848, with his parents, to the United States; they settled in La Fayette Co., Wis., where they remained till their decease; they are now buried in the M. E. burying-ground, in Shullsburg. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, went from La Fayette Co. to California, in 1862, like nearly every one who goes there, with big prospects and a short stay; followed mining excitements, and about two years after his arrival he drove stakes in a mining camp named Humboldt Basin, Baker Co., Oreg.; his mining venture proved successful; he commenced store-keeping in the same place in 1869; is still in the business, and retains interest in the mines; he has made nine trips to California and Oregon, and has as often returned to Wisconsin; three years ago he made a purchase of 582 acres of land in Shullsburg, La Fayette Co., for \$17,200, and has turned it into a stock farm; stock-raising is his business, and he has concluded to make the above-mentioned place his home; Mr. C. says: "What a contrast! as I remember this county in 1848, and the present time. Then there was nothing to obstruct the vision as far as the eye could see; not a house or fence for miles. To a stranger, who did not know, it might pass for an old-settled country. I have been through

a number of the valleys of California and Oregon, and through most of the Eastern States, Illinois and Iowa, which may be called the Garden States of the Union, but nowhere have I seen a prettier landscape or a more productive for the three staples—corn, wheat and oats, than in La Fayette Co." Mr. C was married in Shullsburg, Sept. 18, 1873, to Jane Richards; they have three children—Louis, Albert and Josephine. In politics Mr. C. is an independent; will support the candidate he knows to be honest and patriotic. Mr. C. belongs to no religious sect or denomination; he believes all religions are deadly foes of progress and science, and will accept scientific truths in preference to blind faith.

GEORGE W. DOUGLAS, banker, Shullsburg; born Feb. 14, 1839, in New Diggings, Wis.; in 1855, he engaged in the drug business in Shullsburg; continued this until 1877, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Brewster; he still continues the banking business, which he established in 1871. He enlisted, in 1863, in Co. B, 23d W. V. I., as Hospital Steward; served one year; was discharged on account of physical disability; he has been two terms President of the Village Board, and has represented this village on the County Board; he is Treasurer of the School Board. Married Miss Cys Law, in 1868; she was born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; they have two children—Winnie and Mary.

HON. J. H. EARNEST, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Shullsburg; born Jan. 11, 1818, in Simpson Co., Ky.; in 1833, he came to Springfield, Ill.; in fall of 1833, came to Iowa Co., Wisconsin Territory; he engaged in mining; in about 1844, he opened a store at New Diggings; continued this business about eight years; he then sold out his stock, and continued farming, he owns about 855 acres of land, part he entered; he has been Chairman of the town of New Diggings; he has been a member of the Legislature and State Senator; he has served in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, in all about fourteen years. He married Miss Mary E. McCown, in 1847; she was born in Mercer Co., Ky.; they have eight children—Laura, Kate, Arathusa (now Mrs. Laclaro), James E., Ida, Grattan, Walter W. and Charles D.

BUEL FENTON, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Shullsburg; born Oct. 7, 1828, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; in 1855, he came to his present locality; he owns 160 acres of land; has been Township Supervisor and Assessor, also School Director and Treasurer. Married Mary A. Owsley, in 1856; she was born in England; they have four children—Byron B., William, Clara and Arville.

GEORGE H. FIELD, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Shullsburg; born Aug. 16, 1837, in New Diggings; his father was born in Kentucky in 1799; came to La Fayette Co., Wis., in 1827; he died in 1858, aged 59 years; the subject of this sketch has always resided in the town of New Diggings till May, 1880, when he removed to this farm; he owns about 300 acres of land, mostly all entered by his father. He has held about all the town and school offices. Married Miss Anna Harker in 1866; she was born in New Diggings; they have an adopted son—Harry Oscar.

JOHN HARDY, mining, Shullsburg; born Dec. 1, 1831, in Ralls Co., Mo.; in 1845, he came to Galena; in 1848, he came to La Fayette Co., Wis., engaged in mining, which he has continued more or less ever since; in 1870, he opened a store at Darlington; continued this about three years; he has been a member of the Village and Township Boards; he is one of the committee appointed to raise funds to build the Monroe Extension of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. He was married July 14, 1856, to Miss Lucinda S., daughter of Col. S. H. Scales; she was born at Scales Mound, Ill.; her father was the original owner of that property; they own about 900 acres of land in this county; also property in Shullsburg; part of this land is in White Oak Springs Township, and is very valuable mineral land; it is his intention to form a stock company and work these mines extensively. Col. S. H. Scales died Sept. 13, 1877, aged 72 years.

DR. A. HAYDEN, physician and surgeon, Shullsburg; born Sept. 22, 1851, in St. Louis, Mo.; after attending the university, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Gregory, and graduated in 1874 from the St. Louis Medical College; he then was appointed assistant physician at the city hospital; held this position two years; he then removed to the western part of the city and formed a partnership with Dr. B. R. Tyler; in the fall of 1877, he came to Shullsburg. Married Miss Emma C. McNulty July 12, 1880; she was born in Shullsburg.

ANDREW HEBENSTREIT, deceased; born Sept. 29, 1826, in Prussia; in 1852, he came to New Orleans, thence to Galena where he worked at shoemaking till 1853, when he came to Shullsburg; continued the boot and shoe trade there; in 1863, he commenced the grocery business; died Oct. 15, 1880; He owned 98 acres of land; also brick store and other property in town; he served three and a half years as a soldier in the Prussian army. He married Wilhelmina Bartum in 1852, in Galena; she was born April 15, 1827, in Small Rueden Province, Brunswick; they had six children, four living—Mary

(now Mrs. Charles Bergener), John (now managing the business; he was a member of the Village Board for three years), Charles and James.

DAVID HILLARY, mining, Shullsburg; born Sept. 7, 1846, in Yorkshire, Eng.; when about 2 years old he came with his parents to Grant Co., Wis.; he worked with his father farming till 1864, when he enlisted in Co. C, 50th W. V. I.; served to the end of the war; he then came to Shullsburg; engaged in mining; in 1870, he went to White Pine, Nev., thence to Utah; in 1871, he went to Pioche, Nev.; in 1872, he returned to Shullsburg; he then went to Lake Superior; returned here in the fall; in 1873, he went to Virginia City, Nev.; in 1874, he went to California; returned here in 1877; the following year he went to Black Hawk, Colo.; returned to Shullsburg in the spring of 1880; he has always been engaged in mining; his father died in 1860, aged 45 years.

FRANK HILLEMAYER, firm of Look & Hillemeyer, general merchandise, Shullsburg; born Feb. 14, 1840, in Germany; in 1857, he came to St. Louis and worked at the bakery business; in about 1858, he went to Mexico, Mo.; there kept a hotel; in 1860; he came to Galena; the following year he removed to Shullsburg; in 1862, he, with Mr. Look, commenced their present business. He has been Township Treasurer and a member of the Village Board. Married Mary Luneng in 1863; she was born in Galena, Ill.; they have eight children—Rogena, Mary, M., Carrie, Frank, William, Minnie and August.

C. HONEYCOMB, firm of C. Honeycomb & Son, undertakers and dealers in furniture, jewelry and sewing machines, Shullsburg; he was born Oct. 19, 1818, in Cornwall, England; in 1847, he came to Dutchess Co., N. Y.; there worked at the carpenter's trade; in 1854, he came to Shullsburg, and continued the carpenter's trade and painting till about 1875, when they commenced the present business. Married Margaret A. Austin in 1842; she was born in 1818, in England; they had five children; one living—William J., born June 26, 1843, in England; he married Elizabeth Sayer in 1868; she was born in Yorkshire, England; they have three children—Sarah J., William C. and Egbert A. He enlisted, in 1862, in Co. B, 31st W. V. I.; served to the end of the war; participated in the battles of Atlanta, Savannah, Averysboro, N. C.; Bentonville, N. C.; Rolla, N. C., and others. He is now a member of the Village Board.

MISS LAVINIA HOSKINS, owner and proprietor of La Fayette House, Shullsburg; she was born in Mineral Point, Wis.; her father came to Shullsburg in or about 1841, and built the hotel she now owns; he died in 1847, aged 52 years; her mother died in 1876, aged 80 years; her parents were natives of Cornwall, England.

JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Shullsburg; born Jan. 12, 1809, in Yorkshire, England; in 1848, he came to Dubuque Co.; there he followed farming, and, in the fall of 1851, he came to town of Shullsburg and worked by the day, having left his family in Dubuque Co.; in the spring of 1852, he removed his family to this locality, where he has since lived; he owns 545 acres of land, with the smelting furnace, which was built when he came here; he has been largely engaged in smelting, as well as farming. Married Ellen Spensley in 1832; she was born in 1814, in England; died in 1851; have seven children—Christopher, James, Spensley, Joseph, Margaret A., Elizabeth and Ruth; Ellen died in 1876, aged 28 years. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Mayne, in 1856; she was born in Cornwall, England, in 1821; died Sept. 11, 1879; have one child—Sarah J. His third marriage was in November, 1879; wife was born in England. His son Christopher is a resident of Bee Town, Grant Co., Wis. He has been a member of the Legislature; he was appointed Fish Commissioner for this State, with headquarters at Milwaukee; has held this position the past two years; he is also Chairman of the Village Board. James and Spensley are now in Black Hawk, Colo.; Joseph resides with his father and manages the business.

PROF. HENRY JANE, Principal of High School, Shullsburg; born March 15, 1847, in Dodgeville, Iowa Co., Wis.; at about the age of 4 years, he came with his parents to Shullsburg; he attended the public schools till about the age of 13; he then clerked about four years; at the age of 18, he attended the Normal school at Platteville, Wis.; graduated in 1870; he then went to Ft. Howard, and taught school there two years; he then returned to Platteville and taught one year; in 1872, he came to Shullsburg; taught school here till Jan. 1, 1876, when he was elected County Superintendent; he held this position till 1878; he then was appointed Principal of the High School; held this position till June, 1879; in March, 1880, he went to Georgetown, Colo.; there taught an unexpired term of three months; he then returned to Shullsburg, and has just been re-appointed Principal of the Shullsburg High School; he has been Assistant Institute Conductor of the State for the past five years. Married Miss Jennie E. Jeffery in June, 1875; she was born in White Oak Springs, Wis.; they have three children—Mabel J., Arthur H. and Clyde.

WILLIAM KAPPEL, saloon and billiards, Shullsburg; born Dec. 3, 1838, in Germany; in 1867, he came to Shullsburg; he owns this and other property in town. Married Mary Kuelling in March, 1873; she was born in Switzerland; they have four children—William, Henry, Albert and Mena.

REV. J. F. KINSELLA, Pastor of St. Matthew's Catholic Church, Shullsburg; born Oct. 15, 1843, in Ireland; in 1849, he came to Milwaukee, Wis.; he attended the St. Francis Academy, and graduated from this institution in 1866; he was then sent to Watertown, Wis., as assistant in St. Bernard's Church; remained there about five months, then went to Geneva Lake, and took charge of the church there, remaining about eighteen months; he then went to Broadhead, and established the first church there; remained about two years and a half; in November, 1870, he came to Shullsburg; he has a very large attendance; his communicants number 1,150.

WILLIAM KUELLING, wagon manufacturer, Shullsburg; born March 7, 1847, in Switzerland; in 1863, he came to Shullsburg; he learned his trade with Henry Nayler, and started his present business in 1877. He has been Treasurer of the Village Board, and is now Township Treasurer. He married Caroline Mankay in 1872; she was born in Cornwall, England; they had six children; four living—William, George, Fred, and an infant not named.

THOMAS J. LAW, attorney at law, Shullsburg; born March 4, 1837, near Toronto, Canada; when about 1 year old, he came with his parents to Mercer Co., Penn., thence to Hancock Co., Ill.; in 1845, they removed to Jo Daviess Co.; in 1857, he came to Shullsburg; he then commenced reading law with Knowlton & Higbee; was admitted to the bar in 1858; has been Justice of the Peace; was elected County Judge in 1873; served four years. Married Miss Josephine M. Stanley, January, 1865; she was born in New York; they have four children—Josie M., Thomas J., Jr., Abram W. and Mark W.

WILLIAM LEAMY, saloon and billiards, Shullsburg; born May 21, 1840, in Ireland; in 1854, he came with his parents to New York; in the fall of this year he came to La Fayette Co., where he has since lived; he followed farming and mining till 1870, when he commenced his present business. Married Ellen Nugent in 1870; she was born in Ireland; they have two children—Catharine A. and William W.

WILLIAM LOOK, firm of Look & Hillemeier, Shullsburg; he was born Feb. 22, 1836, in Brunswick, Germany; in the fall of 1851, he came to Galena; worked at the boot and shoe trade about two years; this trade he learned in Germany; in 1853, he came to Shullsburg and commenced the boot and shoe business with Mr. Hebenstreit; this they continued till 1865; this present firm had been established in 1862; he also owns 440 acres of land and property in the village. Married Christina Hammerling in 1853; she was born in Brunswick in 1831; she died in 1860; his second marriage was to Minnie Warnecke in 1861; she was born, in 1842, in Hanover; they have one son—William H.

PATRICIUS McNULTY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Shullsburg; born March 17, 1833, in Jefferson Co., Va.; in 1838, he came with his parents to this farm; he owns 172 acres; this land was entered by Col. Gratiot, who transferred it to John McNulty in 1833; he then sold it to his brother Thomas; this is one of the oldest settled farms in the county; at the age of 17 he went to California and engaged in mining eight years; then engaged in general merchandising eight years; in 1865, he returned to Shullsburg and has since followed farming. Married Miss Catherine Campbell in 1866; she was born in La Fayette Co.; they have eight children, two sons and six daughters.

RICHARD MAHER, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Shullsburg; born July 22, 1824, in Ireland; in 1836, he came to Chicago; the following year he came to Vinegar Hill, Jo Daviess Co.; in 1850, he went to California; followed mining and run a dairy till Nov. 6, 1867, when he returned to Jo Daviess Co.; he then bought a farm of 260 acres, near Scales Mound; in 1869, he sold this farm and removed to his present locality; he now owns 75 acres; this land was formerly owned and entered by Denis O'Neil, father of Mrs. Maher; he died in 1871, aged 85 years; her mother died November, 1876, aged 75 years; Mr. O'Neil was one of the first settlers of La Fayette Co.; his daughter Bridget was married to Richard Maher, Oct. 10, 1849; she was born, in 1834, on this farm.

ROBERT MASON, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Shullsburg; born Nov. 1, 1826, in Westmoreland, England; in 1852, he came to Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; in 1854, he came to La Fayette Co., Wis., where he has since lived; he owns 163 acres of land; is School Director; he served in the late war from March to October, 1865. Married Sarah Robinson in 1851; she was born in Westmoreland, England, Aug. 17, 1829; they have four children—Mary E., Sarah J., Emma and James R.

C. G. MILLER, general merchandise, Shullsburg; born April 13, 1837, in Germany; in 1858, he came to New York City, thence to Cincinnati; in 1860, came to St. Louis; had been engaged as a clerk in those places; in 1861, he came to Shullsburg; at this time he was not worth a dollar; he then commenced business by borrowing from a friend a small amount; he now carries on a very large trade and is free from debt. He married Elizabeth Funk, in 1858; she was born in Germany; they have three children—Fred, Charles and John.

JOSEPH C. OATES, wagon-shop, Shullsburg; born June 26, 1845, in Cornwall, England; when about 1 year old he came with his parents to Shullsburg; he worked with his father, farming, until about the age of 19; he then worked with I. B. Tully, at wagon-making, about three years, then he went to Apple River and opened a shop, firm of Peters & Oates; continued about fifteen months; he then returned to Shullsburg, and again worked for I. B. Tully; then returned to Apple River, and worked for Black, Irvine & Co. about four years; in the fall of 1873 he returned to Shullsburg, and then commenced his present business. Married Elizabeth J. Jenkins, Feb. 3, 1869; she was born in Shullsburg; they have four children—Howard A., George F., Jennie E. and Charles L.

LOUIS C. PAQUET, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Shullsburg; born Oct. 27, 1831, in Gratiot's Grove, Wis.; he lived in this locality, farming and mining, until 1855, when he went to California, where he followed mining till 1864, when he returned to his present farm, consisting of 75 acres, land part entered; he has been for the past nine years Treasurer of the school district. Married Elizabeth Brady in 1864; she was born in New Diggings; they have eight children—John D., George L., Edward, Alice A., Charles A., Ida, Peter H. and Sarah E.

CHARLES POLE, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Shullsburg; born Oct. 9, 1814, in Frederick Co., now Carroll Co., Md.; in 1837 he came to La Fayette Co., where he has since lived; when coming to this county he commenced mining, and continued at this business till 1852; since then he has been engaged in farming; he owns 280 acres of land; he has been a member of the Territorial and State Legislatures two terms each; has also been a member of the Township Board, and has been a School Director the past ten years. Married Sarah Bartholomew in 1874; she was born in Grant Co., Wis.; they have two children—Ellie and Eliza J.

CHARLES W. PRIESTLEY, harness, trunks, &c., Shullsburg; born Feb. 12, 1845, in Mineral Point; in 1865 he came to Shullsburg; he has been engaged in this business for the past twenty years, having learned this trade in Mineral Point with his father; he has been President of the Village Board, and Treasurer and Supervisor of the township—has been Chairman of the Town Board the past three years. Married Miss Imogene Atwood, in 1867; she was born in Hazel Green, Wis.; have three children—Nettie, William and Jessie.

GEORGE PROCTOR, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Shullsburg; born April 14, 1844, in Scales Mound, Ill.; his father came to Galena in 1827; he is now a resident of Iowa; in 1869 he came to his present farm, consisting of 160 acres of land; he also owns one-third interest in the Lead Mines Creamery, and one-fifth interest in the White Oak Springs Creamery; he enlisted in 1862 in Co. K, 20th W. V. I.; served to the end of the war; participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Ark., Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Jackson, Yazoo City, and others. Married Miss Olive H. Scales, in 1868; she was born in White Oak Springs; they have two children—Lester G. and Jessie O.

HENRY PROCTOR, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Shullsburg; born Sept. 3, 1847, in Scales Mound; in 1869, he came to La Fayette Co., where he has since lived; he owns 180 acres of land. He married Miss Hannah Scales in 1869; she was born in the town of White Oak Springs; they have four children—Harry, May, Edna and Frank. His father was born in 1800, in Vermont; he came to Jo Daviess Co. in 1828; he is now a resident of Wright Co., Iowa.

ALFRED QUINCHE, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Shullsburg; born Dec. 21, 1824, near St. Anthony, Minn.; when about 4 years old, he came with his parents to Missouri; in 1836, they removed to Galena, Ill.; in 1847, he came to Shullsburg, and followed mining about a year; he then worked for Augustus Estey, at his smelting works, till 1864; he then was admitted as a partner in this business, and continued this four years, when they dissolved partnership; he continued smelting till 1875; the following year he came to his present farm; he owns 200 acres of land. Married Sarah Alderson, in 1851; she was born in Yorkshire, England; they have had six children, five living—Edward, Louisa, Virginia, Cora and Julia; lost one, Caroline, May 16, 1873, in her 21st year.

ROBERT BENNICK, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Shullsburg; born in December, 1830, in Ireland; in 1848, he came to Galena, run a furnace there till 1850, when he came to Shullsburg, and was

appointed agent for William Hempstead's mineral lands; he held this position ten years, nine months and nineteen days; he received and paid for all the mineral produced, averaging from 100,000 to 250,000 a week; he then came to Gratiot's Grove, and engaged in farming; was burned out and returned to Shullsburg; he then bought the Gates farm, consisting of 80 acres, where he now resides; he also owns 200 acres in White Oak Springs. He married Matilda Coyn in 1851; she was born in Ireland; they had ten children, nine of whom are living—three sons and six daughters.

SAMUEL RICKERT, retired, Shullsburg; born March 18, 1818, in Lancaster Co., Penn.; in 1823, he came with his parents to Wayne Co., Ohio; in 1829, he came to St. Joseph Co., Mich.; in 1839, he came to Dubuque, in 1840, to Dixon, Ill., and, thence to Louisiana; in the spring of 1841, he came to La Fayette Co., commenced mining and has followed this since; in 1846, he, with Mr. Simmons, made a discovery which produced about 2,000,000 pounds; in 1850, he commenced mining on the land known as the Stephens Diggin's; continued this several years, producing about 10,000,000; in 1859, he commenced mining on his own land, known as the Rickert Diggings, taking out about 2,000,000; in 1865, he commenced operations on the McNulty, Brewster & Co. property, which he continued till March, 1880; he owns 25 acres of land, with his residence in town; also about 560 acres of land which he has rented; his residence is built of rock, and cost about \$7,000. He married Miss Ellen Stephens, in 1850; she was born in Canada; they have two children—Fronie and Belle.

ABNER ROCK, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Shullsburg; born Feb. 8, 1830, in Logan Co., Ohio; when a boy, he came with his parents to Illinois; in 1840, they removed to La Fayette Co., where he has since lived; he owns 110 acres of land; he has been a member of the Town Board and School Director. Married Miss Fannie Field in 1854; she was born in New Diggings; they have three children—Anna, Charles and Eliza.

ROBERT SAMSON, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Shullsburg; born July 24, 1824, in Lincolnshire, England; in 1852, he came to New York, and in 1855, he came to Grant Co., Wis.; in 1863, he removed to his present farm, consisting of 160 acres of land; he is School Treasurer. He married Ann Marshall in 1847; she was born in Lincolnshire, England; they have seven children—Emma, Robert, Ann Eliza, Mary A., Rebecca, Sarah J. and Marshall.

HON. P. B. SIMPSON, attorney at law, Shullsburg; born Oct. 13, 1820, in Ashtabula Co., Ohio; at about the age of 21, he commenced reading law with Beecher & Cook, at Sandusky, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in 1843, at the Cincinnati Law College; in 1844, he came to Peru, Ind.; there commenced the practice of law; July 4, 1847, he came to Shullsburg, where he has since resided. Has been Chairman of the town of Shullsburg, Superintendent of the village, and Clerk of the Board of County Supervisors, District Attorney for this county, represented this county in the Legislature during the winter of 1853; he has also been State Senator; was elected in the fall of 1856, and re-elected in 1868; served two terms; he was a candidate for Congress in 1863, was defeated by Amasa Cobb, by a small majority. He married Mary A. Beard in 1843; she was born in 1823 in Maryland; they have one son, Jefferson B., who graduated in 1879, at the Wisconsin State University, and now studying law with his father.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, boots and shoes, Shullsburg; born Dec. 19, 1829, in Leicestershire, England; in the fall of 1850, he came to New York; May 12, 1851, he came to Shullsburg; he learned this trade with Thomas Conway, and has followed it since. He has been a member of the Village Board; he is Superintendent of the Primitive Methodist Sunday School, has held this position the past sixteen years; he has also been a local preacher in this church the past ten years. Married Nannie Bottomley in 1855; she was born in England; at the age of 3 years she came with her parents to America; they have ten children—Sarah J., William C., George, David, Agnes A., Thomas, Edith, Clara, Mabel and Frank.

BENSON SPENSLEY, smelting works, Shullsburg; born April 5, 1835, in Yorkshire, England; when a boy he came to Dubuque, Iowa; in about 1855, he removed to Galena, Ill., there engaged in the smelting business, and so continued till February, 1875, when he came to Shullsburg and rented the Estey Furnace, which he has since managed. Married, Ann Harker, September, 1857; she was born in Yorkshire, England; they have six children—Rose Ann, Robert B., Alice E., George M., Sarah E. and Hannah I.

HENRY STEPHENS, retired, Shullsburg; born May 12, 1807, in Cornwall, England; in 1832, he came to Canada; in 1836, to Mineral Point, Wis.; in 1840, he came to Shullsburg; he learned the carpenter's trade in England, worked at it there about five years, and four years in Canada; since coming here he has always engaged in mining; he owns 14 acres in town, with his residence, which cost about

\$6,000; also business property in town, and farming lands. He has been a member of the Village Board about six years. Married Miss Blanch Leah in 1832; she was born in Cornwall, England, in 1803, died in 1871; had four children, two living—Ellen, now Mrs. Rickert, and Mary H., now Mrs. Hoover.

MICHAEL TIERNEY, groceries and hardware, Shullsburg; born Nov. 15, 1827, in Ireland; July 4, 1846, he came to New York, thence to Baltimore, Md.; worked on repairs of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.; August, 1850, he went to Copper Harbor, worked in the mines there till 1852, when he removed to Portage Lake, remained about two months, then returned to Copper Harbor; he then went to Isle Royal; in 1854, he came to Shullsburg, where he has since lived; he bought 80 acres of land, and commenced farming; this land he afterward sold; he now owns 228 acres, also his store, dwelling, and other property he has accumulated since coming to Shullsburg. Married Bridget Fleming, May, 1850; she was born in Ireland in 1830; they have three children—Michael, Ellen and Edward.

ADD A. TOWNSEND, general insurance agent, Shullsburg; born Aug. 20, 1838, in Shullsburg; his father came to Gratiot's Grove, La Fayette Co., May 12, 1827, and is one of the earliest settlers in the county; he worked with his father at mining and farming, till about 1871, when he engaged in farming implements; this he continued till 1877; he has been engaged in the insurance business since 1863. Enlisted in 1861, Co. I. 3d W. V. I.; was discharged on account of sickness April 23, 1863; participated in the battle of Winchester, Va., and others. Has been Village Marshal six years, Deputy Sheriff four years, and Sheriff two years; has also been Deputy United States Marshal. Married Marian E. Frewela, Jan. 1, 1865; she was born in Scales Mound, Ill.; they have three children—Adda, Charles C. and Irena.

ELIJAH C. TOWNSEND, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Shullsburg; he was born July 14, 1818, in Steuben Co., N. Y.; in 1830, he came to Fayette Co., Ind.; May, 1833, he came to Shullsburg; he engaged in mining; continued at it for many years, and was engaged by Mr. Corwith, of Galena, to manage his mining interests here; he represented this county in the Legislature during 1860, and has held about all the town offices; he then went South and engaged in the live-stock trade, which business he now follows, as well as farming; during 1879, he traveled about 25,000 miles in shipping; he owns about 500 acres of land, well improved; he has a rock house, built in 1855, cost about \$5,000; he attended the first school ever taught in Galena in the winter of 1833-34, taught by John Woods and wife. Married Fannie Wells in 1845, she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; they have seven children, two sons and five daughters.

MRS. E. TRESTRAIL, Postmistress, Shullsburg; she was born Aug. 24, 1825, in Cornwall, England, daughter of William Barker. She was married to Robert Trestrail, Dec. 29, 1849; he was born in 1816, in Cornwall, England; he learned the boot and shoe trade in England, and, in 1851, came to Shullsburg and continued this business till his death, which occurred April 29, 1873; he was a member of the Village and School Boards; he was appointed Postmaster in 1869; Mrs. T. was appointed in 1873 to this position; she has three children—Robert M., Mary S. and William H.

A. J. VANDAGRIFT, proprietor of Shullsburg House; born Oct. 10, 1817, in Virginia; when a child he came to Springfield with his parents; here he learned the tailoring trade; in about 1833, he came to Athens, Ill., and there started a tailoring-shop; he continued this till 1846, when he came to La Fayette Co., Wis.; he then commenced in the live-stock business, and has followed this more or less ever since; he shipped the first car-load of stock between Freeport and Dubuque on the I. C. R. R. Married Armenta A. Barnett in 1842; she was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1825, died in 1861; have four children—William T., Anna B., Thomas J. and John S. Second marriage to Mrs. Brookway, July, 1870; she was born in Vermont; she has two children by a former marriage.

EDWARD WEATHERBY, retired, Shullsburg; he was born June 20, 1810, in North Shields, Northumberland, England; there he followed mining till 1846, when he came to Dodge Co., Wis.; the same year he removed to Shullsburg, where he has since resided; he at once commenced prospecting and mining, which he has followed since; he is now retired; he owns over 300 acres of land, also property in Shullsburg. He married Miss Mary A. Cole in 1836; she was born December, 1810, in England; they have one son—George E., who is Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, etc.; also engaged in mining; he was born Dec. 15, 1837, in Durham, England; at the age of 19, he went to Appleton, Wis., and attended the Lawrence University three years; he then returned to Shullsburg and opened a drug store; continued this about eleven years; he has been President of the Village Board; he has also represented the village on the County Board; is now one of the Presidential electors on the Republican ticket. Married Miss Ellen Priestley in 1859; she was born in Mineral Point, Wis.; they have four children—Nellie F., Lizzie W., Ned and Josie.

JOHN K. WILLIAMS, deceased, Shullsburg. The subject of this sketch was a native of McKean Co., Penn.; was born Aug. 22, 1822; after completing a regular course of studies, he commenced studying law at Meadville, Penn., where he was admitted to the bar; he at once commenced the practicing of his profession, which he continued till his death, which occurred April 4, 1880; he came to Shullsburg in 1848, and since then has always been prominently identified with this county; he was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1850; elected Chief Clerk of the Senate in 1852-53, and was Clerk of the Circuit Court of this county in 1855, and Regent of the University of Wisconsin in 1876; he was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Orders; he owned and managed large tracts of farming lands. He married Mrs. Allen in 1848; she was born in Haverhill, N. H.; have two children—Clara L. and John P. She has one child by a former marriage—Amariah F.

GEORGE WORTLEY, merchant tailor, Shullsburg; born May 30, 1805, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, England; at about the age of 12, he went to Woolsthorp, near Belvoir Castle, there commenced to learn the tailoring trade; here he worked five years; he then went to Grantham, there worked at the trade eleven years; he also worked in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire; in 1850, he came to Shullsburg and commenced his present business, which he has followed since, except about two years farming; he owns his shop and residence in town; he has been Town Treasurer and Village Assessor. He married Catharine Wilkinson in 1836; she was born in Woolsthorp, England, March, 1805; died in 1838; had ten children, four living—Ann, George, Ellinor and Eliza. Second marriage to Mrs. Mary Linager in 1843; she was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1815, they have three children—David M., who has been for the past two years a correspondent of the *Galena Industrial*—Rebecca H. and Mary J.

H. SHAW WRIGHT, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Darlington; born Jan. 10, 1829, in Carroll Co., Md.; he worked in a woolen factory till about 1852, when he came to Knox Co., Ohio; here he worked at carpentering and bridge building about two years; in 1854, he came to Madison, Wis., followed the carpenter's trade; in 1855, he removed to Sauk Co., built a mill, which he afterward sold, with 160 acres of land; in 1857, he came to La Fayette Co., where he has since lived and engaged in farming; he now owns 280 acres of land; his buildings are as good if not the best in this county; he built his residence in 1875; cost about \$2,000; his barn cost about \$1,000, and has other valuable improvements. Married Miss Louisa M. Russell in 1859; she was born in Bradford Co., Penn.; they have two children—Oscar and Emma.

TOWN OF NEW DIGGINGS.

JOSEPH AYER, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Etna; born June 11, 1814, in Durham, England; in 1842, he came to La Fayette Co.; he worked at the carpenter's trade here a number of years, having learned this trade in England; he first bought 80 acres of land, and now owns 260 acres improved; he has been Secretary of the School Board and Town Supervisor. Married Isabella Eales in 1838; she was born in 1816, in Durham, England; had seven children; five living; three sons and two daughters.

J. F. BIRKBECK, firm of Birkbeck & Son; P. O. Etna; he was born in February, 1825, in Yorkshire, England; in 1850, he came to Grant Co., Wis., thence to Iowa; he then went to California in 1865, he came to New Diggings; they commenced their present business in 1878; his son Turner is Deputy Postmaster, and manages this business. Mrs. Birkbeck is also a native of England; was born in 1831; they have three children—Turner, John W. and Anna.

ISAAC BIRD, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. New Diggings; born Sept. 8, 1825, in Cumberland, England; in about 1854, he came to this township; followed mining and farming. Married Mrs. Thompson in 1868; she was born in England; she owns 372 acres of land; they have four children—George A., Laura, Fred and Lewis; she had six children by a former marriage.

JOSEPH R. BIRD, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Etna; born Aug. 22, 1832, in Canada; in about 1855, he came to New Diggings; he owns 20 acres of land. Married Miss Mary Robinson, in 1860; she was born in Cumberland, England; they have seven children, three sons and four daughters.

ROBERT H. CHAMPION, deceased; was born Feb. 25, 1792, in Addison Co. Vt.; in 1827, he came to La Fayette Co., and soon after returned to St. Louis, where he remained till about 1833, when he came to New Diggings, where he lived till his death, which occurred September, 1874; in coming

here he at once commenced mining, which he had always followed; he made a discovery of the richest deposits ever known in this locality; from this he acquired a large fortune. He married Miss Elizabeth Cobb, in 1825; she was born June 10, 1807, in North Carolina; when a child she came to Madison, Ala., with her parents; she owns over 400 acres of land; had six children, five living—Charles B., Mary E., Eliza C., Emeline and Julia A.; Ellen R. died in 1872, aged 36 years.

C. B. CHAMPION, mining, New Diggings; born July 1, 1829, in St. Louis, Mo.; in about 1833, he came with his parents to New Diggings; he followed mining till 1865, when he removed to Darlington and opened a general store; continued this business about ten years, when he closed out his stock and returned to New Diggings, and resumed mining. He married Miss Ellen Townsend, in 1865; she was born in Shullsburg; they have two children—Julia A. and Cora B.

FRANCIS CRAIG, mining and farming, Sec. 25; P. O. New Diggings; born Nov. 17, 1821, in Durham, England; in 1850 he came to New Diggings, and at once commenced mining, which he has followed since; he, with some others, organized a company in 1870, known as the Craig Mining Company, which is now being operated; his mining interests have been more extensive than any other in this locality; he run a level about three-quarters of a mile, at an average cost of \$10 per foot; he owns about 200 acres of land, and his grounds about his residence are nicely laid out; he has been Chairman of the Town Board, and has held about all the township offices. Married Jane Coulthard, in 1849; she was born in 1819, in Durham, England; died in 1857; have three children—Joseph, Mary A. and Frank; second marriage to Jane Coulthard, in 1858; she was born in Durham England, in 1839; died in 1858; third marriage, to Margaret Wilson Sept. 13, 1859; have four children—Margaret J., Ruthetta, Ida B. and Cuthbert W.

JOHN CURWEN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. New Diggings; born May 1, 1826, in Lancashire, England; in 1852, he came to New Diggings; he owns 194 acres of land; he has been Township Supervisor and Chairman of the Town Board. Married Ann Woodhouse, in 1849; she was born in England, in 1831; they had eleven children, eight living—three sons and five daughters.

AMMI DODGE, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Etna; born June 5, 1809, in Hillsboro, N. H.; when a child he came with his parents to Derby, Vt.; in 1832, he came to New Diggings; he owns about 550 acres of land; he was the first Chairman of the Town Board, and has held about all the township offices; he was Sheriff one term. Married Ann E. Dering, in 1849; she was born in Pennsylvania, in 1830; they have six children—five sons and one daughter.

WARREN JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Benton; born July 12, 1804, in Butternut Co., N. Y.; in 1806, he came with his parents to Ohio; May 24, 1828, came to Galena; in the fall he came to his present locality, where he has since lived; he served as a home guard in the Black Hawk war; he borrowed from his brother enough money to enter 170 acres of land; he now owns 260 acres; has been Assessor, Clerk and Treasurer of the Town Board. Married Alzina Bean, in 1831; she was born in 1814, in Missouri; they had twelve children, ten living—three sons and seven daughters. His son in-law, W. W. Murphy, was born Oct. 2, 1844; his father came to La Fayette Co. in 1827; died Oct. 12, 1860, aged 78 years; he owns 96 acres of land, entered by his father; he has been County Commissioner and Chairman of the Town Board; he built the Crescent Mill in 1867-68; cost, about \$10,000; this he disposed of in 1873-74. Married Elizabeth Johnson, in 1863; she was born in this township; have six children—Elmer, Cora, Blanche, James, Allie and William.

ABRAHAM LOONEY, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Etna; born Sept. 16, 1800, in Sullivan Co., East Tenn.; in 1817, he came with his parents to Randolph Co., Ill.; in the fall of 1827, he came to his present locality; he is one of the first settlers in the county; he first followed mining, then he engaged in smelting, which he followed a number of years; he has owned over one thousand acres of land, and now owns about 500 acres. Married Huldah Bean, Dec. 29, 1833; she was born in 1815, in East Tennessee; died in 1847; has eight children, four living—Melville, Henry, James and Abraham; second marriage to Mrs. Gear, in 1856; she was born in 1795; she died Feb. 22, 1880; she had four children by a former marriage—William, Oscar, Sophronia and Angelica.

SOLOMON OLIVER, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. New Diggings; born Oct. 4, 1806, in Anderson Co., Tenn.; in 1818, he removed with his parents to Alabama; in 1824, he came to Randolph Co., Ill.; in 1827, he came to his present locality; he owns 480 acres of land, part he entered; he has followed mining, smelting, and is now engaged in farming; in 1841, he built a smelting furnace, employed about ten hands to run it; he carried this on about four years; he has always been liberal to the poor and needy, and on one occasion, about thirty years ago, a neighbor's family borrowed \$10; they soon afterward went away, and nothing more had been heard of them, when a few months since he came back and returned the

\$10, which was entirely forgotten by Mr. Oliver. He has been Chairman of the Town Board; has also been a member of the Territorial Legislature. He married Sarah Gillis, in 1833; she was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1811; died Dec. 25, 1844; have two children—Charles S. and Edmund G.; second marriage to Sarah Titus, in 1847; she was born in Clinton Co., Ohio, in 1814; they had six children, five living—Sarah G., Ann M., May F., Stephen D. and Rufus A. Mr. Oliver served in the Winnebago and Black Hawk wars; he was detailed by Col. Strode to carry express matter from Galena to different localities in this Territory; his son, Stephen D., was born March 13, 1856. He married Miss Josephine Townsend, October, 1879; she was born in Shullsburg Township; they have one child, Fannie E.

THOMAS PEACOCK, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. New Diggings; born Sept. 10, 1818, in Yorkshire, England; in 1840, he came to New Diggings; he bought 20 acres of land, which he afterward sold; he then bought 140 acres, and now owns a well-improved farm, consisting of 380 acres; he is a member of the Town Board. Married Mary Hutchinson in 1839; she was born, in 1820, in England; they have ten children—Ann, Mary J., Margaret, Joseph, John F., George, Sarah, Robert W., Henry and Emma.

ROBERT S. PEASLEY, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Etna; born February, 1820, in Merrimack Co., N. H.; when about 8 years old, he came with his parents to Erie Co., N. Y.; in about 1834, he came to Michigan; in 1840, he came to Chicago; in the fall of 1841, he came to La Fayette Co. and engaged in mining; he has been engaged in merchandising, from 1853 to 1862, in Shullsburg, Iowa City, Iowa, Grand Rapids, Wis.; Marshalltown, Iowa, and Etna, Wis.; he owns about 400 acres of land; he had but \$1.75 when he first came to this county. Married Burzina Merritt in 1847; she was born in Vermont in 1814; she died March, 1880.

WILLIAM PEDLEY, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Etna; born April 22, 1818, in Yorkshire, England; in 1848, he came to town of New Diggings; he owns over 300 acres of land; has been fifteen years Treasurer of the School Board. Married Mrs. Harker; she was born in Durham, England; he has four children by a former marriage, three sons and one daughter.

JOHN REDFEARN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. New Diggings; born Nov. 17, 1819, in Durham, England; in 1835, he came to Schuylkill Co., Penn.; in 1838, he came to Galena; in 1839, he came to New Diggings and commenced mining; he is now engaged in farming, and owns 237 acres of land, which he has well improved; when he first came to this town he bought but 10 acres, and, by strict attention to business, has acquired a very fine property; has been Clerk of the School Board about nine years. Married Alice Fawcett in 1849; she was born, in 1826, in Yorkshire, England; they have six children—George W., Elizabeth A., Hannah J., Elnora A., Mary Etta and Susanna Isabel.

THOMAS ROBINSON, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Etna; born July 10, 1811, in Cumberland, England; Aug. 12, 1844, he came to La Fayette Co.; he worked at the blacksmith's trade in New Diggings about nine years; he has since been engaged in mining and farming; he owns 516 acres of land; he has been Justice of the Peace, Town Supervisor and has held about all the township offices. Married Ann Lee in 1833; she was born, in 1804, in England; they have four children—Ruth, Isaac, Mary and Mathew.

JOHN RUDD, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Etna; born March 27, 1839, in Westmoreland, England; when about 2 years old, he came with his parents to America; in about 1845, they came to La Fayette Co.; he owns about 111 acres of land; followed mining till about 1856; since then he has been farming; his father died March 14, 1858, aged 43 years; has been Justice of the Peace; for the past six years District School Clerk; has been Chairman of the Town Board; is Chairman of the Republican Central Committee. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. C, 33d W. V. I.; was discharged in July, 1863, on account of physical disability.

JOSEPH SEDGWICK, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. New Diggings; born March 11, 1815, in Durham, Eng.; in 1837, came to Pennsylvania; in 1838, to Missouri; in 1839, to Shullsburg; in 1841, he came to New Diggings, where he has since lived; he first made a claim of ten acres, and kept adding as his means would allow, and now owns 280 acres well improved. He has been School Director and a member of the Town Board. Married Hannah Peacock in 1847; she was born in England in 1825; died in 1874; have eight children—Thomas, John W., George S., Joseph A., Sarah J., Elizabeth A., Hannah E. and Ruth E.

JOHN SPENSLEY, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. New Diggings; born April 22, 1853, in this township; his father came here from England in about 1849; died in April, 1874, aged 66 years; he owns 240 acres land. Married Elizabeth Travis in March, 1876; she was born in Illinois; they have three children—John W., George and Simon.

ing to this county. Married Jane Metcalf in 1849; she was born in 1826, in children—four sons and three daughters.

J. O. P. DEAN, mining, Benton; born June 22, 1814, in Craw 1836, he came to Galena; in 1838, he removed to Benton, where he has si time about one section of land, since sold. He married Eliza Hickman in 18 in Crawford Co., Penn.; she died in 1866; they have had two children—Ma Eliza S.

THOMAS K. GIBSON, farmer, Benton; born Dec. 4, 1811, n 3 years old, he came with his father to Missouri; in the spring of 1833, he w mining till the fall of 1834; he then returned to Missouri; bought cattle and c then remained there, mining till 1836, when he returned to Missouri and ope business till the fall of 1837; the following year he came to Benton; during trips from St. Louis on horseback; soon after coming to Benton, he engaged opened a store here; continued this till 1859, when he closed out his store an followed farming till 1865, when he returned to Benton. He owns about 500 in the village. He was one of the County Commissioners when Iowa and La he was State Senator in 1848. He married Margaret T. Murphy in 1860; s Co.; they have six children—Mary, Leonora D., Louisa B., Rosy E., James I

WILLIAM W. GILLET, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Buncomb Hartford Co., Conn.; in 1836, he came to Schuyler Co., Ill.; in 1844, he c owns about 600 acres of land, also 320 acres in Grant Co.; in 1870, he bui about six years. He was appointed Postmaster in 1876. Married Mrs. Bea was born in Kentucky; they have three children—Jennette, John A. and Har dren by a former marriage—Edward, Caroline and Alice.

DR. HENRY T. GODFREY, physician and surgeon, Benton; land; in 1851, he went to London, England, and attended the Vine House College; in 1853, he came to Montreal; he attended the McGill Medical Coll also attended a course of studies at the Hotel Dieu; in 1864, he came to Ch Rush Medical College in the spring of 1865; he was appointed Assistant Surge held this position till the end of the war. He opened a drug store here wit interest, in 1879, to Mr. Metcalf. He married Miss E. Footner in 1865; s they have five children—William H., Alfred C., Walter J., Mary and Louise.

JAMES KEARNS, general merchandise, Benton; born Nov. 22, he came to St. Louis; the same year he came to Benton; in the fall he r 1854, he returned to Benton; in 1855, he went to Hazel Green and opened a year he sold out and returned to Benton, and bought the store and dwelling continued this business since; he now owns and occupies a rock store, 30x50 \$5,000. He has been six years Town Treasurer. Married Phebe Fernay in 1 land; she came with her parents to Boston at the age of three years; they ha Mary Ann, John P., Phebe E., Samuel J. and Clara J.

WILLIAM KITTOE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Hazel Green; I Eng.; in 1846, he came to Hazel Green; in 1851, he went to California; r mining and farming since. He owns 200 acres of land. Is a member of t Married Mary Johns in 1845, she was born in 1826 in England; have ei Grace J., John H., Mary E., Joseph, Harriet, Alice and Richard.

OWEN McDONALD, retired; Benton; born in June, 1816, in to New Diggings; in 1846, he came to Benton and followed mining, and kept lowed most of the time since coming to the county. He owns about 164 a member of the Board of Supervisors and Treasurer of the School Board. M in 1852; she was born in Ireland; they had six children, five living—Catharin bella and James P.; lost Susannah in infancy.

JAMES MILLER, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Benton; born Oct. 3, in 1849, he came to Benton; in 1851, he went to California; returned in 1 land; he is a member of the Town Board. Married Sarah Greenwood in 18 shire, Eng., in 1834; died April 3, 1876, have nine children, four sons and fi



Henry Stephens

SHULLSBURG.



MATHEW MURPHY, attorney, Benton; he was born in January, 1826, in St. Louis, Mo.; when a year old he came with his parents to Benton; he has been engaged in mining and smelting, and for the past twenty-five years he has practiced law, more or less. He represented this county in the Legislature two terms; he is also engaged in surveying; he has been Supervisor of the town and county most of the time for the past thirty years; he owns about 160 acres of land; he followed farming from 1842 to 1850.

MOSES PIQUETT, agricultural implements and wagons, Benton; born July 21, 1820, in Lower Canada; in 1833, he came to Detroit and commenced the blacksmith's trade; followed it here and at Windsor till 1838, when he removed to Two Rivers, Wis., and engaged in fishing for J. P. Clark, of Detroit; in August, 1845, he came to Benton; in 1864, he commenced the wagon business, and, in 1877, added agricultural implements. Married Jane Jennereau in 1847; she was born in Monroe, Mich.; they have four children—John B., Augustus, Ellen and Arilla.

ROBERT RAISBECK, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Meeker's Grove; born in 1824, in York-shire, England; in 1849, he came to La Fayette Co., where he has since lived; he first engaged in mining, and followed it about sixteen years; since then he has followed farming; he owns 200 acres of land; he had been Clerk of the School Board, Justice of the Peace and Supervisor of the town. He married Ruth Langstaff, in 1848; she was born in 1823, in Yorkshire, England; they have six children—William, Jane, Elizabeth, Margaret, Jabez and Carrie.

THOMAS ROBSON, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Benton; born Sept. 7, 1822, in Yorkshire, England; in 1848, he came to town of Benton; he owns 260 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and mining. He married Mary A. Bewick in 1846; she was born in New Castle, England; they have had ten children, four living—Margaret, Elizabeth, Thomas and William.

C. A. STRONG, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Benton; born Dec. 31, 1832, in Hartford Co., Conn.; he attended Williams College, in Williamstown, Mass., from 1853 to 1854; Gen. Garfield was a student at this college at this time; in the spring of 1855, he came to Lyons, Iowa, and taught the graded school there; he was two years Principal of the school; in 1857, he went to Steele Co., Minn., and followed farming and teaching; in 1867, he came to La Fayette Co.; he owns 400 acres of land; also 400 acres in Minnesota. He married Nancy Carr, in 1867; she was born in Rock Island, Ill.; they have six children—Joseph P., Alvin J., Sarah C., Fannie R., Mary C. and C. A., Jr.

CUTHBERT TURNBULL, farmer and miner, Sec. 28; P. O. Benton; born Oct. 1, 1839, in Durham, England; in 1862, he came to New Diggings; in 1863, he went to California, and returned in 1864; in 1868, he came to Benton; he owns 10½ acres of land; he is Clerk of the Board of Health, Town Clerk and Treasurer of School District No. 3. He married Elizabeth Wiseman, Jan. 2, 1868; she was born in New Diggings; they have five children—Joseph M., Sarah E., John C., Thomas H. and Elizabeth M.

TOWN OF WHITE OAK SPRINGS.

GEORGE BALE, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. White Oak Springs; was born March 3, 1838, in Devonshire, England; in 1866, he came to Jo Daviess Co.; in the fall of 1868, he removed to his present farm; he owns 120 acres of land, also, a brick store and residence in Scales Mound. He has been three years Township Clerk, two years Assessor, and is Clerk of School District No. 1. He was married to Miss Mary J. Uren Oct. 1, 1867; she was born in Scales Mound; they have three children—Joseph John, Horatio M. and Lee Netta.

H. A. BECKWITH, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Shullsburg; was born Nov. 3, 1831, in Rutland Co., Vt.; in 1838, he came with his parents to Glen Falls, N. Y.; in 1843, they came to White Oak Springs, where he has since lived; he owns 320 acres of land, and one-fifth interest in the creamery. He has been Justice of the Peace and member of the Town Board. He enlisted in 1861, in Co. H, 3d W. V. I., and served to the end of the war; participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Johnsonville, Slaughter Mountain, Nashville, Bull Run No. 2, and others. He was married to Miss Jeanette Blackstone in 1868; she was born in the town of White Oak Springs; they have four children—Frank, Charles L., Joseph W. and Ethnal.

AUGUSTUS BLACKSTONE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. White Oak Springs; was born Dec. 21, 1842, in this town; he owns the homestead, consisting of 320 acres of land, also 25 acres of

mining land, and one-fifth interest in the creamery. He has been Clerk and Treasurer of this town. He was married to Miss M. J. Richardson in 1870; she was born in Platteville, Wis.; they have two children—Adelbert and Bertrand.

JOSEPH BLACKSTONE, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Shullsburg; was born Dec. 17, 1839, in the town of White Oak Springs; he owns 320 acres of land, well improved; his house was built in 1875, and cost about \$3,000; his barn was built in 1870, and cost about \$1,500; he also owns one-fifth interest in the White Oak Springs Creamery. He has been Chairman and member of the Town Board. He was married to Emma Pool in 1867; she was born in Jo Daviess Co.; they have six children—Nettie, Wilfred, Lee, Eva, Ray and Samuel.

THEO. E. BLACKSTONE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. White Oak Springs; was born Jan. 15, 1834, in the town of New Diggings; he has always followed farming; in 1862, he opened a drug store in Shullsburg, having previously studied medicine; he continued this business about two years, then sold out his interest to George Small; since then he has been engaged in farming and mining; he owns 200 acres of land, which he has improved, also one-fifth interest in the White Oak Springs Creamery. He has been Chairman of the Town Board, and has held about all the offices. He was married to Mary E. Hardy in 1855; she was born in Pottsville, Penn.; they have nine children—Ernest W., Harry R., John D., Theo E., Mary B., Daisie, Katie, Mintie and Josie.

BENJAMIN BROWN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Shullsburg; was born July 25, 1849, in White Oak Springs; his parents emigrated to this township in 1849, from Yorkshire, England; his father died Sept. 13, 1865, aged 44 years. He is now Town and District Clerk. He owns 140 acres of land. He was married to Louisa Odgers in 1872; she was born in Scales Mound; they have two children—George W. and Louisa E.

J. L. CAVANAUGH, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. White Oak Springs; born Jan. 6, 1844, in Ireland; when a year old, he came with his parents to Franklin Co., N. Y.; in the fall of 1852, he came to Shullsburg; the following spring he removed to White Oak Springs, engaged in mining, and in 1862 he went to Colorado; in the fall of 1863, he returned, continued mining and farming; he owns 75 acres of land. Has been Township and District Clerk, and member of the Town Board. Married Miss Mary J. O'Brien in 1867; she was born in White Oak Springs; they have five children—John, Mary A., Josephine E., Lora and Abigail.

SAMUEL DUNBAR, restaurant, White Oak Springs; born April 8, 1806, in Allegheny Co., Penn.; in 1814, he came with his parents to Cincinnati; there he learned the tailor's trade, worked at this business about twelve years; in 1835, he came to Galena; in 1841, he removed to White Oak Springs, and commenced mining and farming; he owns about 50 acres of land. He has been Constable. Married Lucy Brown, Sept. 25, 1843; she was born in 1817, in Pennsylvania; they have six children—Thomas, Emma, Samuel, Roman, John and Oscar.

E. J. JEFFERY, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Shullsburg; born Aug. 20, 1847, in Jo Daviess Co.; when about 2 years old, he came with his parents to this farm; his father died Jan. 7, 1869, aged 59 years; the estate now consists of 390 acres, of which he occupies a portion. He is Justice of the Peace. Married Mary A. Jane in 1871; she was born in Dodgeville, Wis.; they have three children—Maude, Clara and Charles.

JOHN O'TOOLE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. White Oak Springs; born June 24, 1822, in Ireland; in 1844, he came to the town of New Diggings, remained there mining about two years, he then removed to his present locality; he has followed mining here from 1846 to 1852, and also carried on farming, which he still continues; he owns 200 acres of land. He has held about all the town offices. Married Ann McFadden in 1848; she was born in Ireland; at the age of 2 years she came with her parents to America; they have nine children—William, Mary A., now Mrs. Campbell; John, Stephen, Elizabeth, Martha, Henry, Hattie and Frances.

JOHN PELLAR, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. White Oak Springs; born April 8, 1822, in Cornwall, England; in 1846, he came to White Oak Springs; in 1850 he went to California, followed mining till 1853, when he returned to White Oak Springs; he owns 240 acres of land, which he has improved with a good brick house, built in 1855, cost about \$1,200, and other improvements. He has been Justice of the Peace four years; is Treasurer of the School Board. Married Mary A. Phillips in 1853; she was born in 1828, in England; they had nine children, six living—John C., Mary E., Joseph, Edward J., Samuel and Anna.

THOMAS RICK, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. White Oak Springs; born Jan. 22, 1847, in Leicester, England; in 1850, he came to Galena, thence to La Fayette Co.; in the fall, he returned to Jo

TOWN OF ELK GROVE.

JOSEPH BRATTON, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Platteville; born Oct. 16, 1836, in Shropshire, England; in 1849, he came to Platteville; in 1855, he came to his present farm; he owns 300 acres of land. Married Miss Ann E. Huntington, in 1858; she was born in Yorkshire, England; they have seven children—Prescilla Jane, Robert A., Elizabeth A., Josephine, Fannie E., Charles W. and Eva A.

JOHN BUNT, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Elk Grove; born May 8, 1825, in Cornwall, England; in 1848, he came to La Fayette Co.; in 1852, he went to California and engaged in mining; in 1854, he returned to La Fayette Co., where he has since lived; he owns 402 acres of land, which he has improved; in 1877, he built a very substantial brick house, that cost about \$4,000. Married Elizabeth Saunders, March 9, 1848; she was born in Cornwall, England; they have nine children, five sons and four daughters.

T. A. GOODELL, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Platteville; born Jan. 26, 1822, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in 1843, he came to Grant Co., Wis.; in 1852, he went to California; returned in 1857; in 1860, he came to his present farm; he owns 480 acres of land; his residence is built of brick, was erected in 1870, and cost about \$10,000. Married Miss Cordelia Seeley, in 1866, daughter of D. J. Seeley, who came to Galena in 1827; he died May 4, 1868, aged 63 years; they have four children—Mary, David, Frank and Richard.

WILLIAM H. HAZZARD, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Elk Grove; born January, 1827, in Kent Co., Del.; in 1835, he came with his parents to Galena; in 1850, he went to California; in 1853, he returned to Galena; in 1859, he went to Denver; thence to Central City, Colo.; in the fall of 1862, he returned again to Galena; in the following spring, he came to his present farm; he now owns 246 acres of land; he has a very fine residence, which he built in 1877, and cost about \$3,000, and has other good improvements. Married Miss Ann E. Whitaker in 1856; she was born in Kent Co., Del.; they have three children—Sarah E., Carrie A. and Emma.

JOHN W. JONES, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Elk Grove; born Feb. 10, 1822, in South Wales; in 1842, he came to Oneida Co., N. Y.; there he followed farming; in 1844 he came to La Fayette Co.; he owns 470 acres of land, well improved; he has just completed a very fine residence, which cost about \$5,000, and is one of the finest in the township. Married Catherine Webster, Aug. 6, 1854; she was born in Cornwall, England; they have six children—Harriet A., Ruth, Beanie, Katie, John and Frank.

GEORGE KONGETER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Platteville; born Oct. 17, 1830, in Wurtemberg, Germany; in 1857 he came to Platteville; worked four years on a farm; he now owns 160 acres of land. Married Theodora Knodler in 1861; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1831; they have three children—John, Rosa and Carrie.

ROBERT McBRIDE, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Elk Grove; born Jan. 28, 1833, in New York City; in 1836, he came with his parents to Elk Grove Township, where he has since lived; he owns 340 acres of land, which he has well improved; he has been Justice of the Peace, Constable, District School Clerk, Chairman of the Town Board, Township Supervisor, Assessor, etc. He married Miss Sabine Robinson in 1861; she was born in Grant Co., Wis.; they have four children—Jesse E., Hannah L., Robert L. and Rosa L.

THOMAS McNAUGHTON, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Belmont; born May, 1820, in Perthshire, Scotland; in about 1852 he came to La Fayette Co.; he owns 260 acres of land; when in Scotland he learned the blacksmith's trade, and worked at it there about fourteen years; he worked at the trade several years here. Married Elizabeth Lindsay in 1850; she was born in Scotland; they have nine children, eight sons and one daughter.

JUSTUS RIECHERS, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Belmont; born Oct. 25, 1847, in Hanover, Germany; in 1865, he came with his parents to Grant Co.; the following year he came to his present farm; he owns 160 acres of land, which he has improved; he has been Town Treasurer three years; is Chairman of the Town Board and Treasurer of the School Board. Married Minnie Engelke, in 1873; she was born in Hanover, Germany; they have three children—Harry, Sophia and Mary.

O. M. RICHARDS, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Elmo; born Jan. 31, 1831, in Morgan Co., Ill.; at about the age of 16, he came with his parents to La Fayette Co.; he followed mining till about the age of 21 years; since this time he has followed farming; he owns 240 acres of land. Married Miss Rachael Jones in 1851; she is a daughter of James Jones, editor of the *Miners' Journal*, the first paper published in Galena: she was born in Vandalia, Ill.; they have seven children—Walter S., Isabella, Mary, Grant, Rachael, O. M., Jr., and Eva.

H. H. M. SHEEL, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Platteville; born May 1, 1818, in Holstein, Germany; in 1847, he came to La Fayette Co.; he owns 480 acres of land. He has been a member of the Town Board about seven years; has also been School Director. Married Catharine Kay in 1840; she was born in Holstein, Germany; they had five children, two living—Jane and Mary; lost John, aged 1½ years; lost Anna, aged 18 years; William died Aug. 25, 1870, aged 22 years.

TOWN OF BELMONT.

JOHN BARRETT, hardware and stoves, Belmont; born Dec. 4, 1846, in Iowa Co., Wis.; in 1863, he commenced to learn the tinner's trade in Linden, Wis.; continued till 1865, when he removed to Platteville and worked for Devendorf & Penn about two years; he then came to Belmont, and worked for the same firm about two years; he then bought an interest in the business, and so continued till 1877, when he bought out the entire business. He has been District School Clerk, and is Steward of the M. E. Church and Sunday-school Superintendent. Married Miss Lizzie Chapman, in 1871; she was born in Grant Co.; they have two children—Gertie A. and Estella M.

JOHN BENNETT (retired), Belmont; born Dec. 9, 1807, in Harrison Co., Va.; in 1836, he came to Iowa; in 1844, to La Fayette Co.; he owns 344 acres of land. Married Hester Pritchard, in 1827; she was born Feb. 15, 1809; died Jan. 22, 1870; had nine children; four living—Sarah E., John W., Henderson and Jennie Llewellyn. His second marriage was to Jane Trevarther, May 27, 1873; she was born in Cornwall, England; they have one daughter—Hester J.

THOMAS BRAMBLEY, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Platteville; born Aug. 6, 1828, in Yorkshire, England; in 1839, he came to Platteville; in about 1867, he came to his present farm; he owns 76 acres of land. Married Mary Richards, in March, 1862; she was born in Cornwall, England; they have two children—James H. and Harriet A.

GEORGE O. BROWN, Postmaster, Belmont; born Oct. 3, 1819, in Durham, England; in 1850, he came to New Diggings; in the fall of 1851, he removed to White Oak Springs; July 3, 1852, he removed to Shullsburg, and followed farming till October, 1859, when he opened a store in the village of Shullsburg and continued in business there till 1874, when he came to Belmont; here he followed merchandising about three years, firm of Brown & Co. He was appointed Postmaster here in 1877. He married Sarah R. Robson, in 1848; she was born in Durham, England; they have three sons—Richard H., G. W. L. and P. E.

R. H. BROWN, Assistant Postmaster, Belmont; born July 29, 1849, in Durham, Eng.; in 1850, he came with his parents to New Diggings, Wis.; thence to White Oak Springs; in 1852, they removed to Shullsburg; in about 1868, he went to Mt. Carroll, and clerked for H. & C. Vandergrift, general merchandising; in September, 1869, he came to Belmont; was Clerk for George Frost, now a banker in Apple River; he continued in his employ till 1872, when he bought an interest in the firm known as Johnson & Brown; this firm continued till 1873, when the firm became Brown & Bro.; in 1874, they bought out Mr. Frost's interest; the firm became Brown & Co., which continued till 1878, when he bought out the entire business, and continued it till 1879. He is a member of the Mineral Point Commandery and of the Masonic Lodge and Chapter at Platteville.

M. V. BURRIS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Belmont; born March 30, 1814, in Washington Co., Ohio; in 1832, he came to Mineral Point; worked at the smelting business at Maddin's Grove; in the summer of 1833, he opened a grocery at Mineral Point; continued this till 1839, when he removed to his present farm; he owns about 900 acres of land, part of which he entered; he built his barn in 1844, the largest then in the county—56x60; his house was built in 1850; cost about \$4,000. He has been Township Assessor seventeen years. Married Harriet B. Westervelt in 1847; she was born in Ohio; they have five children—Myra V., Martin V., Charles D., John W. and Florence L.

DR. CHARLES T. DE WITT, physician and surgeon, Belmont; born March 1, 1836, in Knox Co., Ohio; at about the age of 21 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Mendenhall, of Morrow Co., Ohio; he then commenced practicing in Morrow Co., and has followed this profession since; in about 1855, he came to La Fayette Co., where he has since resided. Married Hannah J. Vail July 3, 1853; she was born in Morrow Co., Ohio; they have two children—Alice L. and Jennie L.

J. W. DICKINSON, meat market and United States Hotel, Belmont; born in October, 1821, in Cumberland, Eng.; in 1848, he came to Mineral Point; followed farming; in 1852, he went to California; returned in 1854; then he engaged in the grain business; continued several years; he then returned again to California; remained there seven years mining; in 1872, he came to Belmont; he was Superintendent of Schools in the town of Waldwick; Justice of the Peace and member of the Board of Supervisors in Mineral Point; he served two terms as Alderman and member of the County Board; is now Township Supervisor and member of the board. Married Mary Gribble in 1851; she was born in England; they have seven children—Mary J., Anna H., Ellen, John T., William F., Charles and Grace L.

FRED DORN, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Platteville; born April 1, 1822, in Wurtemberg, Germany; in 1852, he came to Galena, Ill.; in 1856, to Grant Co.; he enlisted in 1865 in Co. B, 43d W. V. I.; served to the end of the war; in 1867, he came to his present farm; he owns 160 acres of land. He married Mrs. Swint in 1866; she was born in Germany; they have six children—Fred, William, George, Lydia, Julia and Minnie; she has three children by a former marriage—Mary, Anna and Rosa.

BRYAN L. DUGDALE, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Platteville; born in September, 1840, in Leicester, Eng.; in May, 1850, he came with his parents to La Fayette Co. He owns 156 acres of land. Has been for the past twelve years Clerk of the School Board; he enlisted in 1861 in Co. H, 3d W. V. C.; he was appointed Chief Clerk of the Adjutant General's office of the Department of the Southwestern Frontier; he remained in the service till the spring of 1865; the second house erected in Platteville was built by his father, who died in 1856, aged about 50. Married Cynthia Hallman in 1866; she was born in Platteville; they have four children—Robert, Charles, Fred and James.

GARDEN & MINOR, drugs and general merchandise, Belmont. **W. A. Garden** was born Oct. 10, 1826, in Philadelphia; in 1842, he came to Indiana Co., Penn.; here he learned civil engineering, and followed it about fifteen years; he then engaged in the oil business about two years; in 1865, he came to Linden, Wis., and was appointed Superintendent of the Heathcock Mining Co.; in 1867, he removed to Mineral Point and took charge of the construction of the road from Calamine to Platteville; in February, 1868, he came to Belmont and built the first dwelling here; the first lot sold in the village was in 1868; they commenced their present business in 1870; he was appointed Postmaster in October, 1868; held this office till 1877. Married Eliza J. Rowland in 1849; she was born in Ireland; they had three children, two living—Nina and Mary. **Orrin E. Minor** was born April 27, 1842, in Michigan City, Ind.; when about 2½ years old he came with his parents to Mineral Point; he clerked in a book store for a short time, then he was appointed express messenger from Mineral Point to Warren. He enlisted in the winter of 1861–62 in Co. B, 30th W. V. I.; was mustered in Commissary Sergeant, and held this position to the end of the war; he then returned to Mineral Point and resumed his position with the express company; continued about one year; he then engaged in the lumber trade at Mineral Point (firm of G. W. Cobb & Co.); continued till 1870, when he came to Belmont and commenced the present business. Married Miss Nina Garden in October, 1869; she was born in Blairsville, Penn.; they have one son—William E.

HENRY HARRIS, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Belmont; born Nov. 12, 1816, in Wales; in 1836, he came to Ohio, and, in 1850, he came to his present farm; he owns 160 acres of land; he has been School Treasurer, Supervisor, etc. He married Mary George, in 1842; she was born in Wales in 1826, and died in 1864; they had fourteen children, seven living—Ann, Susanna, James, Harriet, George, Job, and William H. They attend the Congregational Church.

OLIVER HOLSHOUSE, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Belmont; born in September, 1806, in Nelson Co., Ky.; in 1827, he came to Galena, and followed mining for fifteen or twenty years; he served through the Black Hawk war; hunting was always a favorite pastime with him; he has frequently killed two deer at one shot; in 1836, he entered 160 acres of land; now owns about 180 acres; he has been Constable and member of the Town Board for seven or eight years. He married Johanna Ludlum in about 1837; she was born in Ohio; they have an adopted daughter, Mary, now Mrs. Stam.

EDWIN JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Belmont; born Nov. 2, 1818, in Ireland. in 1834, he came to Baltimore; he then shipped as a seaman on a merchant ship, to New Orleans, Liver-

farm; he owns 224 acres of land. He enlisted in 1864, in Co. E, 43d W. V. months. He was married to Fannie M. Blewett, in 1868; she was born in C have two children—Bertie and Amy.

WILLIAM W. MILES, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Belmont; was born Co., Penn.; when a boy he came with his parents to Ohio; in 1846, he came to acres of land. He has been School Director, member of the Town Board, Treas member of the M. E. Church Feb. 15, 1850, and has been closely associated with he has been Steward and Class-leader. He was married to Phoebe Briggs Jan. 1, Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1825, and died Feb. 28, 1868; his second marriage was to 1869; she was born in Ohio; they have two children—Jesse and John; she has marriage.

HARRISON MILLARD, Sec. 11; P. O. Belmont; was born July Wis.; in about 1846, his parents came to Platteville; they now live in Iowa C acres of land there, also 160 acres in this county. His father has been Treasure of the Town Board, etc. He was married to Miss Uelya Rundell in 1873; she they have three children—Harry, Leora and Eugene.

JACOB OETTIKER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Belmont; was born M land; in 1832, he came to Pittsburg; worked there at the tailoring trade till 18 Fayette Co.; he had learned this trade in Switzerland; he has also worked at this till about 1878; he owns 160 acres of land. He was married to Mary Bratestein born in Switzerland, May 4, 1821; they have four sons—Henry, John, Jacob and a practicing physician in Georgetown, Wis.; he graduated from the Univer Philadelphia.

NATHAN OLMSTED, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Belmont; born Oct. Co., N. Y.; he first followed farming, till about the age of 19, then he was eng taught school in the district in which he was born; in 1838, he came to Elk Grov he came to Old Belmont, and has been a resident of this locality since; he owns a he taught school soon after coming here, and has taught in all about six terms; so was appointed Justice of the Peace by Gen. Dodge, and has held this office ever si county in the Legislature during 1851 and 1853, has been Chairman of the Town years, and Belmont three years; he is also Chairman of the County Board; was l mont several years; he was Postmaster at Cottage Inn from 1850 to 1865, and in at this office, the Government found a balance due him of \$87; in 1860, he was a has practiced law since; he has probably held a greater number of offices than any c Married Magdeline Teneick in 1836; she was born in Albany Co., N. Y., Januar children, three sons and three daughters. He is a descendant of the Olmsteds, wh "Lyon" in about 1632.

J. C. ROBBINS, grain and live stock, Belmont; born Sept. 3, 1838, i Y.; in 1841, he came with his parents to Jo Daviess Co.; there he followed farm removed to Apple River and engaged in grain and live stock; continued this busin he came to Belmont. He held the office of Constable in Jo Daviess Co.; in 1870 of the Peace; has held this office four terms; is now Treasurer of the School Boar 1861, in Co. B, 45th Ill. V. I.; served with that regiment till July 9, 1863; he w tain in the 9th Louisiana Colored Infantry; in 1864, he was transferred to the Artillery; was discharged on account of physical disability Nov. 27, 1864; he wa of Shiloh, in the left arm, April 6, 1862; he participated in the battles of Ft. Henr siege of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg and others. Married Miss Sarah Frost in 1 Vermont in 1841, died in 1866; have two children—James W. and Herbert J. Emily Buss, in 1869; she was born in Buffalo, N. Y.; they have four children—L M. and Cora.

JOHN ROWLANDS, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Belmont; born July 8. in 1848, he came to Waukesha Co., Wis.; in 1849, he came to Dodgeville; in 185 Ill.; in 1852, he came to Belmont; he owns 120 acres of land. Married Jane H she was born in London, England, in 1843, died Sept. 3, 1876; have three childre and Anna. Second marriage to Mary Evans, July 6, 1880; she was born in W State with her parents when a child.

TOWN OF GRATIOT.

THOMAS AGAN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Apple River, Ill.; Born in August, 1820; came to America in 1843, and to Wisconsin in 1853, at Point Railroad; then rented a farm for two years, then bought 48 97-100 ac. improvements, and now owns 420 acres, part in Monticello Township; he has been in good repair. His wife, Catherine Godfrey, was born in Tipperary County, America in 1843; they were married in 1844, and have had eight children—Margaret, born March 24, 1850; Thomas, born Feb. 27, 1854, married to Catherine James, born March 9, 1856; Cathrine, born June 29, 1858; Bridget, born April 10, 1861; Daniel, born Jan. 15, 1864; Mary died in 1852; Margaret politics, Democrat; in religion, Catholic. Before coming to Wisconsin he was on the Illinois Central Railroad about two years.

PETER BAKER, billiard saloon, Gratiot; born in Bavaria, Germany, came to America in 1855; settled in New Diggings, there about three years, then school; then when he became of age he kept saloon, and then in the dry goods came to Gratiot; enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, in Co. E, 31st W. V. I., and discharged the battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., Atlanta, Ga.; with Sherman's march in the battles on the 19th of March, when McPherson was killed. His wife, in Germany Sept. 1, 1849; came to America in 1854; married May 12, 1872; Charlie, born Feb. 11, 1873; Josephine, born Feb. 24, 1875; Minnie, born Dec. 15, 1879. In religion, Presbyterian. Owns town property in Shullsburg.

JOHN BARGE, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Gratiot; born in Hanover, in 1858; came to Gratiot and worked around, and finally bought 40 acres of improvements; enlisted in the 5th W. V. I., 1865; discharged 1866; was in Va., Winchester, Va., and Richmond. His wife, Mary Etetie, was born in F were married in 1854, and have had four children—Charles, born July 12, 1858; Mary, born November, 1860; John, born September, 1871. In religion, Lutheran.

JOHN F. BEARD, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Warren Ill.; born in Peru, 13, came to Galena and remained one year; then to New Diggings, Wis., in the his trade of plasterer; remained six years, then east of Shullsburg one year, then of one-half section of land on a Mexican warrant, and made the improvements; finely improved land, with a fine brick house, 26x32, with L 21x36, two stories, 16-foot corners, bank stable, granary, carriage shed, well stocked with the best sheep, and well watered. His wife, Amanda Criss, was born in Wheeling, W. consin in 1844, and to New Diggings; married March 17, 1846; they had eleven Oct. 25, 1846; Juliett, born May 22, 1849, now Mrs. Heindell, of Apple River 1857, died Jan. 24, 1871; William T., born March 19, 1854, is in Dead National Bank; John G., born Oct. 12, 1855, is in Deadwood, D. T., in who born Jan. 12, 1857, now Mrs. Luther, at Nora, Ill.; Luella, born April 29, born April 16, 1862, at home; Francis, born Jan. 22, 1864; Lola, born Dec. Sept. 20, 1874. In politics, Democrat; religion, Liberal. Was a member of the State of Wisconsin, 1874; member of the Town Board, and most of the oth died March 6, 1879. His first start in the battle of life was from Perry Co., umbrella and his clothes in a handkerchief over his shoulder, walking to W there took a boat for Cincinnati, Ohio; then on foot 100 miles up the Mian in the year 1840; worked around for about one year, then returned to Pennsy learned the trade of plasterer, and in the year of 1845 started West to Wisconsin.

DAVID BLUBAUGH, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Gratiot; born came to Wisconsin in 1840; engaged first working at his trade of carpente 5th W. V. I., 1865, and discharged 1866; was engaged in the battle of

1811; married Sept. 30, 1846, and had two children—Marshall W., born Feb. 7, 1850; Isabelle, born March 22, 1861, in Herkimer Co., N. Y. Ezra was in the United States Navy during the war of the rebellion, and after the war he was a sailor on the lakes, and, during a storm, he was wounded in the hip; was taken to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, and kindly attended until they thought there was no hope, when they brought him home to die; but the kind and watchful care of his mother brought him through, and, at the death of Paul, he willed him a sum sufficient to make him independent; he was wounded with a marlinspike penetrating the hip.

PETER CLARKE, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Longford Co., Ireland, 1832; came to America 1846; first went to Boston, then to Albany, then returned to Boston, and remained two years in the Charlestown Navy Yard; then to Canada in the copper works; then returned to New York, worked in a tannery; then went, in 1857, to Kansas, then to Nebraska, then to Nevada, then back to Illinois, and was in business in Freeport, then to Warren, and remained four years; then, in 1862, to Wisconsin; rented land for five years; then bought 80 acres of land, and now owns 239 acres, and made the improvements; has a fine house. His wife, Ann O'Brien, was born in Wexford Co., Ireland, 1828; came to America, 1851; married 1853, and have eight children—Rosanna, born June 1, 1854; Mary E., born Nov. 8, 1855; Thomas, born July 22, 1857; William, born Sept. 2, 1859; David, born Sept. 12, 1861; Edward, born Nov. 12, 1863; James, born Feb. 12, 1865; Alice, born Oct. 24, 1869. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Catholic.

ED W. COLE, collector, P. O. Gratiot; born in Gratiot, July 11, 1849; lived at home until he was 21 years of age, when he was engaged in a store for himself one year and a half at River-side; was agent of the Mineral Point Railroad one year; was Deputy Sheriff and Constable nine years; owned town property and 3 acres of land. His wife, Mary E. Webb, was born in Pennsylvania, 1855; married 1873, and have two children—Nettie, born Jan. 1, 1875; Edith, born February, 1877; died March, 1877. In politics, Republican; in religion, Liberal; was Census Enumerator for 1880 of the town; member of Shattock's Northwestern Detective Agency.

SAMUEL COLE, retired blacksmith; P. O. Gratiot; born in Lower Canada, 1815; came to Wisconsin September, 1838; engaged in blacksmithing; he entered 40 acres of land and now owns 260, on which he has made all the improvements, also, 160 acres of land in Buena Vista Co., Iowa. His wife, Jane Connery, was born in Town of Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, 1815; came to America, 1828, and settled in Pennsylvania; came to Wisconsin in 1837, and married April 13, 1841, and have four children—Mary Jane, born Aug. 12, 1842, now Mrs. Campbell; Sarah A., born March 17, 1845, now Mrs. Cook, station agent at Gratiot; Edwin W. Cole, born July 11, 1849, in business in Gratiot; Emmet J., born March 9, 1851, farmer near Gratiot. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal; has been Justice of the Peace for thirty years; has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for eight years, and member of the General Assembly for four years, and the State Senate four years, and generally interested in public improvements. He was one of the three County Commissioners who divided the county into towns in 1848; was magistrate thirty-five years. When he came to this town there was only one log hut, and a log saw and grist mill; Mr. Cole built the first blacksmith-shop; the shop is still standing—built 1839.

HENRY COLLINS, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Gratiot; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1823, and came to Wisconsin in 1856, and bought 80 acres, and now owns 103 acres of land, well improved. His wife, Prudence Salisbury, was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1832; was married in 1850, and have had ten children—Alvira, now Mrs. Miller, residing at Janesville, Wis.; Almira, now Mrs. Eastwood, residing in Wiota Township; Josephine, now Mrs. Loddy, in Warren, Ill.; Mary, now Mrs. Hull, in Warren, Ill.; Sylvester, at home; Antoinette, Yusetta, deceased; William Henry, Margaret Jane, Ida, deceased. In politics, Republican; in religion, United Brethren; has been School Clerk for six years.

JOHN COLLINS, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Gratiot; born in Tyrone Co., Ireland, February, 1832; came to America in August, 1838, and remained in Philadelphia until the age of 13 years; then went to New York; his mother died in 1873; he entered 40 acres and his father gave him 80 acres in Kendall Township; now owns 280 acres; made the improvements. His wife, Elizabeth Gallagher, was born in Paisley, Scotland, 1838; came to America, 1844; married, 1856; they have had thirteen children—Daniel, born Aug. 12, 1856; William E., born June 21, 1863; James F., born Sept. 25, 1865; John, born Aug. 23, 1867; Hugh, Agnes, Margaret, Mary, Moses, Edward, Elizabeth, born Feb. 3, 1860, died May 20, 1862; Ann Jane, born Feb. 21, 1856, died May 3, 1863; John, born Jan. 31, 1862, died Feb. 16, 1862; Hugh, Agnes, Margaret, Mary, M. and Edward died with diphtheria between the 2d and 15th of February, 1880. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Catholic; has been Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk; was six years County Clerk of Le Roy Co.

had eleven children—infant, born Sept. 12, 1849, and died Sept. 30, 1849; Julia M., born Nov. 2, 1850, now Mrs. Terryberry; Frank, born Dec. 1, 1851, now in Cherokee Co., Iowa; Herman, born Feb. 18, 1853, now in Gratiot; John, born Jan. 2, 1865, in Monticello; Mary Ellen, born March 25, 1866, died July 21, 1861; William, born July 2, 1859, now at home; Ida and Ira, twins, born Dec. 1, 1860, Nora E., born Feb. 20, 1863; Hattie, born July 14, 1867. In politics, Republican; in religion, believer. Has been School Director, Justice of the Peace, Town Side Board, Treasurer and School Director. Mr. D. carried the first delegation to Darlington from Shullsburg for the purpose of locating the county seat and the meeting was held in Jamesons Hamilton's barn in the fall of 1848.

FRANK ECKERMANN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Gratiot; born in Germany in 1833; came to America in 1871, to Illinois; there five years; then to Wisconsin in 1876; bought 37 acres of land and now owns 58 acres of land. His wife, Mary Ann McGinnis, was born in New York; married in 1878, and have one child—Frank, born May 14, 1879. In politics, Democrat. In religion, Catholic.

LEWIS ECKERMANN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Gratiot; born in Germany, in 1825; came to America in 1873, and remained three years in Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; then came to Wisconsin in 1876, and bought and owns 170 acres of land. His wife, Amelia Roaday, was born in Germany, in 1820; they were married in 1838, and have had six children—Lewis, in Illinois; Christina, at home; Frank, at home; Herman, Minnie and Jacob. His wife died in 1867. His second wife, Mena Doneiden, was born in Germany, in 1832; they were married in 1867, and have had one child—Jacob. In religion, Catholic.

MATHIAS ENGBRETSON, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Gratiot; born in Norway in 1799; came to America in 1848, and now owns 120 acres of land, finely improved; has a beautiful spring of water. His wife, Annie Kundson, was born in Norway in 1814; they have had three children—Mathias, born April 8, 1838; his wife, Julia Severson, was born in Norway in 1839; married in 1863; they have had seven children—Clara, Julia, Antoine, Emma, William, Merick and Oscar. In politics, Republican; in religion, Lutheran. Has been School Clerk. Mr. Engbretson had two brothers, Edward and Engbret, now deceased, and a sister Caroline, now Mrs. Bridson, is in Nebraska.

JOHN ENRIGHT, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Ireland, 1823; came to America 1848, and to Wisconsin 1856, and worked at his trade in Illinois, and also in Wisconsin; he bought 160 acres of land on which he made all of the improvements. His wife, Margaret Heargety, was born in Ireland, 1825; they were married 1850, and have had eight children, five living; his first wife died 1863; his second wife, Mary Hearty, was born in Ireland in 1842; were married in 1864, and they have eight children living. In Politics, Democrat; in religion, Catholic.

FRANK ERNST, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Gratiot; born in Germany, in 1851; came to America in 1856, and bought and now owns 110 acres of land on which he has made all the improvements. His wife, Christina Ekenman, was born in Germany, in 1853; they were married in 1864, and have had three children—Louis, born April 10, 1865; Frank, born Dec. 14, 1867; Jake, born April 25, 1880. In politics, Democrat.

JOHN FARRAN, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Apple River, Ill.; born in Indiana Co., Penn., Nov. 19, 1812; came to Wisconsin in 1854; engaged in farming 80 acres, and made the improvements; now owns 160 acres of land. His wife, Mary Wilson, was born in Venango Co., Penn., July 31, 1819; they were married in 1842, and have had ten children—Rebecca, Charles, in town of Wayne; John Wilson in Cherokee Co., Iowa; William C., in Cherokee Co., Iowa; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Hill, in Gratiot; Andrew, Robert, Mary Jane, Margaret and M. A., at home; Mary Jane died 1854. In politics, Republican; in religion, Believer. Has been Pathmaster.

M. FENTON, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 25, 1833, and came to Jefferson Co. and remained there until 1856, when he came to Wisconsin and bought 80 acres of land; he now owns 160 acres, on which he has made all the improvements; the 160 acres are in Franklin Co., Iowa. His wife, Sarah J. Hughes, was born in Ireland, Sept. 28, 1833, and came to America in 1855; they were married in 1861; they have one child, an adopted son—Norman Fenton, born July 24, 1872. In politics a Republican; in religion a Believer. He has been Pathmaster, School Director and member of the Town Board two years.

FREDRICK FLINN, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in La Fayette Co., Wis., April 14, 1857; he lived at home until his father died, when he willed him 100 acres of land, improved, and 50 acres of timber in town of Wayne. His wife, Mattie Severson, was born in Norway, in 1860; they were married Feb. 22, 1877, and have one child—Charles Leroy, born Jan. 27, 1879. In politics, Republican; in religion, Liberal.



1856; Lizzie, born Feb. 10, 1859; Margaret, born Feb. 20, 1864. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Catholic.

S. W. LEMONT, Postmaster and dealer in general stock, Gratiot; born in Maine, in 1845; came to Wisconsin, in 1855, and engaged in farming with his father; enlisted 1862, in the 22d W. V. I.; discharged in 1863; re-enlisted in 1864, and was discharged in 1866; owns town property. His wife, Marion Lutter, was born at Wiota, in 1849; they were married in 1873, and have had three children—Maud, born Aug. 18, 1874; Agnes, born Nov. 20, 1876; Sarah, born April 13, 1880. In politics, Republican; in religion, Disciple; his wife is a United Brethren. He has been Town Clerk of Wiota and of Gratiot. After the war he attended the Normal School at Platteville, and then engaged as teacher.

EDWARD MCGINNIS, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Warren; born in Down County, Ireland, in 1816; came to America in 1853, stopping in Albany, N. Y., then to Canada, then again to New York, then to Wisconsin in 1876, and bought 40 acres, and now owns 160 acres of land, and has made all the improvements, and also bought for his son, in Wayne Township, 90 acres of land. His wife, Sarah Straney, was born in St. John's, New Brunswick, in 1835; her father took her to Ireland and left her until she was 20 years of age, when she returned to America; they were married in 1850, and have had eight children—Edward, Mary Ann, now Mrs. Frank Heckerman; Kate, Margaret, Lizzie, Caroline, John and Barney. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Catholic.

JAMES McMULLEN, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Lawrence Co., Penn., May 20, 1817; came to Wisconsin in 1852; bought, at \$1.25 per acre, 80 acres of land, on which he made the improvements, and now owns 80 acres in Gratiot, 280 acres in Wayne, and the mill property in Spafford. His wife, Martha Cook, was born in Pennsylvania, Butler Co., July 2, 1829; they were married March 5, 1850; they have had six children—Rachel Ellen, born Dec. 17, 1850; Annie Elizabeth, born July 19, 1852; Rebecca Jane, born Aug. 21, 1854; Albert, born Sept. 3, 1856; William Samuel, born October, 1858, died June, 1860; James Madison, born March 12, 1860. His wife died Aug. 15, 1864; his second wife, Cornelia Loretta Shepard, was born in Maine, June 24, 1827, and was married to Mr. Haskell, who is deceased, and Mrs. Haskell was married to Mr. McMullen Nov. 19, 1865; they have one child, Emma Loretta, born July 27, 1867. In politics, Republican; in religion, Believer. Has been Town Treasurer three years, and Pathmaster four years. Mr. McM. came to Wisconsin in 1844, and worked in the mines at Benton and Shullsburg; then returned, in 1849, to Pennsylvania, and came back to Wisconsin in 1852.

H. O. NUSS, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Gratiot; born in Christiania, Norway, Jan. 20, 1840; came to America in 1867, and to Monroe, Wis., and remained there with his uncle a short time; then to Jordan, then to Blue Mound; remained there about eight months; then to Warren, and remained there about two years at work for Thornton & Parker; then to Gratiot; worked for John Bakken; then returned to Norway and remained eight months; then returned to Gratiot and bought property and went into business for himself. In religion, Lutheran; in politics, Republican. His mother resides with his sister, Mrs. Kelly, of Gratiot.

KINGSLEY E. OLDS, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Nov. 1, 1839. Enlisted in the 45th Ill. V. I. August, 1861, and was discharged July, 1865; was engaged at Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.; siege of Vicksburg, Miss., and Sherman's march through to the sea, and Sherman's Southern campaign; came to Wisconsin in 1871, and bought and now owns 80 acres of land, and has made the improvements. His wife, Lidy Graham, was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., Jan. 10, 1848; they were married Aug. 1, 1865, and have had five children—Carrie, born May 18, 1864; Emma, born Sept. 12, 1867; Etta, born June 14, 1872; Lottie, born Oct. 23, 1877. In politics a Republican; in religion a believer. Has been Clerk of Schools and Pathmaster.

JAMES OPIE, deceased; born in Cornwall, England, and baptized Dec. 9, 1821; came to America Nov. 12, 1855, and to Blackley, Ill., in the mines, and, in 1862, bought 65 acres of land and engaged in farming; sold and came to Wisconsin in 1865, and bought 209 acres of land and improved it, and now owns 369 acres of land, all well improved; he died July 15, 1878. His wife, Ann Roberts, was born in Cornwall, England, Oct. 30, 1817, and she was married, in 1837, to David Martin in England; he was killed Feb. 14, 1850, in the mines, and Mrs. Martin was married to Mr. Opie, August, 1854; they started for America and were shipwrecked and picked up and taken back to England; they then made a second start and landed in this country safe; there were two children by the first marriage—Elizabeth J., deceased; Angeline, now Mrs. Thorp, in Franklin Co., Iowa; and by the second marriage three—William, at home; James H., at home; Charles B., at home; Miss Eva Stevens, the daughter of Elizabeth, is making her home with them. When Mr. Opie first left the mines, he only bought 1½ acres

of land in Scales Mound; left the family and went to the Lake Superior mines, and remained two years; then worked on a farm one year for Mr. H. Martin; then crossed the plains to Idaho; then to Montana, and remained eleven years; then came back to the State of Illinois.

PETER PAULSON, manufacturer of boots and shoes, Riverside; P. O. Gratiot; born in Norway, April 1, 1844; came to America in 1872, and was in Chicago one year and a half working at his trade, and then a short time in the foundry; he came to Wisconsin, in 1873, to Wiota, and worked at his trade, then went to Warren, Ill.; then to Riverside in 1875. His wife, Julia Gilbertson, was born in Norway in 1853; came to America in 1870; was married in 1875; they have had three children—Gilbert, born Feb. 11, 1876; Paulina, born Feb. 25, 1878; Revart, born May 26, 1880. In politics, Republican; in religion, Lutheran.

WILLIAM PATTEN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Apple River, Ill.; born in Donegal Co., Ireland, 1815; came to America in 1832, and went into the coal mines in Pennsylvania, and remained there about eight years; then went to Pittsburgh, Penn.; then to Wisconsin in 1845, and engaged in smelting and mining; then bought 80 acres of land, sold and went to Galena to educate the children; then rented some land in Warren Co., Ill.; then removed to Wisconsin and rented land; then bought 160 acres, in 1866, and made the improvements. His wife, Ettie McHugh, was a native of Ireland; they married in 1840, and have had ten children—Ann, deceased; Bridget, deceased; John, deceased; Cathrine, now a Sister at the Mound; William, in California; Helen, at home; Edward, in California; Annie, at home; Mary, at home; James, deceased. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Catholic; about five years ago he lost the use of his right hand by amputation.

P. H. PIERCE, M. D., Gratiot; born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1816; came to Wisconsin in 1877. His wife, Betsey Sweet, born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1845; married in 1859, and have had five children—Frank, Lilly, Minnie, Jennie, Fred. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Liberal; has practiced in this and Jo Daviess County since 1857; owns town property.

ROBERT PILLMORE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Apple River, Ill.; born in Yorkshire, England, Feb. 28, 1826; came to America in 1836; remained in New York eighteen years farming, and came to Wisconsin in 1854; bought 40 acres, made the improvements, and now owns 200 acres of land. His wife, Margaret Carmichael, was born near Albany, N. Y., in 1832. They were married in 1852, and have had nine children—Millard F., William J., in Nevada; John C., Robert, Earl, Mott, George W., Carrie M., Minnie. In politics, Republican. In religion, Methodist. Has been on Town Board three times. Assessor and School Clerk.

WILLIAM RANCK, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Union Co., Penn., Oct. 24, 1853; came to Illinois, Stephenson Co., and to Wisconsin in 1876, and has 120 acres of land. His wife, Annie Brown, was born in Union Co., Penn., in 1850. Married 1879, and they have one child, J. D., born Aug. 12, 1879. In politics, Republican. In religion, Methodist Episcopal.

M. W. RICHARDSON, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Gratiot; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1822; came to Wisconsin in 1863, and bought 140 acres, and now owns 260 acres of land, on which he has made all the improvements. His wife, Desdemona Fitch, was born in New York, March 23, 1826, and they were married in 1846; they have had four children—Otis F., John L., Charles W. (deceased), Stephen A. In politics, Democrat. In religion, believer. Has been School Director for fourteen years, and Treasurer, Pathmaster a long time, Assessor two terms, member of the board two terms.

DR. G. W. RUSSELL, deceased; was born in Wethersfield, Conn., in 1754, and was married to Polly Woodruff, about the year 1774. George Washington Russell, the youngest son, was born in Litchville, Conn., Sept. 21, 1800; was taken to Bradford Co., Penn., in 1801, and 1802 to New York, then to Connecticut in 1815, where his mother died in 1816, and, after passing through various trials, he went to Hartford, Conn., and attended school, and lived with his brother in 1817; he was clerk in his brother William's store until 1818, then traveled for the firm until 1820; in August of the same year, he went to Windham, Penn., and engaged in clearing a farm, and sold out in 1823; 1825, he went to Waterloo, N. Y., and married, June 27, 1826, Susan Bear, only child living of John Bear; remained at Waterloo until 1829, when he returned to Windham, where he studied medicine. In 1833, he was appointed Adjutant of the 2d Volunteer Militia of Bradford Co., Penn., and served until the fall of 1834, when he was elected Major of the Battalion, and served until 1837; sold his farm in Windham, and bought in Esterflats Ulster, Bradford Co., Penn. In the latter part of 1850, he engaged as agent for the obtaining of land bounty of the soldiers of 1812 and 1814; in the year 1855, he was Pension Agent. After years of labor, he obtained 1,000 acres in Wisconsin, and 1,600 acres of land in Iowa; in 1856, he sold in Ulster, Penn.

died May 8, 1863; Annie E., born Nov. 12, 1866; George E., born March 21, 1868, now at home; James Krastan, born March 12, 1867; Elizabeth E., born Dec. 31, 1868; William H., born March 16, 1871; Charles Earl, born May 4, 1873; Maaly Ansbury, born Aug. 7, 1875; Albert Nelson, born Sept. 24, 1878. In religion, Methodist; in politics, Republican; has been School Director, Palmyra, has been on the Board and Side Board, and has been Constable.

STEPHEN SMITH, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 4, 1838; came to Illinois, 1854, with his parents, and they bought 100 acres of land in Illinois, and entered 400 in the township of Gratiot while living in Illinois; his father died in 1859, while living in Nora, Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; Stephen came into Wisconsin in 1862, and made the improvements from the wild land, and now owns 265 acres, with a good house, 18x26, with L 18x22, kitchen and wash-house 16x26, with wood-house 14x22, barn 40x60, 24 feet high, with 10-foot stone basement, with cattle shed, 20x26, granary, 16x24. His wife, Eunice Hopkins, was born in Whiteside Co., Ill., Feb. 25, 1839; married Jan. 12, 1860; they have had six children—Oral, born Feb. 8, 1861; Hannon, born Feb. 27, 1863; Frank E., born Feb. 4, 1865; Bell, born June 24, 1867; Oscar D., born Nov. 21, 1869; Mary, born May 26, 1874. In politics, Republican; in religion, a believer.

ISAAC SOWERBY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Gratiot; born in Westmoreland, England, Dec. 18, 1824; came to America in 1851, and to La Fayette Co., and to New Diggings; then in the fall of 1853 went to California, and worked in the mines until the fall of 1857, then back to England; was sick two years and a half; then came back to America, in 1860, to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., remained there until the spring of 1864; then went to Montana until June, 1866; then returned to La Fayette Co., bought 160 acres of land, and made the improvements and built a fine house, costing \$1,000, then a barn costing about \$500; now owns 200 acres of land. His wife, Sarah Ann Birkbeak, was born in Council Hill, Jo Daviess Co., Aug. 29, 1840; married June 25, 1863; they have six children—Sarah Alice, born June 26, 1864; Jane Elizabeth, born April 29, 1867; Mary Ellen, born Jan. 31, 1869; Hammond G., born Oct. 26, 1871; Willie, born Jan. 7, 1876, died April 27, 1876; Isaac Samuel, born April 14, 1877. In politics, Republican; in religion, Protestant; has been Treasurer of School District and Pathmaster.

JEDIAH S. STOW, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Warren Ill.; born in Ashland Co., Ohio, 1830, and went to Roscoe, Ill., 1850, and entered 80 acres of land; worked some at the carpenter's trade; sold; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and bought 140 acres of land, on which he made all the improvements, and now owns 238 acres of land, with good house, barn and out-buildings. His wife, Minerva Mathews, was born at Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio, June 2, 1832; came to Wisconsin at the age of 14 years, and settled at Beloit; married Oct. 20, 1853; they have had six children—William S., born Jan. 17, 1854; Charles H., born April 8, 1858; Henry L., born July 4, 1860; Frank J., born May 2, 1867; Louis E., born Feb. 25, 1872; Leuran M., born May 16, 1875. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist; has been School Director and Treasurer several times since he has been here. Diana Higbee, afterward Mrs. Stow, was born in Middletown, Conn., and died at the residence of Mr. J. S. Stow, at the ripe old age of 104 years and 6 weeks; Jediah Stow died at sea with yellow fever. These are the grandparents of Jediah S. Stow, the subject of this biography. Mr. Stow, the father of J. S., and son of the above, lives with Jediah Stow, and was born 1792, a hale, hearty man, with good memory; his wife, Louisa Sage, was born in Middletown, Conn., and was married Nov. 15, 1815; they had seven children; she died at the age of 85 years.

ANDREW SWANSON, deceased; born in Norway, Nov. 8, 1828; came to America, 1847; owns 132 acres of well-improved land. He was killed July 15, 1863, while taking a load of wood to Warren, Ill., with a yoke of oxen, in attempting to cross a bridge. His wife, Christiana Olsson, was born in Norway, and was married in America; she died in 1852, and left one child—Christiana, deceased. His second wife, Christie Ashley, was born in Norway, in 1837; married in 1856, and had three children—Annie, born Dec. 12, 1857; Christiana, born Aug. 5, 1859; Andrew, born Nov. 16, 1862. In politics, Republican; in religion, Lutheran.

HANS SWANSON, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Gratiot; born in Christiana Co., Norway, July 24, 1825; came to America in 1847, and entered 120 acres of land, and now owns 228, and has some fine improvements; a barn 45x30, 20-foot corners, fine spring and stream of water; good house, 18x50. His wife, Mary Hanson, was born in Norway in 1826; they were married in 1855, and have had three children—John, in Minnesota; Christina, at home; Lena, deceased. Wife died in 1862. Second wife, Caroline Hanson, was born in Norway in 1828; they were married in 1863, and have had five children—Lena, Seibert, Mary, Annie, Henry, deceased. In politics, Republican; in religion, Lutheran; was one

T. WILCOX, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1820, and went to Chataugus Co., N. Y., in 1852, and then to Michigan in 1867, and to Wisconsin in the fall of 1867; bought 80 acres of land, and now owns 85 acres, and 5 in timber in Wiota. His wife, Liddy Nickabarger, was born in Smithville, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1820, and they married in 1840, and have four children—G. H. in Warren Ill., William (deceased), E. P. in Warren, Ill., merchandizing, C. P. in Warren, Ill., clerk for his brother.

S. T. WOOLWORTH, retired merchant, P. O. Gratiot; born in Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1816; came to Chicago in 1832, and in the hardware and tin business; 1870, came to Wisconsin; was in business at Riverside, and, not being able to attend to it, sold out. Enlisted in the 8th Ill. V. C., Company F, in 1861, and wounded at Antietam, in the arm, and he is now a pensioner; discharged in 1862. His second wife, Mary A. Allison, was born in Bishop Thorp, Yorkshire, England, Sept. 30, 1825, and married Aug. 11, 1848, and had two children—William, a tinner in Gratiot; Carrie, now Mrs. Porter, near home. Wife died Nov. 14, 1866. Third wife was Rachel Elmer. Fourth wife, Mary A. Gondoung, was born in Massachusetts in 1817. Married in 1869. In politics, Republican. In religion, Liberal. His wife, Presbyterian. Has been School Director, Overseer of the Highway, once President of the Village of Riverside. He enlisted in the 1st Ill. V. I. in the Mexican war, wounded several times, and in the Black Hawk war; assisted in the moving of the Indians from this county; called out on the New York State line to keep the patriots from crossing on the Island.

TOWN OF WAYNE.

EDMUND AKINS, retired farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Spafford; born in Burgh Hill, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Oct. 9, 1823; came to Wisconsin in 1852, and bought for his father 135 acres of land; he now owns 188 acres; Edmund made all of the improvements; has raised an orchard from the seed brought with them from Ohio; has a barn 40x60, with bank stable. His wife was Cathrine Van Ness, born in New Jersey, in 1828; they were married in 1846, and have had four children—Willis J., born June 16, 1851; Lucy, born Nov. 16, 1853, now Mrs. Parkyn; Emma, born Sept. 4, 1855, now Mrs. Pease; Lola, born May 10, 1866. In politics, Mr. A. is a Republican; in religion, Free-Will Baptist; has been School Director and Pathmaster. He enlisted in Co. B, 31st W. V. I., in 1862; mustered out in 1863. He is also a strong anti-Mason. His grandfather's sister married one of the Browns, of Harper's Ferry notoriety. Mr. Akins was wounded at the last charge of Atlanta, Ga. From the *Wisconsin State Journal* the following sketch was taken: "Of the characters to be seen at the camp grounds, and there are many of them, no one, perhaps, is better worthy of description than the tall, sallow, nervous-looking vet. on whose haversack is rudely inscribed the name of E. Akins. He was dressed in a faded uniform, over which he wore an army overcoat, and a black slouch hat. He carries a staff, surmounted by a cross-piece, bearing the legend, 'Repent, Democrats.'"

W. J. ANDERSON, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y. Feb. 28, 1842; came to Wisconsin in 1878; bought 140 acres of land; made most of the improvements. Enlisted in the 1st Light Artillery of New York, in 1861; was discharged in 1866; was with the Army of the Potomac. His wife, Miss F. A. Gould, was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1846; they were married in 1865, and have had two children—Jennie M., born Oct. 11, 1869; Herbert W., born Dec. 18, 1870. A Republican and a religious believer; has been School Director, Pathmaster, Assessor. He enlisted as a private, and came out of the service as First Lieutenant; was engaged in sixteen battles.

JOHN BLAISDELL, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Spafford; born in Maine, Dec. 13, 1807; came to Wisconsin in 1856; bought, in company with his son, in La Fayette Co., 160 acres of land, and made the improvements; his son died in 1870; now owns 156 acres of land; his wife, Lavina Hurd, was born in York Co., Maine, town of Shopley, in 1807. They were married in 1833, and have had ten children—Julia Ann, now Mrs. Prescott, in Warren, Ill.; J. C., William E., George U., deceased; Charles E., deceased; Abbie, deceased; infant, deceased; Mary H., deceased; Lorina Jane, Mrs. Rockwell; Joseph S. In politics, Republican; in religion, United Brethren; has held the school offices a number of years.

J. C. BLAISDELL, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Martin, Wis.; born in York Co., Maine, Nov. 3, 1833; came to Wisconsin in 1856; bought 40 acres of land, and made some of the improvements; sold and then bought 50 acres; he now owns 180 and 15 acres of timber, and has made fine improvements—

barn 36x46, and good house. He enlisted in Co. B, 31st W. V. I., in 1862; was discharged in 1865. His wife, Mary J. Clark, was born in Maine, in 1841; they were married in 1869, and have had three children—Willard C., born 1870; Arthur, born 1879; Nettie, born 1876, deceased. In politics, Mr. B. is a Republican; in religion, believer; has been Pathmaster, School Treasurer, and is now one of the School Board; he is going to build another barn, 36x46, 22-foot corners, with basement stable, this summer.

W. E. BLAISDELL, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Maine, July 2, 1837; came to Wisconsin in June, 1856, and, in company with his brother, bought 120 acres of land; then the brothers sold out, and W. E. now owns 100 acres, on which he has made all of the improvements. He enlisted April 22, 1861, in Co. E, Ill. V. I., and was discharged Oct. 12, 1861, and re-enlisted in Co. B, 31st W. V. I., in 1862; was discharged July 7, 1865; was at the siege of Atlanta, and with Sherman at Goldsboro, N. C.; Aversbury, a brother of Mr. B., was killed in this battle. His wife, Sarah E. Foss, was born in New Hampshire, in 1843; they were married in 1867; they have had five children—Minnie S., Myra L., Nellie, Lillia A., Clara May. In religion, believer.

BYRON BORDEN, farmer; P. O. Winslow, Ill.; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1848; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1862; bought, in 1877, 60 acres of land and now owns the same. His wife, Elizabeth Shliem, was born in Germany in 1858; they married in 1876, and have two children—Sidney, born Aug. 5, 1877; Russell, Jr., born Jan. 12, 1878. In politics, Republican; in religion, Baptist. Has been School Director and Clerk of the district.

PHILO BORDEN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Spafford; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Nov. 27, 1852; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1862, and, when he bought for himself, he purchased 75 acres of land and made the improvements. His wife, Eliza Scott, was born in Argyle Township in 1862; they were married July 4, 1879. In politics, Republican; in religion, Baptist.

RUSSELL BORDEN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Spafford; he was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1810; came to Wisconsin in 1860, and bought 104 acres of land and made the improvements. His wife, Julia Lane, was a native of Ohio, and was married to Mr. Earl, and afterward to Mr. Borden; had five children, three boys and two girls. William was born Feb. 1, 1855, and married Oct. 22, 1878; they have one child—Clyde, born July 23, 1879. In politics, Republican; in religion, believer.

E. J. CHAPIN, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Martin, Green Co., Wis.; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, May 27, 1837; came to Wisconsin in 1867, with his parents; his father now resides in Green Co.; his mother died in 1879. He enlisted in Co. A, 76th Ohio V. I., in 1861; re-enlisted in 1864; discharged in 1865; was at Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, and with Sherman through to the sea. His wife, Jane Miksell, was born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, in 1839; married in 1867; they have had eleven children, six are living—Annie, Ella, Sallie, Clara, James, Burt. In politics, Greenbacker; in religion, Methodist; School Director and Town Treasurer.

THOMAS COLLINS, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in County Waterford, Ireland, in 1800; came to America, in 1851, to New York; then to Pennsylvania; worked on the railroad about one year, then went to Ohio; worked on the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad, then returned to Pennsylvania and remained three years; removed to Chicago, then to Warren, Ill., and, in 1870, to Wisconsin and bought 80 acres, and now owns 120 acres of land. His wife, Margaret Norris, was born in County Waterford, Ireland, in 1806; they were married in the old country, and have had six children—Johana, Mary, now Mrs. Roach, in Illinois; Margaret, now Mrs. Snow, in Wyoming Territory; Kate, Stephen, Bridget. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church. In politics, Mr. C. is a Democrat.

FLOYD CROSBY, of the firm of Crosby & Nelson, creamery; P. O. Spafford; Sec. 21; born in Ashtabula Co., Cherry Valley, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1850; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and worked on the farm until the age of 22, when he engaged in the building of the creamery in company with Dillon Pease, who retired in 1874. Mr. Crosby's wife was Miss Charlotte Pease, born Aug. 6, 1854; they were married Dec. 15, 1872, and have had three children—Maria, born March 2, 1874, and died Sept. 17, 1874; Clarence W., born June 27, 1875; Walter, born Oct. 22, 1877. In politics, Republican; in religion, Free-Will Baptist; he owns 40 acres of land in Sec. 21. J. G. Nelson, of the above firm, was born in Lawrence Co., Penn., July 29, 1851; came to Wisconsin in 1854, with his parents; left home at the age of 20, and rented land for seven years, when, in 1877, he formed the partnership in the creamery and owns a one-half interest in the business. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist; has been School Clerk.

S. N. CROSBY, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Spafford; born in Yates Co., N. Y., July 14, 1820; went to Pennsylvania when young and remained until 1839; then went to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and then

returned to Crawford Co., Penn., and learned the wagon-maker's trade; when he became of age, he engaged in business and continued at it for about nine years, then went back to Ohio and worked three years; he left for Wisconsin in 1849, and bought 160 acres of land, and has made all of the improvements. His wife, Hulda Andrews, was born in Ohio Nov. 13, 1829; they were married in 1847; she died Aug. 16, 1855, and left two children—Floyd was born at Cherry Valley, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1850; Frank was born May 12, 1857, died March 3, 1858. His second wife, Lucy L. Andrews, was born in Ohio, June 6, 1836; they were married Nov. 14, 1853, and have had two children—Abbie L., born April 1, 1861; Anson N., born June 30, 1867. In politics, Republican; in religion, believer. He has been on the Town Board, School Director and Treasurer. Miss Andrews' father was born Sept. 21, 1810, at Smithville, N. Y., and died June 3, 1877, at Rose Creek, Neb. Her mother was Lucy L. Pease, and was born in Longmeadow, Mass., May 15, 1811, and died Feb. 18, 1875; they had twelve children; four are married and living in Wayne Township, La Fayette Co., Wis.

O. DENURE, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Warren, Ill., born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 12, 1831; came with his father to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled at Gratiot; remained two years, then bought 10 acres; now owns 70 acres of land, on which he has made all the improvements. His wife, Eleanor Perry, was born in New York in 1836; they were married in 1856, and have had two children—Estella, now Mrs. Miller; Mary E., born in 1863, is at home. In politics Mr. D. is a Republican; in religion, Liberal. Mr. D.'s father died in 1866, and his mother in 1852.

DARIUS EASTMAN, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Spafford; born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, March 8, 1831; in 1844, he came with his parents, and worked on the farm and at the carpenter and joiner trade; he owns 380 acres of land, and has made the improvements; has a barn 36x76, 20-foot corners, bank stable; house 16x20, and wing 16x16, two stories. He enlisted in Co. B, 31st W. V. I. in 1862 and mustered out in 1865; was with Sherman on the march to the sea. His wife, Susan T. Shephard, was born in Maine in 1852; they were married Feb. 7, 1876, and have had two children—Jeroy Edward, born May 12, 1877; Charles Lafayette, born Oct. 25, 1878. In politics, Republican; the family are Free-Will Baptists; has been School Director; has always taken an active part in the politics of the township and county.

ORVILLE B. ELLIS, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Spafford; born in New York in 1822; came to Wisconsin in 1852; entered 80 acres of land in Green Co., and bought 200 acres more and made the improvements; remained about six years, then returned to New York and remained two years, then came back to Green Co. and bought 140 acres more, then sold out and went to Missouri, then returned to La Fayette Co., Wis., and now owns 160 acres of land and 20 acres of timber, and 50 acres of land in Green Co.; has a good house, 24x16, with wing, 24x14; barn, 32x30, with bank stable, and wing, 36x20 bank stable. His wife, Mary Ann Jagger, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1822; they were married in 1849, and have had four children—Lovina, Sylvester, Harrison, Ellen S. In politics, Republican; in religion, Liberal. He has been Clerk twelve years, and in Green Co., Pathmaster, nine years Justice of the Peace, and Chairman of the Board in Wayne. The sons all reside in Butler Co., Iowa, near Newell.

AUGUST FRANKE, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Martin, Wis.; born in Prussia Sept. 14, 1838, came to America in 1854, and to Wisconsin; worked by the month, and then bought at Appleton 48 acres of land, which he sold. He enlisted in Co. A, W. V. I., in the year 1863, and was discharged in 1865; was at Petersburg, Va., with U. S. Grant. His wife, Rebecca Brant, was born in Germany, in 1844; they were married in 1867, and have had four children—Lena, Eddie, Gustaf, Minnie. In politics, Republican; in religion, Lutheran. He now owns 80 acres of land, bought since he came out of the army, and has made all of the improvements on the place.

LUDWIG FRANKE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Germany in 1834; came to America in 1854, to Wisconsin direct; worked around by the day until he enlisted in the 1st W. V. I., Co. C, in 1861; was discharged in 1865; was at Resaca, Ga., Falling Waters, Va., and Chattanooga; returned to Wisconsin and bought 50 acres in Dodge Co.; sold, and bought 120 acres of land in La Fayette Co.; built his house, 16x34, and is now building an addition. His wife, Louisa Grassnackel, was born in Germany, Dec. 25, 1843; they were married in 1862, and have had nine children—Louisa, Annie, Albert, Amanda, Emma, Geno, Matilda, Birdie and Charles. A Republican, and belongs to the Lutheran Church.

MARTIN FRITGES, deceased; born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Feb. 6, 1816; came to America in 1856, and to Freeport, Ill.; remained there eleven years, then came to Wisconsin in 1865, and bought 80 acres, and owned 120 acres of land, on which he built a barn, 30x30, 18-foot corners, and now

16x22, L. 16x24; granary 16x20 and additions 8x16 and 12x20; has fine grade stock. His wife, **Fredrica Koenig**, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany; came to America in 1855; they have six children—**Charlie E.**, born June 10, 1856; **Emma**, born Feb. 12, 1858; **Caroline**, born April 15, 1863; **Matilda**, born Aug. 18, 1867; **John**, born Dec. 10, 1868, died March 2, 1869; **Clara**, born Dec. 14, 1869. In politics, Republican; in religion, Lutheran. Has been School Director.

NELSON LA DUE, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Spafford; born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., April 15, 1831; came to Wisconsin in 1856, and bought 160 acres of land and improved it; he now has a place of 320 acres, with a fine orchard. Mr. La Due's first wife was a native of Orleans Co., N. Y.; and was born in 1836; they were married in 1856; she died May 2, 1876, while in Wis., Ill.; his second wife was Miss **Florella Chamberlain**, afterward **Mrs. A. De Haven**, and a native of Ohio; born in 1836; they were married in 1877, in the fall; Mrs. De Haven had one son, **George G.**; he married in 1878, and is living on the old homestead in Illinois. Mr. La Due has held all of the town and school offices, and was Representative to the Assembly for the year 1878. He is Republican, and a Methodist in religion.

JOHN LARSE, farmer, Sec. 6; Wayne; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Christiania Co., Norway, Feb. 23, 1828; came to America in 1847, and to Wisconsin, and bought 67 acres, on which he built the old log cabin, and now owns 140 acres of finely improved land. His wife, **Annie Jacobs**, was born in Norway in 1827, and came to America in 1856; they were married Jan. 20, 1860, and have ten children—**Clara**, born Dec. 2, 1861, died Aug. 19, 1863; **Lewis B.**, born April 13, 1862; **Charlie J.**, born Feb. 2, 1864; **George W.**, born April 13, 1866; **Clara**, born July 2, 1868; **Martha**, born July 28, 1870; died Feb. 29, 1871; **Martha**, born Dec. 26, 1872; **Elmer**, born Aug. 16, 1874; **Abraham**, born in 1877; **Hattie**, born Oct. 4, 1879. In politics, Democrat; in religion, believer; Mr. L. went to California in the year 1854, and was engaged in mining one year, then returned to Wisconsin.

S. C. LARSON; P. O. Spafford; born in Iowa Co., Wis., Sept. 3, 1854; left home at the age of 10 years and engaged in farming; now owns town property at Blanchardville, Wis.; learned the business of miller at Blanchardville, and remained there about three years; took possession of Spafford Mill Feb. 28, 1880; lease expired Oct. 1, 1890; is now assisting Mr. Heindel in store and post office at Spafford; his mother resides at Blanchardville. In politics, Mr. L. is a Republican; in religion a Methodist; is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars and has been for eight years.

HENRY LIMBARGER, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 16, 1819; came to America in 1861; worked in Albany and New York until 1862; then came to Freeport, Ill.; then to Butler Co., Iowa; then returned to Freeport, Ill.; then came to Wisconsin; bought 40 acres and now owns 160 acres of land; he has built a good house, 26x18 feet, two stories, with wing 32x20; a barn 50x32 feet, with 18-foot corners and bank stable, built in 1880. His wife, **Fredrica Powell**, was born in Germany, July 29, 1831; they were married in 1853, and have had four children—**Mena**, now **Mrs. Ebert**, in Warren; **Henry**, born July 6, 1857; **John**, born July 16, 1864; **Hattie**, born July 10, 1867. In politics, Republican; in religion, Lutheran.

FRANK McCRILLIS, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Spafford; born in Maine in 1835, and at the age of 8 years went to New Hampshire, worked in the cotton factory until 1860, when he came to Wisconsin with his father. He enlisted in Company B, 31st W. V. I., August, 1862; was discharged July 6, 1865, at Madison; was at Bentonville, N. C., and with Sherman on the march to the sea. His wife, **Mary Carniry**, was born in Massachusetts in 1835. They were married in 1857, and have had three children—**Frank, Jr.**, born Dec. 1860; **Edwin**, born April 1862; **Isadora**, born 1871. In politics, Greenbacker. Liberal in religion. Has been Pathmaster.

CHARLES T. MILLER, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Wisconsin Jan. 10, 1851; worked on a farm, and now owns 80 acres of land. His wife, **Estella De Nure**, was born in 1836. They were married in 1873, and have had three children—**Maud**, born 1875; **Lucy**, born 1878; **Fredrick**, born 1879. In politics, Republican. In religion, Believer. John R. Miller, his father, was born in Ohio in 1816; came to Wisconsin in 1841, and rented land, then bought 120 acres, and made the improvements. Died June 25, 1877. His wife, **Mary Bennett**, born in Ohio in 1825. They were married in 1840, and have eight children—**Hamilton**, **Elizabeth**, **Susan**, **Martha** (deceased), **Charles**, **William C.**, **Mary C.**, **John S.** (deceased). Was Democrat. In religion, Baptist. Hamilton was in the 12th Ill. V. C.

WILLIAM NELSON, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Wausemon, Wis.; born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1816; came to Wisconsin in 1854, bought 120 acres of land, and now owns 170—50 in Green Co. His wife, **Gonvina Barnshard**, was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1834. They were married in 1841, and have

had thirteen children—Elizabeth, in Indiana; John in Colorado; Elmer (deceased); Nancy, William, in Colorado; Joe, James, infant (deceased); Leavina, Mary, Lucinra, Nellie, Charles. Mr. W. is a Republican and Baptist. Has been School Director.

OLE NILSON, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Christiania Co., Norway, May 6, 1836; came to America in 1853, directly to Wiota; worked around until 1859; went to California; while there, worked in the mines, and returned to Argyle in 1866, and then in 1867, bought 205 acres of land, on which he made the improvements in Wayne Township; his house, 16x28, two stories, with barn 36x46, 20 foot posts, and bank stable; has fine place. His wife, Mary A. Monson, was born in Christiania Co., Norway, in 1848. They were married in 1867; they have had four children—Nim, born Sept. 1, 1867; Margaret, born Oct. 17, 1869; Hellena Josephine, born May 25, 1875; Alfred Oscar, born April 14, 1880. In politics, Republican. In religion, Lutheran.

JESSIE F. PEASE, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Spafford; born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Feb. 25, 1818; lived at home until 24 years of age, then learned the cooper's trade from his father, and worked at it until 1855, when he came to Wisconsin and rented land for about three years, when he bought 40 acres, made the improvements, and added 80 acres; he now owns 240 acres in Wayne, and 15 of timber in Jordan Township, Green Co. His wife, Elathear Huntley, was born in New York, in 1819. They were married in 1843, and have had three children—Fannie E.; Dillon, now in Platteville, Wis.; Charlotte R., now Mrs. Crosby. In politics, Republican. In religion, Free-Will Baptist. Has been School Director and Treasurer.

C. A. PEMBER, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Spafford; born in Oakland Co., Mich., Feb. 29, 1832; came to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1847, and started in the commission business; then, in 1856, went to Monroe in the commission business, remained until 1867, when he began farming; came to La Fayette Co., in 1868, bought and now owns 80 acres of well-improved land. His wife, Harriett Perrigo, born in Highgate, Vt., in 1831. Married in 1854, and they have had four children—Wilber, Fannie, now Mrs. Marble; Irena and Charlie. In politics, Republican this year. In religion, Free-Will Baptist. Has been School Clerk, and is now Justice of the Peace.

J. P. ROCKWELL, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 5, 1832; came to Allegany Co., then to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., then to Wisconsin in 1857; his father bought 40 acres of land and made the improvements; died Aug. 22, 1872. Mr. R. has since bought 107½ acres of land; sold and now owns 200 acres of land; house 16x24, wing 12x20; barn 74x34x40; he has been engaged in the thrashing-machine business for the past twenty-five years. His wife, Jane Morley, was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1836; they were married in 1853, and have had nine children—Fannie, now Mrs. Ellis; Hiram, Florence, Minnie, Rennie, Henrie, Rosella and two infants deceased. In politics, Republican; in religion, believer. He has been School Director and Postmaster several times. His mother lives with his brother, and is now 81 years of age, Aug. 28, 1880.

D. F. ROWE, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Spafford; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., April 4, 1823; came to Illinois in 1858; worked around until 1871, when he came to Wisconsin and bought 150 acres of land, and has improved and still owns this amount. His wife, Sarah Shaw, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1850; was married in 1849, and died in 1869, leaving three children—Roxana, now Mrs. Kippin, in Henry Co., Mo.; Frances, now Mrs. Chesebro, in Kansas; D. W. at home. His second wife, Mary J. Hutchinson, was born in Lake Co., Ohio, Dec. 8, 1838; she was married, in 1858, to Mr. Oscar Moor, who died in 1866, and left four children—Clara, now Mrs. Ritsman, in Kansas; Harry is in Orangeville, Ill.; Willard at home; Nellie, married to Mr. Rowe in 1870; they have had two children—Winfred, and Lucy. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist. Has been local preacher, and has preached for the past sixteen years.

WILLIAM SHEPARD, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Spafford; born in Walenburgh, Maine, July 21, 1801; brought up a shoemaker and tanner; came to Wisconsin in 1854, and bought 130 acres of land and built the old shanty, and now owns 180 acres of land; has made the improvements. His wife was Hannah B. Malcolm, born in Salem, Mass., in 1795; they were married in 1820, and have had eight children—Joseph William, now farming the place; Sarah, Elizabeth, deceased; Cornelia Loretta, now Mrs. McMullen, of Gratiot; Andrew J. and Elizabeth Ann, twins, deceased; Hannah B., now Mrs. Hobbs; Mary Philander, deceased; John W., deceased. Mr. Shepard died Jan. 30, 1878. In politics, Republican; in religion, Baptist. He has been Town Clerk, School Director and Treasurer, Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the church and Deacon at Argyle. In his younger days he taught school, and was Deputy Sheriff in Maine.

JOHN SHULTZ, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Spafford; born in Germany, April 12, 1834; came to America in 1847, and direct to Pennsylvania; remained there until 1858, when he came to Wisconsin and bought 160 acres of land; made the improvements and has a nice home. His wife, Catharine Nelson, was born in Pennsylvania in 1839; they were married in 1849, and they have had three children—Charley, James and Frank. In religion, Evangelical.

JOHN SHULTZ, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Warren, Ill.; born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1831; came to America in 1856, and to Pennsylvania; from there to Wisconsin in 1857, and bought and now owns 160 acres of land. His wife, Adal Heatspak, was born in Hanover, in 1841; they were married in 1869, and have four children—Anna, Hattie, Henry, May. In politics, Republican; in religion, Lutheran.

JOSEPH SNIDER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Warren; born in Canada Sept. 7, 1817; came to America in 1860, and to Wisconsin; worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade for about eight years, then entered 160 acres of land, on which he made the improvements. His wife, Polly Henderson, was born in Canada, in 1817; they were married in 1843, and had six children—Fredrick A., Ambros A., John S., Henrietta, Charles S. and Clymena O. His wife died June 4, 1854. His second wife, Elizabeth Ann Swart, was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., April 28, 1832; they were married May 19, 1857, and have had ten children—George S., born 1858; William M., born 1860; Edward M., born 1861; Albert J., born 1863, and died July, 1864; Arthur E., born 1865; Albert J., born 1867; Sarah E., born 1868; James H., born 1870; Lura B., born 1873, and Marsetta, born 1877. In politics Mr. S. is a Republican. He has been Clerk a number of years, also Steward of the church. In religion, Methodist.

REUBEN STECKEL, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Spafford; born in Northampton Co., Penn., Aug. 7, 1848; came to Wisconsin in 1860; bought and now owns 80 acres of land, and has made the improvements. He enlisted in the 15th Ill. V. I., in 1861; was discharged in 1863; re-enlisted in Co. E, 15th I. V. I.; served until the close of the war; was taken prisoner at Ackworth, Ga., Nov. 15, and remained in Andersonville, Ga., eight months. His wife, Maria Shockley, was born in Ohio, in 1839; they were married in 1868; they have had one child—Christie, born Aug. 24, 1875. Mr. S. is a Republican and a Methodist.

JAMES THORP, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Winlaw, Ill.; born in Nottingham, England, Aug. 28, 1812; came to America in 1834, and then traveled for four or five years; came to Green Co., Wis., and rented land for two years; then, in 1845, came to La Fayette Co., Wis., and bought 160 acres of land and built the old log cabin; he now owns 160 acres in Wayne Township, and 98½ in Illinois; has made all of the improvements since he has resided on the place; in an early day the mines were the market place. His wife, Esther Ann Simons, was born in England, in 1822; they were married in 1842, and have had thirteen children—Phoebe, deceased; Emily, now Mrs. Weger; Lena, in Iowa, Franklin Co.; Albert, Franklin Co., Iowa; Laura, now Mrs. Taylor, in Illinois; Charles Edward, deceased; Charles, in Hardin Co., Iowa; Thomas, in Franklin Co., Iowa; Frank, in Illinois; John, at home; James, at home; Carrie, at home; Reginald, at home. In politics, Mr. T. is a Republican; in religion, the family are Methodist.

E. S. USHER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Spafford; born in Olmsted, Ohio, April 12, 1830; came to Wisconsin in 1857; bought, in company with his brother, 160 acres of land; then sold, and bought 120 acres of land in Green Co., Wis., and remained three years, then returned; now owns the old homestead. The post office was formerly kept at this place, on the corner. His wife, Lucinda Eastman, was born in Wayne, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1840; they were married in 1858, and have had seven children—infant, deceased; Fred, Eugene, Lillian, Corena, Alice, Clarence. In politics, Republican; and religion, Free-Will Baptist. In connection with the farm, he also is in the butcher business.

S. W. USHER, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Spafford; born in Ohio, Feb. 17, 1833; came to Wisconsin in 1857, and bought land; returned to Ohio, then, in 1858, came to Wisconsin, and, in company with his brother, E. S., bought 160 acres; then bought out the brother, and now owns 170 acres of land, and has built a good house, 20x30, with wing, 12x12, and barn, 30x36, and one 24x48, with bank stable, with wind-mill arranged for a fine milk-house, and makes fine quality of creamery butter. His wife, Phoebe Spokesfield, was born in New Hampshire, in 1840; was married in 1859; they have had seven children—Edith, now Mrs. Snyder; Grant; Anna, in Nebraska; Hattie, in Wisconsin; William H., Jonathan, Marguerite. In politics, Greenbacker; in religion, Methodist; has been Assessor, Treasurer of Schools, Superintendent of Town School Board, School Director, Secretary of the Township Board, and has been in the lumber business for six years.

ELIAS PALMER USHER, was born in New York, La Fayette Co., Wis., Feb. 17, 1880; he moved with his father's

family to Ohio, then a widow
Oct. 20, 1894; and died in W.

1822, settled in Cuyahoga Co., and, in May, 1827, he was married to Margaret Keeler; this union was blessed with five sons and two daughters; in 1858, they came to Wisconsin, where he resided until his death. For forty years he was an active worker in the Methodist Church, and personally helped to build two churches; he took great delight in the Sabbath-school work, and was Superintendent at the time of death.

JEREMIAH WECKERLEY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Winslow, Ill.; born in Clarion Co., Penn., Dec. 28, 1840; came to Winslow, Ill., with his parents, in 1857; he bought 80 acres of land, and now owns 100, on which he has made the improvements from the raw prairie; has a barn 42x30, 16-foot corners, bank stable, and house, 16x20. His wife was Flora Ella Robbins, born at Nora, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in 1848; they were married in 1865, and have had three children—Walter Clark, Edgar Grant and Benjamin Ezra. Has been Pathmaster; keeps fine stock of the Durham cattle.

TOWN OF ARGYLE.

HON. ANDREW J. ANDERSON, Argyle, was born in Christiania Stift, Norway, Nov. 14, 1837, where he received the rudiments of a common-school education in that country; in 1851, his parents emigrated to America and settled in Argyle, La Fayette Co., Wis.; his father, John Anderson, had a large family, and was a farmer by occupation, but, being a cripple, could not do much work on the farm; he, however, rented a farm, and his capital to commence with was a yoke of cattle and a wagon which he had brought from the old country; at this time, the subject of this sketch was nearly 14 years of age, and, being the eldest son, was obliged to hire out as a farm-hand for \$1 per month, which was contributed for the maintenance of the family; he soon learned to speak the English language, and obtained a situation as clerk in the store of John Z. Saxton, in the then new village of Argyle, working in the store in winter and at home on the farm in summer for two years, when he hired out to L. T. Pullen, then of Argyle, for all the time he could be spared from the family and farm at home; up to the age of 21, his father had been the recipient of all his earnings, even to the old shot-gun that had afforded sport and pleasure; thus, at 21 years of age, he commenced for himself, continuing in the employ of Mr. Pullen for seven years, or until 1865, when, in company with his brother-in-law, Capt. T. A. Roping, he bought the store and goods of L. T. Pullen, and did a general merchandise business, under the firm name of Anderson & Roping, for about two years; the business, however, did not prove remunerative, on account of the depreciation in goods at that time; Mr. Anderson, however, bought out his partner and continued the business with the assistance of his estimable wife, who had a faculty of making herself generally useful in the store as a clerk, and much of the time, on account of his absence on other business, acted in the capacity of proprietor; thus the business was carried on for about eight years with the continued confidence and respect of their numerous customers, unpretentious, and without avarice or greed; their only pride was honesty and integrity, and their only aspiration was to be able some day to carry on the usual trade without borrowed capital; with strict economy, hard work and close confinement, that end was satisfactorily reached; it is due to mention as one of Mr. A.'s peculiarities during all his dealings that the honest poor man was always his favorite customer; in 1875, he sold one-half of his stock of goods to J. S. Waddington, and the business was conducted in the usual manner for two years, or until 1877, when Mr. Anderson's health had become overtaxed with the indoor confinement of about twenty-three years; sold his interest in the stock of merchandise to I. L. Erickson, of Monroe, Wis., but is still the owner of the store and warehouses. In 1878, he bought a farm containing 309 acres located within a quarter of a mile of Argyle Village, which was, to a certain degree, worn and dilapidated, but under present management will soon be known as one of the best stock farms in this vicinity; the place now shelters and feeds 65 head of cattle, 12 horses, 60 hogs and 300 sheep, all in thrifty condition, and is certainly good evidence that farming pays when properly managed. Mr. A. was married, in 1873, to Lucinda A., daughter of Crawford Million, a pioneer of Wiota and Argyle. He served his town as Town Clerk for three years, and was Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors nine years in succession; served two years as County Bridge Commissioner, two years as Commissioner of County Poor and Poor Farm, and has been three times sent by his district as a delegate to the State Convention, and was appointed Census Enumerator of his district in 1880; he was elected to the Assembly in 1877, and, in conformity with custom, on account of his name, was obliged to vote first during the whole session, but, by strict attention to all matters of deliberation before the house, had occasion but once to change his vote; he had the honor of getting a charter passed whereby Darling-ton, the county seat of La Fayette County, was added to the list of cities of this State; it proved to be

quite a task, as the people of Darlington wanted to hold an election under said that it was barely possible to have it passed and published within the limit; his efforts, and thanks from many Darlingtonians were extended; it is also due to with this session, that he is not what is termed a "policy man," which is plain the bill in the interest of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company (he taking bill) to exempt said company from taxes on certain parts of a land grant for the to by the State; this claim of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company was have been granted without scarcely any opposition had it not been that public unjustly prejudiced against what they were pleased to term "railroad monopoly" however, granted; though his vote was criticised as favoring railroads, yet as if of prejudice his course was exonerated, and to-day he has a right to feel proud brated contest. His education cannot be termed anything but a business one, all the schooling he has had in an English school, yet his abilities for doing business trust has often come in contact with envy. He has always been public spirited to the detriment of his private affairs; was very active in procuring the iron bridge across the Pecatonica River at Argyle, which has proved to be without doubt the cheapest been secured, and took a very active part in the erection of a good schoolhouse needed in Argyle; said schoolhouse is said to be the third best in La Fayette County. He has always been identified with the Republican party.

J. G. ADAMS, Principal of Argyle High School; a native of Vermont, born 13, 1855; attended school at the State Normal, at Platteville, Wis., and is now year as Principal at Argyle; in politics he is Republican, and in religious views of the lodge of A. F. & A. M. His father and mother removed from Ohio to year 1854, and resided on a farm; his mother died in Dallas Co., Iowa, 1879. family of four children.

J. FRED ANDERSON, merchant, Argyle, successor to I. L. Erickson, La Fayette Co., Wis., July 1, 1858; attended school at Northfield, Minn.; was son's store for several years, and now, in company with Lunda and C. T. Sardeson ship. In politics, a Republican, and Liberal in religion.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, retired; farmer, Sec 26; P. O. Argyle; Penn., Aug. 6, 1815; came to Wisconsin in 1842; entered 40 acres of land and added to the farm; sold, and now owns 20 acres near the village of Argyle was a native of Mercer Co., Penn., born in 1816; married 1836; they have living—Jane, now Mrs. Perigo, in Wiota; Lucy, now Mrs. Sheatte, in Wiota. His second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Swan, was born in Pennsylvania in 1825; leaving three children—William (on Sec. 26), Bell and Margaret (now Mrs. wife was born in 1838, in England, and raised in Massachusetts; they were married a Republican, and was a member of the State Legislature of 1866; member organization in the county; member of the A. F. & A. M.; a Methodist in religion.

WILLIAM ATTER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Argyle; born in Lithuania, 1827, and came to America in 1850, direct to town of Argyle; bought 80 acres of land, on which he has made the improvements. His wife, Sarah Penniston, a native of England, was born in 1828, and married in 1846; they have had three children—Thomas and Lucinda N. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist; Clerk and Treasurer, and Trustee in the church.

E. Z. COBLE, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Argyle; born in Clarke Co., Ia., 1811; came to Wisconsin, 1863; bought 80 and now owns 120 acres of land, well improved and wind-mill. His wife, Mary McCoy, was born in Kentucky, in 1819, and have had seven children—Mary Ann (now Mrs. Thurston), Fanny Elizabeth (now Mrs. Able, in Iowa), Bell (now Mrs. Hawley, in Idaho), and Sarah Jane (now Mrs. Able, in Iowa). In politics, Democrat; in religion, believer; has been Postmaster.

JACOB CORBIN, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Argyle; born in Bradford Co., Pa., 1811; came to Wisconsin in 1851, entered 160 acres of land, on which he made all improvements; has 40 acres in Green Co.; now owns 250 acres; enlisted in the 8th W. V. I., Oct. 1864; was at the siege of Vicksburg, Red River with Banks, Corinth, Iuka and Bradford Co., Penn.; born Oct. 19, 1837; came to Wisconsin in 1853 with his

this State in 1853, and married July, 1857; they have one child—Laura Angeline, born Feb. 10, 1858. In politics, Republican; in religion, liberal believer; has held the school offices and the district offices.

DAVID COVEY, deceased; was a native of Scipio, N. Y., born July 18, 1810; raised on a farm until he was 18 years of age, when his parents removed to Painesville, Ohio, and then to Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. He was married at Mansfield, Ohio, to Hannah Bishop, a native of Ohio, in the year 1832, who died in 1838, leaving him three children, who now reside in Canada. His second wife, Miss Addie Jacobs, afterward Mrs. Whipple, was a native of Ohio, and married Mr. Covey in 1843; they emigrated to Wisconsin in 1845; he worked at his trade, that of shoemaker, until 1849, when he bought 160 acres of land, improved and added to until he owned 200 acres, which was sold; at the time of his death, he owned 335 acres, also town property. For a number of years was the proprietor of the hotel known as the "American," at Argyle; his wife continued the business until 1877, when she gave the place to D. Covey, Jr., who now runs the farm and the hotel. Mr. Covey's death occurred in April of 1874. He was a man who closely attended to business, and was strong in his opinions, had his own views on religious matters, was kind and chartable, and strictly honest in business matters. A Democrat in politics. When they first came into the county, they had no furniture but that made by themselves, with the assistance of augur, ax and draw-shave. Mrs. Covey had three children by her former marriage—Stephen Porter Whipple was born Feb. 22, 1837, and enlisted in the 16th W. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of Big Shanty, Ga.; died in the hospital at Rome, Ga., Aug. 4, 1864. Perry died at the age of 4 months. Putnam at the age of 18 months. There are two children by the second marriage—David S., born Feb. 22, 1844; John, born Aug. 3, 1850; died July 20, 1858.

D. S. COVEY, proprietor of the American House, Argyle; was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1843; came with his parents to Green Co., Wis., at the age of about 1 year; a son of D. and A. E. Covey. The "American" is one of the most accommodating houses in Argyle for the tired traveler. Mrs. Covey, formerly Miss Sarah Jane Scott, was born in Illinois in 1849. Married Sept. 21, 1867, and they have had seven children—Abbie, Lizzie Ann, John Port, Cora, David, Alice May, Dora (deceased). In politics, Democrat.

J. M. DAIN, wagon-maker, Argyle; was born in Maine April 21, 1834; came to Wisconsin in 1854, engaged in carpentering and house-building. Enlisted in the 38th W. V. I., Company C, June 9, 1865, and was discharged in 1865. He owns town property. His wife, Miss P. E. Oviatta, was born June 8, 1836, in Ohio; came to Wisconsin in 1853. They were married in 1856; have no children. In politics, a Republican, and nominated at the County Convention, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1880, for the office of County Clerk of La Fayette Co.; has held the office of Town Clerk, Trustee and Assessor. A member of the order of A., F. & A. M., and was the first Master of the lodge, and has been most of the time since.

L. W. DE VOE, Postmaster, Argyle; born in New York, May 2, 1835; came to Jackson Co., Mich., with his parents; to Wisconsin in 1845; lived at home until the age of 22, when he bought 40 acres of land, and went to farming until 1863, when he enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and served until the spring of 1865, then returned home, and on the farm until 1870, when he was appointed Postmaster during Grant's first term. Owns town property. Was married to Miss Mary A. Wright, a native of New York, and they have had four children—George S., born Sept. 21, 1858; Charles E., born Jan. 12, 1863; Bryon L., born Aug. 6, 1870, died March 17, 1871; Luella M., born March 16, 1874. In politics, Republican. In religion, believer. Was elected Constable, but did not serve. Lost his health in the army.

E. F. FOSSWIGHT, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Argyle; born in Lebanon Co., Penn., Oct. 20, 1808; in 1844, removed to Ogle Co., Ill., bought land and sold; moved to Wisconsin in 1854, entered 80 acres, made the improvements, and now owns 120 acres of land. His wife, Mary Ann Felters, was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn., Oct. 20, 1808. They were married in 1833. She died March 10, 1873, and left eleven children—Catharine, in Minnesota; Mary, in Illinois; Christiana, in Missouri; Elizabeth, at home; Rachel, in Illinois; Caroline, at home; William, at home; Nelson, in Green Co.; Manuel, in Argyle; John (deceased); infant (deceased). In politics, Democrat. Liberal in religion.

OLE GUNDERSON, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Argyle; born in Argyle Township, La Fayette Co., Wis., Dec. 7, 1848; lived at home with his parents until the age of 23 years; he then bought 200 acres of land and made the improvements; has a fine place. His wife, Bertha Hanson, was born in Norway, Oct. 17, 1850; came to America in 1868; married Jan. 3, 1873; children, three—Betsy, born in November, 1874; Rosa, born Aug. 26, 1876; Alerilda, born June 10, 1877. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Lutheran; has been Pathmaster and was elected once as Constable, but would not qualify.

DR. C. A. HANSEN, physician and surgeon; the subject of this sketch was born in the city of Kongsberg, Norway, May 31, 1844; received an academic education; studied pharmacy from 1859 to

1863; went then to the University of Christiania, where he attended lectures until 1865, when he emigrated to this country; he first located at Brodhead, Green Co., Wis.; moved from there to Wiota, this county, where he resided for five years; in 1871, he moved to Argyle, where he entered in the practice of medicine; also opened a drug store; graduated at Bennett Medical College of Chicago in 1864; was made a Mason in 1868; owns town property. In politics, is a Democrat, and a believer in religion. Is Secretary of the Masonic Order, and member of the Wisconsin Medical Society. His wife, Sarah Jane Clegg, was born in Logan Co., Ohio, Aug. 13, 1844; came to Wisconsin, in 1854, with her parents, and settled in Richland Co.; then removed to Brodhead and was married in 1865; they have had two children—Charlie, born Dec. 2, 1867, Oscar, born April 2, 1870.

WILLIAM KNEUSTABB, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Argyle; born in Westmoreland Co., England, Nov. 15, 1820; came to America in 1852, and to New Diggings; engaged in the mines about four years, then went to Platteville on a farm, and in the mines; remained about four years, then went to Darlington and was farming there; then went to Argyle, and bought 170 acres of land and has made good improvements. His wife, Sarah Bosfield, was born in Westmoreland Co., England, in 1826; they were married in 1848, and have had ten children—Margaret, now Mrs. Lancaster, in Iowa; Agnes, now Mrs. Aldenson, in Iowa; Mary Ann, now Mrs. McConnell, in Wiota; Sarah, now Mrs. Collyer, in New York; Jane, John E., in Darlington; Annie, William, Thomas, Robert. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist; has been Pathmaster.

THOMAS LANCASTER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Argyle; born in York, England, April 24, 1838; came to America in 1850, direct to Milwaukee; remained there two and a half years; then went to Council Hill, Ill., and worked in the mines; then to Wiota, Wis.; then to Wayne; then to Mud Branch, Argyle, where he now owns 140 acres of land, with fine spring of water. He enlisted in the 3d W. V. I., Co. E, in 1862, and was mustered out in 1865; was with Gen. Sherman through to the sea. His wife, Maria Cook, was born in Lincolnshire, England, May, 1844; came to America in 1849; they were married in 1861, and have had nine children—Thomas H., born April 26, 1861; Wesley, born Oct. 1, 1866; Charlie, born July 1, 1868; James, born Aug. 28, 1870; Maggie, born Aug. 30, 1872; John, born Oct. 1, 1874; Gracie, born, Sept. 23, 1877; twins, deceased. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist. Has been Class-leader, Steward, and Superintendent of Sunday school, and was licensed to preach; has held the office of School Clerk. His father and mother are old settlers of this community, and now reside in Plymouth Co., Iowa. Mrs. Lancaster's father died in this county; her mother is now living at Le Mars, Iowa, at the age of 62, in good health and looks quite young for one of her age; she has lived to see the youngest son a prosperous business man of Le Mars and City Librarian; Mr. Lancaster's father was an active worker in the M. E. Church, and a charitable Christian man.

E. N. LUNDA, merchant, Argyle; was born in Perry, Dane Co., Wis., March 18, 1855; his parents were natives of Norway, and emigrated to this country and settled in Dane Co.; received a district school education and entered the store of L. A. Rossing as clerk, and is now one of the partners of the new firm of Sardeson, Lunda & Co. In politics, Republican.

ISRAEL NALL, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Argyle; born in Cumberland Co., England, Jan. 1, 1830; came to America April, 1848; landed at Boston; went to Pottsville, Penn.; was in the mines; remained one year, then went to Galena, Ill., April, 1849, and was in the mines at Coon Branch, La Fayette Co., Wis.; then went to the Black Jack Mines, in Iowa Co., in 1850; there until April, 1851, when he went to California, and remained there until March 23, 1854; started back to Wisconsin, arriving at New Diggings April 27; remained until 1857, then went to Shullsburg; then, in 1861, to Colorado, and back the same fall to Shullsburg; then came to Argyle, where he now owns 317 acres of well-improved land. His wife, Margaret Baker, afterward Mrs. Vogler, was born in Germany, Feb. 19, 1828, and was married to Mr. Nall, June 27, 1854, at Hazel Green, and died Nov. 16, 1869, and left eight children—Mira, now Mrs. Lowe; John; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Cook, in Kansas; Mather, in Argyle; Edward, George, Margaret, Caroline. A Democrat and Liberal; has been Director of Schools and Treasurer.

ELIJAH PENNISTON, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Argyle; born in England Sept. 15, 1849; came to America in 1852, and direct to Wisconsin, with his parents; now resides on the old homestead of 109 acres, on which they have made all the improvements. His wife, Nancy Henry, was born in Pennsylvania in 1849; came to Wisconsin in 1860; they were married Sept. 22, 1871, and have one child—Noble Henry, born May 30, 1874. In politics Republican, and in religion Methodist; has been School Director and Clerk.

A. PARTRIDGE, dealer in furniture and cabinet-maker, Argyle; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y. March 31, 1831; went to Pennsylvania with his parents; there about nine years; returned to New York

and learned his trade, then came to Wisconsin, in 1856, and worked at the carpenter trade until 1877; has built a storeroom, 32x62, with a hall above, known as Partridge's Hall; owns 50 acres in Sec. 20, and town property. His wife, Eliza Andrews, was born in Bradford Co., N. Y., July 3, 1835; married April 23, 1854; have had six children—Clifford O., born Aug. 6, 1859; Mary A., born Oct. 15, 1861; Ezra, born Oct. 3, 1864; Nellie, born Sept. 19, 1866; Helen Adelia, born May 22, 1873; Cora, born Aug. 14, 1875; died April 30, 1877. In politics, Republican; in religion, believer; has been on the Side Board, School Director, member of temperance order.

GEORGE W. POFF, deceased; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Oct. 27, 1824; when he was 10 years of age he removed to Richland Co., Ohio, with his parents, and resided there until 1849, when he came to Wisconsin, and settled in town of Jordan, in Green Co., and then bought a farm of 40 acres; sold 300 acres, and, in 1868, removed to Argyle and bought land; at the time of his death he owned 840 acres, on which he made all of the improvements. His wife, Ann E. Scott, was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, Feb. 8, 1824; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1849, and was married in the fall of 1849; have eight children—Sarah Catherine, now Mrs. Haley, in Franklin Co., Neb.; Dighton L., at home; Sylvaina Jane, John S., at home; Elizabeth A., Eliza S., Mary E., Flora A. Mr. Poff was a Presbyterian.

WILLIAM POWELL, dealer in boots and shoes, Argyle; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., April 23, 1807; came to Wisconsin in 1861, to Green Co., then to Argyle. His wife, Sarah Angle, was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., March 30, 1828; they were married in 1847, and have had six children—John, in Argyle, on a farm near town; Naoma A., now Mrs. Fosnight, in Green Co.; William B., in business with his father; Sarah E., now Mrs. Mason; James E., at Postville, Green Co., harness-maker; Frank, at home. In politics, Republican, and a believer; has been Trustee, a member of the Good Templars, and a Son of Temperance.

E. P. ROGERS, attorney and counselor at law, Argyle; born in Bradford Co., Penn., Dec. 9, 1853; came to Wisconsin at the age of 2 years, with his parents; he is the oldest son of H. D. and L. P. Rogers; he lived at home until 21 years of age; he then engaged in the study of law, with George A. Marshall, of Darlington, and was admitted to the bar, June, 1877, and began practice September, 1877; in politics is a Democrat; a believer in religion; is Notary Public and insurance agent.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Argyle; was born in Hickory Creek Township, Berks Co., Penn., May 25, 1822, and emigrated to Wisconsin, in the fall of 1859; bought 80 acres, now owns 120 acres, and has fine improvements, with barn 26x38, 18-foot bank stable. His wife, Jane Elizabeth Stephenson, was born in Mercer Co., Penn., May 21, 1821; they were married Dec. 25, 1845; they have had seven children, five living—Sophia (now Mrs. Hall, in Nebraska), Delos Martin (in the Black Hills), Rebecca (now Mrs. Frame, in Monroe), Nancy Jane (in Iowa). Mary Maria (in Iowa). In politics, Republican; in religion Methodist.

W. B. THURSTON, dealer in drugs and medicines, Argyle; the subject of this sketch was born in Dallas Co., Eden Corners, town of Benton, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1827, and came to Wisconsin 1850; studied medicine at Mineral Point with his uncle, Dr. John Loofborough, then with Dr. Munroe, at Fayette, then at Wiota; a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19, 1855; came to Argyle April, 1865, and engaged in practice. His wife, Rachel Dyer, was born in Union Co., Ohio, 1822; they were married Sept. 18, 1855; have one son and two daughters—John S. (in business with his father), Anna M. (in school at Valparaiso, Ind.), Bertha L. In politics, Republican; religion, Methodist; has held church offices, now Superintendent of Sunday school; once elected School Superintendent under the old system, gave two certificates, resigned and moved to Argyle; owns town property and 40 acres of land in Sec. 36, Wiota.

SILAS TWING, retired; P. O. Argyle; was born in Massachusetts Sept. 15, 1803, and moved to Ohio in 1832, Geauga Co., and farmed for twenty years, and worked at carpentering until 1855; he removed to Argyle, Wis., and worked at his trade; he owns 40 acres of land in Crawford Co., Wis., where his son is running a mill and chair factory; also owns town property. His wife, Lucy H. Barber, was born in Vermont in 1807; they were married in May, 1833; have had four children—William Arthur, born 1834; Virrit, Martha A., born 1840, died 1844; Sarah C., born 1846 (now Mrs. Harker, residing in Argyle). In politics, Republican; in religion, a believer; has been Justice of the Peace, Treasurer two terms and School Clerk.

B. VAN NEST, Assistant Principal Argyle High School; born in Fulton Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1826; removed to Wisconsin in 1850, and engaged in teaching; remained two years, then returned East, and in the year 1877, returned to Argyle, and was Principal of the High School two years; in

1880 was engaged as Assistant. His wife, Venia Jackson, was born in New Hampshire July 16, 1832; they were married in 1861; have had two children—Abbie C., who died in 1867, and Evangeline, born June 10, 1868. In politics, Republican, and religion liberal; a member of the lodge of A., F. & A. M.

JUDGE J. S. WADDINGTON, P. O. Argyle; born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1831, and in 1839 came to Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., and remained there about two years; in 1841 came to Wiota, Wis., and attended school for about two years, when he returned to Boone Co., Ill.; he then returned to Argyle, Wis., and was clerk in the store of Asa Saxon, and then bought him out (this was at the age of 19), and continued in business until 1857, then sold to T. J. Brundage, and engaged in the hardware business, which he continued until after the war, when he sold the hardware to H. J. Hendrickson, and the general stock to Mr. Rossing in 1870, and then engaged, with A. J. Anderson, and sold to his son, on account of poor health. His wife, Helen Lars, was born in Norway, in 1832, and came to America when young; they were married in 1853, and have had eight children—Lewis B., John S., Lillian (now Mrs. Jencks), Mary, Alice, Franklin, Elmer, Nellie. In politics is a Republican, and in religion a believer; has been Town Treasurer a number of years, and held most of the town offices; elected County Judge in the year 1877, and still is holding the office; a member of the lodge of A., F. & A. M., also a Knight Templar.

F. G. WYMAN, wagon-maker; P. O. Argyle; born in Kingsfield, Franklin Co., Me., Oct. 27, 1835, and engaged in farming until 1845; emigrated to Jackson, Michigan, and remained seven years; in 1852, came to Wisconsin; in 1868, engaged in his present business. Enlisted in the 2d W. V. C., Co. I, in 1862; was mustered out in 1865. His wife, L. C. Thurston, was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, in 1845; married May, 1865. He has been Town Clerk and Treasurer; in politics, is a Republican; in religion, Methodist, and one of the Trustees. He owns town property.

TOWN OF MONTICELLO.

JOHN ANDERSON, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Apple River, Ill.; born in Scotland, March 16, 1823; came to America in August, 1830; landed in New York, and remained in Oneida Co. until 1854, occupied in farming; left there and came direct to Wisconsin and bought and owns 160 acres of land, on which he has made all the improvements, and has a fine house. His wife, Jane Burrows, was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 9, 1830; they were married March 13, 1844, and have had eight children—Alexander is in Nevada on a ranche; Saddle, Ray, Cora, John, Charles, Libbie and George. In politics, a war Democrat; in religion, Presbyterian. Has been School Director, District Clerk, Town Treasurer, Chairman of the town six years and on the Side Board, and Representative for La Fayette Co. in 1875.

WILLIAM BURROWS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Apple River, Ill.; born near Troy, N. Y., July 7, 1823; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and bought 80 acres, and now owns 240 acres of land, on which he has made all the improvements. His wife, Mary J. Carmichael, was born in New York, in 1830; they were married in 1852, and have had eight children—William, Susan, died at the age of 14 years; Jennie, Josephine, Annie, Addie, Rosetta and Libbie, deceased. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Presbyterian. Has been School Director, Pathmaster and Treasurer of the District.

CHARLES EIGHME, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Shullsburg; born in New York, in 1840; came to Wisconsin in 1880; owns property on Lake street, Chicago, Ill. His wife, Alice Urmson, was born in 1853; they were married in 1875, and have one child—Ida May. In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist.

E. FARNHAM, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Apple River, Ill.; born in Connecticut, Oct. 7, 1820; came to Wisconsin in 1843, and to the town of Gratiot in 1844; worked at day labor; was taken sick, and then, for the benefit of his health, went to trapping, and for seven years followed this business finding it very profitable; he then went to Galena and worked at his trade of bricklayer; in 1850 he went to California and remained there ten months, and then returned and entered 320 acres of land, and improved it; he now owns 400 acres, improved. His wife, Eveline M. Fleharty, was born near Mineral Point, Wis., June 12, 1829; was an infant at the time of the Black Hawk war; they were married in 1849, and have had ten children—William E., born Aug. 4, 1850, died April 9, 1851; James, born Feb. 12, 1852, died March, 1852; Nina E., born April 20, 1853, and was Mrs. Jacob Natress; she died April 21, 1880; George L., born March 6, 1855, now in Minnesota; Lucretia, born Nov. 26, 1857, now Mrs. Jane Orm-

rod, is in Franklin Co. Iowa; Mary J., born Oct. 20, 1858, died Dec. 23, 1878, and was Mrs. Joseph Natress; Norman H., born June 15, 1861, at home; Happy Rose, born April 20, 1863, died June 1, 1864; Martha A., born Dec. 15, 1865, at home, and Carrie Bell, born July 7, 1869. In politics, Republican. He has been for twenty years Justice of the Peace, Chairman of the Town Board, Assessor and Collector, and on the Side Board. Mrs. Martha Fleharty was born in New York, and is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Farnham; her father, William T., was born in Maryland, March 3, 1802, and died Sept. 17, 1873; he came to Galena in 1827, and to Gratiot's Grove, Wis., in 1828.

JOHN E. FUNK, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Apple River, Ill.; born in town of Monticello, La Fayette Co., Wis., April 10, 1829; lived with his father until April, 1849, when he went to California and engaged in mining; remained until February, 1852, when he returned to Wisconsin and bought, in the summer of 1852, 120 acres, made the improvements, and has now 320 acres of land—a beautiful place, one of the finest in Monticello; he, with Jacob Haffele, owns one-third interest in the Monticello Cheese Factory. His wife, Sophronia Dimmick, was born in August, 1833, in Apple River, Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; they were married in December, 1852, and have had seven children—Ilda Emma, deceased; Zalmon E., studying medicine in Hampton, Iowa; Allen A., at home, and teacher; Norman A., at home; Mary A., at home; George H., at home; Earnest A., at home. In politics, Republican; in religion, Presbyterian, with his wife. Has been Chairman of the Town Board three years, also Treasurer. His mother died in November, 1838, and his father in 1851, while on a visit in Illinois.

JACOB HAFFELE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Apple River, Ill.; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Dec. 25, 1818; came to America in 1841; landed at Baltimore; went to Center Co., Penn., and in the spring of 1842 came to Wisconsin, and worked for Mr. Clyna; in 1845, bought 40 acres of land, and built a cabin; he now owns 427, with fine stone house, 24x32, two stories, and barns 26x40, 20x60, 24x36, all 20-foot corners; house has L 18x22. His wife, Mary B. Henniger, was born in New York, Aug. 30, 1833; they were married in 1853, and have had five children—Clara E., born Feb. 11, 1854, now Mrs. Pillmore; George S., born Sept. 21, 1855; Oscar C., born Nov. 11, 1857; and Ida Jane, born Aug. 9, 1859; John, deceased. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Presbyterian; has been Pathmaster, member of the board four times, School Director and Treasurer three times, one of the Trustees of the church for eighteen years; went to California in 1850, returned in 1852; was in the mines; owns one-third interest in the Monticello Cheese Factory; this factory was built in 1869.

CHRISTIAN HAFFELE, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Apple River, Ill.; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Feb. 2, 1833; came to America in 1851, and to Wisconsin; engaged in farming and working by the month until 1858, when he bought 160 acres of land, on which he made the improvements; his barn is 30x40, with L 22x40, 20-foot corners, with basement; has stable, good house, and, owns 345 acres of good land. His wife, Sarah Heniger, was born in Ohio in 1841; they were married in 1860, and have had seven children—Emma, Charley, George (deceased), John, Elmer, Ada, Ernest. In politics, Democrat; in religion, believer; has been Pathmaster and on the Town Board.

THOMAS HALL, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Apple River, Ill.; born in Durham Co., England, Dec. 18, 1826; came to America, in 1844, to Cook Co., and engaged in farming with his father, on 160 acres of land, on which they made the improvements; his father died in 1866, in Illinois; when Thomas left home, at the age of 21, he came to Shullsburg, and first engaged in shaking with the ague, and then in the mines prospecting; then went to Hazel Green, and worked for Frazee, then engaged in teaming, then returned to Cook Co., Ill., one year, and then to Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; there until 1850, then came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1851, and entered 80 acres of land and built the old log cabin, and since re-improved the place; and now owns 400 acres of land, with good house, barn and other improvements; he went to California in May of 1852; returned in 1856, in July. His wife, Mary Jane Cook, was born in Yorkshire, England, Nov. 15, 1829; married January, 1850, and had twelve children—Ellen, born Nov. 6, 1851, now Mrs. T. H. Lirett, in Gratiot; William, born Jan. 5, 1852, and married, in 1875, to Mary Emery, of Illinois, and they have one child, Minnie Rose, died February 1878; he was also Town Treasurer two years, and Clerk one year, in Wisconsin; John Leonard, born March 30, 1857; George, born Dec. 20, 1859; Wallace Hardy, born Sept. 2, 1861; Thomas Atkinson, born March 29, 1852; Ulysses Page Spencer, born Oct. 22, 1863, killed by a runaway team while on the highway coming from school, Feb. 20, 1874; Grace Ann, born June 22, 1865; Rebecca Frances, born Oct. 26, 1867, killed with her brother, Feb. 20, 1874; Mary, born May 1, 1869; died May, 6, 1869; Mary Jane, born Dec. 17, 1871; Zillah, born Feb. 14, 1873; died Feb. 20, 1873. Has been one of the Town Board of Directors, and one of the Trustees of the church; in politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist.

HENRY NAYLER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Shullsburg; born in England, York Co., in 1804; came to America in 1858; learned the trade of blacksmith; worked for ten years in and around Shullsburg, then bought 154 acres of land, made improvements on the place, and still owns the same. His first wife, Ann Hartley, was born in England in 1804; they were married in 1824; she died in 1831 and left five children—James (deceased), Mary Ann, Elizabeth (deceased), Jane and William. His second wife was Mary Narcross; she was born in England in 1803, and came to America in 1858; they were married in 1832, and have had five children—Hannah (burned to death), Ellen, Henry (in Kansas), Francis (deceased) and Margaret (deceased). In politics, Republican; in religion, Methodist.

NICHOLAS POWERS, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Shullsburg; born in Waterford Co., Ireland, in November, 1808; came to America in 1852, and to Shullsburg, Wis., and to Monticello in 1869; bought and owns 140 acres of land, nicely improved. His wife, Bridget Christofer, was born in Waterford, Ireland, in 1827, they were married in 1845; have had nine children—Thomas, Ned, Mary (now Mrs. Murphy), Margret, Johana, Kate, Patsie, Delia and Ella. In politics, Democratic, in religion, Catholic.

TOWN OF BLANCHARDVILLE.

JAMES AIKEN, billiards and restaurant, Blanchardville; born in Allegheny Co., Penn., Aug. 31, 1830; went to California in 1852; engaged in the butcher business at Sacramento; remained there until 1856, then returned to Leavenworth, Kan., and engaged in the butcher business, and remained there until the fall of 1864; then went to St. Louis, Mo., and had a contract to furnish troops with meat, and remained there until 1875, then came to Blanchardville; owns town property and 140 acres in Green Co. His wife, Emma Stonebreaker, was born in Ohio in 1846; they were married in 1859, in the fall; no children. In politics, Democratic; in religion, a believer.

A. BLANCHARD, proprietor of American House and dealer in stock and lumber, Blanchardville; was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1830, and, with his parents, settled in Dodgeville, Iowa Co., in 1840, and engaged in mining; his father died at Dodgeville in July, 1852, and his mother died Aug. 26, 1872, at Blanchardville. When he was at the age of 17, he began the milling business, and purchased the mill at this point, remodeling the mill, and also built a saw-mill; in the year 1857, he engaged in the mercantile business; in 1855, he built the first store building in the town; continued to sell goods until 1879, and now putting in a stock of hardware; the town takes its name from Mr. Blanchard. His first wife was Mary Skinner, a native of Ridgeway, Wis.; they were married in October, 1851, and had three children—Clarence, now traveling for John A. Tolman, of Chicago; Kate, at home; and William. His second wife, Arabella Stoneburner, was born in Ohio in 1840, and went to Iowa at the age of 6 years, and then to Wisconsin in 1852; they were married in 1858, and they have nine children—Daniel, born in 1858; May, in 1860; Elizabeth, in 1861, and died in 1861; Charles, in 1862; Samuel, in 1863, and died in 1868; Alvira, in 1864, and died in 1866; James, in 1869; Masie, in 1876, and died in February, 1880; Lula C., in 1878. In politics, Democratic; has been Postmaster from 1857 to 1880; was instrumental in establishing the first mail route, paying the expense from his own pocket for some time; was School Director for twenty years, and Chairman of the board for a number of years. In religion, Liberal, and was the first Sunday School Superintendent in the town. He owns town property and 1,000 acres of land.

GARETT GRAHAM, deceased; born in Wicklow Co., Vale of Avoca, Ireland, June 11, 1825; came to America in 1847, and went to Lake Superior, in the mines, for an English company, then back to Shullsburg, Wis., in 1850, and bought 40 acres of land, on which he made the improvements, and, in the fall of 1850, returned to Lake Superior and was in the mines two years; then returned to Shullsburg, and remained on the farm and mined for one year and a half, and then bought, in company with his father and uncle, 320 acres of land, and, at the time of his death, Nov. 21, 1874, owned 106 acres and town property. He was drowned while crossing the mill-pond on the ice. His wife was a native of the same place, born Jan. 19, 1830; they were married May 21, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. McMurdock, Mrs. Graham's father and mother, were natives of Ireland, and came to this country and settled at Hamel Green, Grant Co., Wis., in 1833. They were raised Catholics, but are Liberal in their views; he was a Mason, a member of Galena Lodge.

L. W. LEANARD, blacksmith and wagon-maker, Blanchardville; born in Iowa Co., Wis., Sept. 26, 1856; one of a family of nine children; the parents were born in Ireland, and came to America

W. L. RISLEY, carpenter and joiner; P. O. Blanchardville; born in Oakland Co., Mich., Nov. 3, 1840; left there, with his parents, in 1843, and went to Rock Co., Wis., and engaged in farming, and remained there until they went to Janesville in 1852; then went to Boone Co., Ill., and worked with his father at the trade; then clerked in a grocery store for J. Biglow; then to Rockford, Ill.; then to Iowa, and then to Blanchardville, went to California in 1864, and remained there until 1865; has been to the Cherokee Nation in 1869 and 1870. His wife, Jane Cline, was born in Coles Co., Ill., Oct. 9, 1840; she came to Wisconsin at the age of 7 and settled in Iowa Co.; married, Sept. 10, 1860; they have five children—Ella, born in 1861, and died in 1862; Emma, born in 1864; Frank, born in 1867; Bertha, born in 1870; Clara, born in 1874. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Lutheran; he has been Town Treasurer three years; Clerk at the present time; member of A., F. & A. M.; made a Mason in 1870, in Worden Lodge, owns town property.

ADAM ROBERTSON, blacksmith, Blanchardville; born in Fayette Township, La Fayette Co., Wis., May 13, 1840, and is one of a family of ten children; his father and mother came to Wisconsin, in 1830, from Illinois, and settled at Fayette; when he was about 17, he went to Wiota and learned the blacksmith business with Mr. Henry, and then went to work for himself in Wiota, and continued about one year, and then went to Gratiot, where he enlisted in the 3d W. V. I., Co. H, in 1864; mustered out in 1865; was in the siege of Atlanta, and with Gen. Sherman through to the sea; then returned to Gratiot, went in business about one year; then to Monroe, Green Co., and then to Wayne; then to Blanchardville, and is now running a fine business and in the manufacture of a patent punching machine of his own; owns town property. His wife, Mary Porter, was born in Wiota Oct. 6, 1846, and married in 1865; they have seven children—Alice L., Ella U., Levey A., Harris W., deceased, Henry C., Jennie M., Estella F. In politics, Republican; in religion, Baptist; a member of the Good Templars.

K. T. BOSTAD, M. D., proprietor of drug store, Blanchardville; born May 1, 1848; came to America in 1854, and settled in Winnebago Co., Ill., until 1856; removed to Rock Co., Wis.; his father died in Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1854, in a short time after he came to the country; his mother is now married to G. K. Springer, now residing in Rock Co.; K. T. studied medicine with Dr. Luckow, of Rock Co., then with Dr. Lacy, of Oxfordville, and then, in 1865, in Rush Medical College of Chicago, and afterward practiced with Dr. Lacy and studied until 1867, went to Mitchell Co., Iowa, until 1868; returned to Rock Co. and married M. Sophia Rokstad, born in Norway Aug. 25, 1846; came to America in 1853; married May 29, 1869, and they have four children—Thurston J., born March 5, 1870; George N., born June 26, 1874; Alfred M., born Sept. 27, 1877; Bennett F., born Dec. 11, 1879; in the year 1870, he attended the Bennett Medical College of Chicago; graduated the 23d of May, 1871, and then went to Davis, Ill.; practiced until 1878, when he came to Blanchardville. In politics, Republican; in religion, Lutheran; has held the office of School Director; owns town property.

JOHN SARDESON, retired miller; P. O. Blanchardville; born in Lincolnshire, England, Aug. 31, 1819; came to America in 1849, and went to Chicago; remained one year in the mill of Mr. Manley; this was in 1849-50; then to Peoria, Ill.; was there in the mill of Mr. Rankin, and remained two years; then to California in 1852, to Marysville, and put up the first mill there for Lamalfer, and then returned to Wiota, Wis., and run the mill for five years; then to Blanchardville, in 1864, and bought the mill known as the grist-mill, and continued until 1877, when he sold to his brother George, who is now running the same. His wife, Margret Lancaster, was born in Leicestershire, England; married at the age of 19 years, and they had two children—Lissie, now Mrs. Duncan, at Plymouth Co., Iowa; William, in Plymouth Co., Iowa; the wife died, in 1864, at Gratiot. A Republican and believer.

M. SHEA, wheelwright, Blanchardville; born in Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Nov. 15, 1852; lived at home until 16 years of age, when he left home and went to Mineral Point, and learned the trade with Ed Carnow, and remained there four years; then went to Pittsburgh, Penn.; then to La Salle, Ill., and worked two years there; then to Mineral Point in 1877, then to Blanchardville. His wife, Elizabeth Fritpatrick, was born in La Fayette Co., Willow Springs, in 1856; married the 30th of December, 1878, and have one child, Albert, born Oct. 16, 1879. In politics, Democrat; in religion, Catholic.

PATRICK McPHILLIPS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Darlington; born June 14, 1821, in Monaghan Co., Ireland; in 1849, landed in New Orleans, and came to Willow Springs Township in August, 1850, having gone to Beloit. He married Miss Mary Ann Murphy in April, 1853; April, 1854, moved into his present home, where he owns 160 acres of land. His children are named Alice, Anastasia (now Mrs. E. Hoe), John, Henry and James. Mr. McPhillips has held both school and township offices, and in politics a Democrat.

ANN McQUADE, widow, Sec. 36; P. O. Fayette; born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1825; in 1844 she married James McQuade, and emigrated to America, settling on the site of their homestead, in 1845, 80 acres of which he entered as Government land; he died in 1855, at the age of 37, leaving her with three children—John, Stephen and Mary; all remain at home on the farm. Mrs. McQuade owns now 215 acres, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN W. NEFF, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Calamine; came West in 1854, and settled first in Elk Grove Township, La Fayette Co., where he engaged in farming; in 1857 went into mercantile business with John Bently, at Elk Grove, but soon went to farming again; about this time he, with his brother, D. Neff, formed the firm of D. Neff & Co., and opened a store in Calamine; his brother sold out in 1864, and John W. continued until 1866; having bought a farm in Sec. 9, he retired to it, and now resides there, owning the farm and also his town property. In 1832, March 25, he married Miss Nancy Bennett, of Otsego Co., N. Y.; she died in 1851, Sept. 16, and in 1853, April 1, married again, to Miss Martha Bennett, of same family; has had a family of two daughters—Mary A. (now Mrs. Wallace), and Amanda M. He has held the town and school offices, and is a Democrat. His family attend the Baptist Church.

MRS. N. T. PARKINSON, widow, Sec. 27; P. O. Mineral Point; born in the town of Hanley, Staffordshire, England, July 3, 1833; her maiden name was Ann Proctor, daughter of George Proctor, and one of a family of seven children, who came with their parents to America and went to town of Willow Springs, La Fayette Co., in 1848. She was married to N. T. Parkinson in 1851; now owns an estate of 560 acres in all, on which she resides with a family of six—George D., Stephen, A. D., Morris L., Allie J., Robert and Fannie. Mary, the eldest, was born in 1852 and died March 31, 1857. Mr. N. T. Parkinson was among the pioneers of this county; he was 17 years of age at the time of the Black Hawk war, and was in the battle of Bad Axe. He was born in Tennessee, Sept. 25, 1815, and died on his farm, Jan. 7, 1879.

GEORGE PILLING, Sec. 3; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born Oct. 21, 1825; his parents came to the United States in 1827; they went to Missouri and lived there five years and came to Galena in the spring of 1832, and in the fall of the same year came to La Fayette Co. and settled in the town of Willow Springs; George grew up to manhood here, and in 1850 went to California and engaged in mining; he was all over the Pacific States; California, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada and Oregon, and has traveled in Australia, the Sandwich Islands, the South Pacific Islands, New Zealand and South America. There are very few persons who have spent as much time in travel in the various parts of the world during the past twenty-five years. Mr. Pilling returned to this country in 1877, and since then has resided here.

JOSEPH PILLING, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born Dec. 1, 1821; his parents came to the United States in 1827, and came to Missouri the same year and remained there until the spring of 1832; then came to Galena, and in the fall of the same year they came to La Fayette Co. and settled in the town of Willow Springs; they were among the very first settlers there, and were well known all over the county. Elias Pilling died in 1874; his wife, Elizabeth Pilling, died two years previous, in 1872. Joseph Pilling grew up to manhood here; in 1850 he went to California and returned in 1852; since then he has been engaged mostly in mining and farming; he owns a good farm of 120 acres. In 1853, Mr. Pilling was united in marriage to Miss Martha Monahan, a native of Pennsylvania; they have two children—one son, George, and one daughter, Henrietti.

JOHN PILLING, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Darlington; is a native of Yorkshire, England, and was born Nov. 10, 1823; his parents came to the United States in 1827; they lived in Missouri five years and came to La Fayette Co. in the fall of 1832, and were known as among the earliest settlers here; John grew up to manhood here; in 1836, he went to Missouri and attended school there; in 1850, he went to California and engaged in mining; he remained there some years, then, with his brother, George, went to Australia, and visited the Sandwich Islands, and all the islands of the Pacific, and went to South America; he returned to this country in 1864, and since then has been engaged in farming. He lives

on the home farm and owns 190 acres; he has held school offices. Mr. Pilling was united in marriage, Dec. 8, 1870, to Miss Louisa Monahan; she is a native of the town of Willow Springs, and is a daughter of Robert and Martha Monahan. Mr. and Mrs. Pilling have five children—Bessie, Louisa, Maud, Minnie and an infant daughter.

ROBERT W. PILLING, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Calamine; born in the town of Willow Springs, La Fayette Co., on the spot where the ancient site of the village of Willow Springs was located, in 1835; soon afterward his father, Elias Pilling, moved north to Sec. 33; in 1839, moving again to Sec. 15, where they stayed till 1861, when Robert, then 27 years of age, married Miss Mary Roach, of Indiana, and moved to Sec. 17, where he now lives on his farm, consisting of 240 acres; they have five children—Ellsworth, Harry, Henry, Augusta and an infant not yet christened. Mr. R. Pilling is a Republican.

GEORGE PROCTER, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Fayette; born in Staffordshire, England, in 1808, and learned engraving at the town of Hanley, and worked at his profession for twenty-five years; in 1848, he came to America, going at once to Mineral Point, Wis., and from there to his farm, which he bought of a man named Spicer; he now owns 200 acres. In 1829 he married Miss Anna Johnson; their children were Anna, who married N. T. Parkinson, and is now a widow; Elizabeth; George, who served in the army three years, and was killed by an accident, in Rochester, Minn.; John H.; Fannie E., now Mrs. Pierce; Mary Ann, now Mrs. E. Johnson; Jane, deceased; Charles and Joseph W. In 1850 to 1852, Mr. Procter was Justice of the Peace; has held school offices, and is now Treasurer of his school district. In politics, he is a Democrat, and attends the M. E. Church.

JOHN SMITH, Sr., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Darlington; born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1818; in August, 1843, came to New York, and at once started for Mineral Point; from there he went to work on John Smith's farm, and soon after entered 80 acres on Sec. 2, which has increased to 200 acres now comprising his estate. In 1857, he married Miss Mary Wood, of Ireland; they have seven children—John, Edward, Francis, Richard, Mary, Caroline and Margaret. He has held township offices, is a Democrat and belongs to the Catholic Church.

JOHN SMITH, Jr., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Darlington; born in La Fayette Co., Wis., May 15, 1845; his father, James Smith, came to this county in 1842, and John has lived here since, with the exception of short visits to neighboring cities; when his father died, April 18, 1880, he came into possession of the estate of 300 acres, which he now owns. In March, 1878, he married Miss Welch, of Wisconsin; they have two children—Agnes and James. Mr. Smith has held the office of Clerk of Schools, and is in politics a Democrat; he belongs to the Catholic Church.

JAMES TIERNEY, merchant, Calamine; born in Ireland in October, 1838, and, in 1847, stopping in Benton, La Fayette Co., where he commenced in the mines; in 1870, he came to Calamine, where engaged in the mercantile business, having kept saloon until 1879, when he opened a general merchandise store, and now carries from \$1,100 to \$1,200 worth of stock, and has a business worth \$1,600 per annum. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is not married.

WILLIAM WALKER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Mineral Point; born in Staffordshire, England, April 12, 1808; learned milling with his father, in Stoke, upon the Trent River. On the 2d of May, 1848, he emigrated to America, landing in New York; he at once took his course westward, stopping at Mineral Point long enough to inquire the road to his present home; he came in advance of the rest of his party, and had his farm already broken when they arrived; his first piece was bought of C. Bracken, but he is now the proprietor of 200 acres. In 1830, in Stoke Church, he was married to Miss Mary Johnson, of Staffordshire, England; their first son, Charles, was born March 6, 1831, and died Dec. 24, 1874; and the other son, Thomas, was born Nov. 24, 1836. Mr. Walker is a Democrat, and has held school office.

TOWN OF FAYETTE.

CHARLES ABRAHAM, M. D., Fayette; born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., April 27, 1829, where he remained until 1852; he then attended medical college at Worcester, Mass.; after finishing his collegiate course, he remained practicing medicine until 1864, when he removed to Wisconsin and located at Hatch Grove, Grant Co.; in 1872, he opened his office in the village of Fayette, and has remained since. He married Miss E. Oothout in 1854, who died in 1875, when he married again, May 29, 1876, Mrs. Sarah A. Worrell; their only child is Lee Worrell. Mr. Abraham is now Postmaster; is a Republican, and Steward in the M. E. Church.

CHARLES ANDREWS, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Argyle; born June 14, 1833, in Crawford Co., Penn.; in August, 1853, he started for the Wisconsin pineries and worked some time near Grand Rapids, leaving for La Fayette Co., where he bought, in 1857, his present farm of David Jolly, which he has improved since, owning now 410 acres here and 120 in Iowa, besides buildings and lots in Argyle; he lived in the village of Argyle from 1872 to 1880, then returned to the farm. In 1859, he married Miss Jane McManus, of Pennsylvania; they have four children—George W., John, Willard and Lizzie; Mrs. Andrews' mother is living with them, aged 81. He has held school offices, and is a Greenbacker.

B. F. BUCKMASTER, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fayette; born Jan. 26, 1825, in Calvert Co., Md.; with his father and mother he moved to Vandalia, Ill., in 1829, where they stayed till 1846; on the 25th of April of that year, he packed his trunk and started for the Galena lead mines; here he engaged at farming, and, in the early spring, rafting, till 1849, when he bought this farm of William M. Turgee; he now owns 300 acres. In 1857, he married Miss A. Cook, of Vermont; they have had nine children, seven now living—Randall Ina, Albert, Emma, Mary, James, Clarence and Luella; Jane and an infant are deceased. Mr. Buckmaster has held school office, and is a Republican in politics.

JOHN CLINE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Fayette; born Feb. 24, 1818, in Crawford Co., Penn.; remained there till 1839; moved to Mercer Co. and learned the cabinet trade; started West, in 1851, and bought a farm of Nathan Woodbury in the town of Fayette, where he now lives; he now owns 200 acres. In 1839, he married Miss Mary Ann McManus, of Pennsylvania; have seven children living—Margaret J., now Mrs. J. Riley; Sarah was Mrs. S. Worrell, her husband died and she is now married to Dr. Abrahams; George, now deceased; John T., George D., Melvina, now Mrs. E. A. Loffswold; Fannie L. and Melissa. Mr. Cline has been Justice, Assessor and Chairman of the Township. Is a Republican, and belongs to the M. E. Church, of which he is Steward; his brother Adam was a soldier, having enlisted in the 38th W. V. I.; he was killed in the battle of Petersburg.

JAMES CLINE, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Fayette; born Dec. 24, 1837, in Crawford Co., Penn.; in 1852, he came to La Fayette Co., and stopped at his brother John's house, on Sec. 21, and then purchased a farm of Jesse Wilson; he now owns 220 acres; he came out West in company with his brothers Noble and Jacob, his mother, sister Fannie and two others, Timothy De Mars, a cousin, and Robert Roberts, a brother-in-law to Noble Cline; James' family consists of his mother, now 83 years of age, and self and sister; they attend the M. E. Church, and James is a Republican.

JACOB CLINE, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Fayette; born May 1, 1829, in Crawford Co., Penn.; came West on a visit to Galena in 1849, but returned to the East and, in 1852, came to La Fayette Co., Wis., and bought a farm of C. Higgins and now owns 220 acres of land. In 1854, he married Miss Eliza George, of Wisconsin, who died in 1861, when he married his present wife, Miss Elizabeth Jeffreys, of England; they have three children living—Wilbert, Lottie J. and Westley. Mr. J. Cline carries on a stock farm; has held school office; is a Republican; and is Leader in the M. E. Church at Fayette.

N. D. CLINE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Fayette; born in 1822, in Crawford Co., Penn.; when he was 21 years of age, he went over into Mercer Co. and learned the cabinet trade; returned and worked at it till 1850, when he paid a visit to the West, landing in Galena, Ill., and going on into Fayette, La Fayette Co., Wis., and returning to his home in the East, where he settled his business and came West with his brother James' party in 1852; he now owns 220 acres of land in Fayette Township and 105 in Wiota. In 1845, he married Miss Mary Roberts of Pennsylvania, who died in 1847; he afterward married, in 1848, her sister Susan, who is his present wife; they have three children—William Orlando, George R. and James A. Mr. Cline has held school office; is a Republican, and Leader in the M. E. Church.

JOHN K. COCKINGS, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Mineral Point; born Nov. 6, 1823, in Devonshire, England; worked in the woolen mills there and, in 1848, crossed the Atlantic to New York; in 1849, came West; stopped in Chicago till 1850, then went to Mineral Point; he returned to Indiana to get his family in 1851, bringing with him several other families; he then settled on his present location; pre-empted the first 40 acres; then bought it when it came into market; now owns 199 acres of land. In 1844, he married Miss Margaret Læworth, of England; they have six children living—Annie L., now Mrs. Whitford; Mary J., now Mrs. J. Stevens; Minerva C., now Mrs. C. Martin; Sarah F., now Mrs. J. Heath, a widow; Newton H. and Vestas J.; he has lost six children. In 1877, he was Justice, and is now District Clerk, and is chorister in the M. E. Sunday school, and a Republican.

ROBERT CRAGG, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Fayette; born Jan. 21, 1813, Westmoreland Co., England; emigrated to America in 1835; landed in New York, went to Canada, returned to New York, and in 1839 came West to Rockford, Ill., then to the Galena Lead Mines, where he worked for old Capt. Gear, also, for Elias Pilling, in Willow Springs, and others; in 1846, owned a farm near Darlington, which he sold to Samuel Ingersoll, and in 1854 came to his present farm; now owns 160 acres. In 1845, he married Miss Angeline King, of Wisconsin; they have a family of six children—Robert, Joseph, William, James, Clara, Belle and Charles. Mr. Cragg has been earnest in the public school work, and now holds the office of Treasurer of the district; he is a Greenbacker in politics.

WILLIAM M. CURRY, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Darlington; born April 3, 1823, in Adams Co., Ohio; came West in 1853; has been teaching and farming; he rented of different ones until he settled on a farm of his own on Sec. 26, where he lived until 1877, when he moved to the city of Darlington and sold out to his son, Irwin; he returned to the country, however, and has put up valuable improvements on Sec. 25, where he now lives. In 1844, he married Miss Sarah Close, of Pennsylvania; their family are Henry C., Mary, now Mrs. Schockley; Irwin G. and Caroline, now Mr. Armstrong. Mr. Curry is a Republican and a leader in the M. E. Church.

PETER ETHRIDGE, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Darlington; born March 1, 1822, in Smith Co. Tenn.; in 1830, moved to Illinois with his father John Ethridge, and a family of seven children, of whom he was the youngest; they lived in Madison Co., and Peter then struck out for La Fayette Co., Wis.; in 1839, worked for Peter Parkinson, Sr., and then learned the mason trade, at which he has worked since; in 1851 and 1852, got possession of his present farm, and now owns 139 acres. He married Miss Abigail Rawdon, of Ohio, in 1844; their children number ten—Mary Jane, now Mrs. A. Eaton; Martha S., now Mrs. J. Mattig; Margaret E., now Mrs. H. Andrews; James H., deceased; Adelpia L., John S., Emery F., Emma R., Hattie A. and William A. Mr. Ethridge has held school office, and is a Republican.

HENRY GOODMAN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Darlington; born May 31, 1835; came to America in 1856, from Cornwall, England; stopped at Chicago, then came out to Wiota Township, La Fayette Co., then came to Wiota and bought of Ellis Holloway; sold out and came to his present farm in 1872, and bought of E. McManus; he now owns 80 acres, and in 1856 he married Miss Lavinia Martin, of England; their family consists of one child, a daughter, Luella Jane; his wife's father lives with him, now 87 years of age. Mr. Goodman is a Republican and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church; has held township offices and was a member of the 5th W. V. I.; was wounded in the battle of the Appomattox; now draws a pension.

GEORGE HELM, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Darlington; born in March, 1802, in Grayson Co., Va.; moved to Tennessee where they stayed till 1829, then moved to Illinois, and in 1834 came to his present farm; now owns 200 acres, and in 1825 married Miss Nancy Pile who died in 1840; in 1842, he married Miss Margaret Davis, who is his present wife; they have five children—James K., George M., Nancy, now Mrs. McGranahan; Mary, now Mrs. Joe Davis; Alivia, and Elizabeth, now Mrs. F. Putnam. Mr. Helm is a Greenbacker and belongs to the Baptist Church.

HON. WILLIAM McGRANAHAN, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Fayette; born March 22, 1818, in Mercer Co., Penn.; moved to Illinois in 1842, stayed there, engaged in his trade as blacksmith; in 1843, he went to Willow Springs, La Fayette Co., Wis., and from there to the Point, where he worked for William Young until 1845, then settling in Fayette bought a farm of John Strong; now has 200 acres and 60 of timber. In 1849, married Miss Margaret Shockley, of Ohio; had twelve children, nine living—Smith, Thomas B., John, William B., David, Nancy, Clara, Charles and Rosa; three dead—Mary J., Caroline and Netta. In 1854, Mr. McGranahan was elected Justice; was a member of the State Legislature in 1858–59, was County Treasurer from 1862 to 1864, and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in 1876; he is a Democrat, and attends the M. E. Church.

A. D. MARCY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fayette; born June 21, 1839, in Cortland Co., N. Y.; in 1846, came West to Wisconsin, with his father, and located in Willow Springs, La Fayette Co., where he stayed till 1857, and in 1858 was married, in Fayette Township, to Miss S. L. Parkinson, Oct. 28; after living on the homestead awhile, he, in 1866, settled down on Sec. 9, where he now lives, owning 238 acres. His father died in 1869, Jan. 6. They have two children—Orvill, born Sept. 15, 1859; and Wilfred M., born Nov. 15, 1864. Mr. Marcy has held the offices of Justice and Assessor; is a Democrat, and a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

PETER PARKINSON, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fayette; born Feb. 18, 1805, in Carter Co., Tenn.; moved to West Tennessee, and from there to Illinois, in 1817, with his father, William, who was accompanied by his brother, known among the pioneers as "Colonel Parkinson." Peter came to Wisconsin in 1836, not coming with the rest of the Parkinson family; when he landed in the State, at once entered and bought land on which he now lives, owning 160 acres. In 1829, Sept. 29, he married Miss Belinda Barber, who died in 1846, Jan. 28; married again to Margaret E. McKee, Dec. 1, 1846; she died Aug. 4, 1870, when he married his present wife, Mary Lucinda Thomas, April 6, 1874; he has had thirteen children—Margaret, deceased; J. B.; Harriette, deceased; Sarah L., deceased; William, deceased; James, deceased; Alfred C., who was member of the 31st W. V. I.; Valinda, deceased; Eugene D.; Jason M., deceased; Miriam L., now Mrs. William Stephens, and Mary R. Mr. Parkinson is a Democrat.

JOHN ROBERTS, farmer and proprietor hotel, Fayette; born in Somerset Co., Penn., March 8, 1817; in 1818, was moved to Mercer Co., on horseback; he afterward learned the carpenter's trade here, and in 1845, moved West to Wisconsin, and stopped at Hazel Green, coming to his present home in 1846; bought his land of John P. Sheldon; now owns 157½ acres on Sec. 9. In 1841, he married Miss Emily A. Miller, of New York, who died Nov. 4, 1870; he married again to Mrs. Thomas Woods, of Covington, Ky., in 1871, Nov. 8; there are four children—J. S. Roberts, S. M. E. Roberts, S. R. and Carrie C. L. Mr. Roberts has been Justice of the Peace; is now a Republican, and belongs to the M. E. Church, of which he is Trustee.

GEORGE STEPHENSON, stock farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Darlington; born Nov. 26, 1820, in Durham, England; was a farmer in England; emigrated in 1848; landed in Philadelphia and started for the West; went to work near Galena, Ill., and moved from there to Elk Grove, where he stayed till 1868, when he moved here and bought this farm of the McIntosh heirs; he now owns 240 acres. In November, 1858, he married Miss Margaret Drummond, of Scotland; they have but one boy, named John, now at home. Mr. Stephenson has as fine imported Cotswold sheep and short-horn cattle as can be found in the West; he is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Republican.

WILLIAM TROUSDALE, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Fayette; born Sept. 16, 1803, in Montgomery Co., Tenn.; moved to Illinois in 1812, and then to Madison Co., Wis., coming to La Fayette Co. in 1845 and settling in near Wiota, where he stayed till locating on his present farm, in 1854, where he owns 180 acres, and has built and improved since. In 1822, he married Miss Polly Harris, of North Carolina, who died in October, 1854, when he married his present wife, Miss Mary Ann Bashford, in 1855; the children are Polly Ann, now Mrs. William Perigo, on Sec. 19; George N. D., now an M. D.; Samuel Whitney, now studying for the ministry in Boston. Mr. Trousdale has held school office; he belongs to the M. E. Church, and is a Republican.

T. J. VAN MATRE, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Fayette; born Jan. 20, 1839, in La Fayette Co., Wis.; his father, John Van Matre, was born in Ohio and came to this county in 1827, being now regarded as one of the early pioneers, and now deceased, having died on the homestead, which is T. J.'s, in 1880, aged 77. The subject of this sketch was born in an old log cabin and raised on the farm, provided with a good education, however, having finished in the university at Madison; he has now one of the finest farms in the county, and owns 450 acres. In 1862, he married Miss Betsey H. Cox, of Long Island, N. Y.; their family numbers four children—Minnie H., Walter, Clarence and Mary. Mr. Van Matre has been County Superintendent; in 1874 to 1875, was nominee for the Assembly; is a Democrat, and attends the M. E. Church.

ANAH WEST, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Darlington; born Oct. 20, 1823, in Tolland Co., Conn.; in 1854, he came West and went to farming; bought a farm of James C. White and settled down; now owns 151 acres. In 1849, he married Miss Smith, of Connecticut; they have no children. Mr. West is a Republican. Mrs. West's brother came West with them, and is now married to Miss Treasnor; Miss Ursula West married Mr. Samuel Smith; James E. and A. P. Smith are also farming here in this township; A. P. Smith enlisted in the 31st W. V. I., and was with Sherman in his march to the sea.

TOWN OF WIOTA.

CARL C. AAS, preacher, Sec. 16; P. O. Wiota; he was born in Norway Oct. 9, 1843; came to America in 1867; came to Wisconsin in 1871; came to La Fayette Co., in 1876. His wife, Louisa M. Rockstad, was born in Norway Sept. 4, 1848. They were married Nov. 23, 1871; they have had four children—Carl R. C., Joseph N. (deceased), Petra O. L., Selma S. A. He now owns 100 acres of land. In politics, Republican. In religion, Lutheran.

JOHN BERGET, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Wiota; born in Norway Dec. 5, 1840; came to America in 1868; settled in Wiota Township in 1869. His wife, Betay Svonsted, is a native of Norway. They were married in 1869; they have had six children—Clara, John, Henry, Isias, Manda, Sina. He now owns 150 acres of land. In politics, he is a Republican. In religion, a Lutheran.

CHARLES R. BRIDGMAN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Darlington; born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1839; came to La Fayette Co., Wis., in 1849; lived in Fayette Township four years; settled in town of Wiota in 1853. His wife, Ellen A. Williams, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1841. They were married in 1865; they have had six children—Wilber H., Halcyone B., died April 15, 1876; John C., Benjamin W., Carlotta E. and Rhoda Saloma. He has been Assessor, and has been Justice of the Peace for the last eight years. When the rebellion broke out, he enlisted on the 11th of August, 1862, as private in the 31st W. V. I.; was promoted to 2d Lieutenant; was mustered out on the 26th of June, 1865. He now owns 241 acres of well-improved land. In politics, he is a Republican. In religion, a Baptist.

HIRAM M. BRIDGMAN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Darlington; born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, July 3, 1840; came to La Fayette Co., Wis., 1849. His wife, Margaret Duff, was born in La Fayette Co., Wis., in 1848. They were married in 1869; they have had three children—Agnes (deceased), Edith May, Maud Estelle. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the 31st W. V. I., Co. E, Aug. 11, 1862; was mustered out on the 26th of June, 1865. In politics, he is a Republican. In religion, a believer. He owns 111 acres of well-improved land, and has a pleasant home.

JOHN J. BRIDGMAN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Darlington; he was born in New Hampshire Nov. 5, 1815; came to La Fayette Co., Wis., in 1849; settled in town of Wiota in 1853. His wife, Rhoda Cone, was born in New York State in 1815. They were married in 1838; they have had eight children—Charles R., now living in town of Wiota; Hiram M. is farming in same town; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Cook, living in Iowa; Julia Ann, now Mrs. McConnall, living in Iowa; Henry (deceased); James S., living at home; Hannah R., living at home; William M., now in Iowa. Charles and Hiram enlisted in the 31st W. V. I., in the fall of 1862; they were mustered out in June, 1865; were with Sherman in his march to the sea. Mr. B. now owns 240 acres of land. He has been Assessor, and is now Chairman of the Town Board. In politics, he is a Republican. In religion, he is a Baptist. His father and mother were drowned on the 13th of February, 1867, in trying to ford the West Pecatonica at high water.

T. H. DICKSON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Argyle; born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1828; came to America in 1831; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled in the town of Wiota, La Fayette Co., where he now resides. His wife, Sarah S. Gierhart, was born in Ohio in the year 1839. They were married in 1861; they have had seven children—Peter (deceased), Henry, Kate, Charley, Charlotte, Sarah and Alice. He enlisted in the 50th W. V. I., February, 1865; discharged October, 1865; disabled while in service, by a vicious mule. He now owns 80 acres in Wiota, and 140 acres in Argyle. In politics, he is a Republican. In religion, believer.

JOHN HARKER, deceased; he was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1823; came to America in 1854; settled in Wiota the same year. In 1857 he married Eden Robinson, a native of the same county where he was born, by whom he had two children—John W. and James R. When the war broke out, he enlisted in the 31st W. V. I., on the 8th of August, 1862, as Sergeant, and died in the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1863. In politics he was a Democrat; in religion, a Methodist. Wife has a farm of 160 acres of well-improved land.

GEORGE HAWLEY, deceased; he was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., 1824; came to La Fayette Co., Wis., in 1827, and was one of the earliest settlers in this county. His wife was Hannah J. Vanmeter, a native of Warren Co., Ohio; was married in 1847; have had ten children—George E., James F., Robert C., Lily B., Eugene A., living; five deceased—Louie V., Mary H., Alice C., Anthony

M., Lenna M. Mr. Hawley died in 1880, the owner of 240 acres of land. He was in politics a Republican, and in religion a believer. Aaron Hawley, George Hawley's father, was supposed to have been killed by the Indians in 1832. Family reside on Sec. 13; P. O. Wiota.

JOSEPH R. JACKSON, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Darlington; he was born in Yorkshire, England, 1827; came to America, 1835; came to La Fayette Co., in 1853; settled in the town of Wiota in 1870. His wife was Catherine March, a native of England; they were married in 1854; they have had three children—C. J., Sarah Jane and J. W. He owns 250 acres of land. He is in politics a Democrat, and in religion a Universalist. He has been Chairman of the Town Board.

ELIF JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Skinner, he was born in Norway April 25, 1821; came to America in 1848, and settled in Wiota Township. His wife, Anna Saeven, was born in Norway in 1841; they were married in 1868, and have had five children—Anna S., Martha, Martin, Albert and Louisa. He now owns 127 acres of land. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Lutheran.

S. S. KELLEY, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Darlington; born in Washington Co., Ind., 1813; came to Wisconsin in 1829, one of the first pioneers of La Fayette Co.; settled in Wiota Township in 1851. His wife, Emily Lewis, was a native of Wayne Co., Ind., they were married in 1841, and have had six children—Martha E., Thomas L., Melissa A., Isaac L., and Matilda M.; one, Eliza Jane, deceased. He owns 230 acres of land. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religion a believer.

J. W. LEMONT, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Gratiot; he was born in Bath, Maine; came to Wisconsin in 1855; settled in La Fayette Co. in 1862. He married Eliza Ann Bridge, a native of Bowdoin, Me.; have had five children—Stephen W., Mary E., Charles W., Emma M., and one, Sarah F., who died April 30, 1877. S. W. Lemont served in the 22d W. V. I.; he owns 540 acres of land, in politics, he is a Republican; in religion, a believer.

STEPHEN LIEURANCE, deceased; born in Warren Co., Ill., in 1840; came to La Fayette Co., Wis., in 1848. His wife, Esther Schellenger, was a native of La Fayette Co., Wis.; married, 1864; they have one child—Clara Louellin. Mr. Lieurance enlisted, in April, 1861, as private in the 3d W. V. I., and was promoted to Captain; was wounded at Dallas, Ga., on the 25th May, 1864; died from the effects of the wound on May 5, 1875; owns 80 acres of land; in politics, Republican; in religion, a Campbellite.

JOHN LUTTER, retired; P. O. Wiota; he was born in Maryland Oct. 2, 1813; came to Wisconsin in 1844; settled in Wiota and engaged in tailoring five years; then set up a store, which he ran fifteen or twenty years. His wife, Sarah Ann Zeigle, was born in York, Penn., in 1819; they were married in 1842; they have had seven children—Alice M., now Mrs. Beeby; Clara, now Mrs. G. W. Stephenson; Mansello, now Mrs. Lemont, of Gratiot; Eugene and Charles, both living in Illinois; Retta, now Mrs. Reed, of Gratiot; Arabella, deceased. He has held the offices of Town Treasurer and County Sheriff two years; he owns 225 acres of land; in politics, a Democrat; in religion, a believer.

DANIEL W. LYCAN, deceased; born in Greenbrier Co., Ky., 1817; came to La Fayette Co., Wis., in 1836. His wife, Cynthia U. Carter, was a native of Clinton, Middlesex Co., Conn.; was married in 1867; have had seven children—Curtis P., John D., Daniel W., Cora May, Rebecca V., Whitley R. and Seaver L., who died in 1863. He owns 260 acres of land; in politics, a Democrat; in religion, a Free Thinker.

A. D. MILLER, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Wiota; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1807; came to Wisconsin in 1827, and settled in this county. His wife was Melissa Hawley, a native of Illinois; was married in 1834; have had thirteen children—Eliza, now Mrs. Higgins; Mary, now Mrs. Barnes; Harry; Lucy, now Mrs. Mayne; Dick; eight deceased—John, Alfred, Morgan, Sarah S., Alice, George, Sarah H. and De Witt. Mrs. Miller died Sept. 6, 1877. Morgan H. Miller served in the 5th Wisconsin Battery; died in Hospital. Mr. Miller is a Republican; in religion is a Liberal; he now owns 198 acres of land; he served all through the Black Hawk war.

ALEXANDER MURRAY, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Darlington; was born in Scotland, Aug. 6, 1806; came to America in the spring of 1844; came to Wisconsin in 1849; came to La Fayette Co., in 1850; settled in the town of Wiota in 1854. His wife, Elizabeth Kennedy, was born in England; they were married Oct. 23, 1839. Robert, their eldest son, enlisted in the 31st W. V. I., Aug. 1862; was mustered out July, 1865. Thomas, their second son, enlisted in the 50th W. V. I., Feb. 17, 1865; mustered out June 1866. They have another son, John, and have lost two children—Thomas and Helen M. Mr. Murray has been Justice of the Peace two years; he now owns 270 acres of land; in politics, he is a Liberal; in religion, a Protestant.

TOWN OF SEYMOUR.

WILLIAM BELL, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Darlington; his father, John Bell, was a native of England; he was born in 1808, and died in 1853; the following year his family came to America; in 1868, they came to their present farm, consisting of 440 acres of land; the family consist of seven sons and two daughters; William, Richard, Bonson and Woodward own and manage the farm; their mother resides here with her sons; she was born in 1809, in England.

JOHN CURRAN, deceased; born in Ireland in 1818; came to Wisconsin in 1861, and settled in La Fayette Co.; his wife, Mary Kenney, was born in Ireland in 1835; they were married in 1863; have had two children—James and Bridget; he died May 23, 1870; Mrs. Curran owns 207 acres of land, on which they made all the improvements.

JACOB HAFEELE, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Darlington; born in Germany Dec. 24, 1839; came to America in 1851; settled in La Fayette Co. He married Elizabeth Cook, who was born in New Jersey in 1847; they have had four children—Emeline, Agnes, Charles, Bessie. He has held the office of Collector one year, and has been Chairman of the Town Board; he owns 160 acres of land. In politics he is a Democrat; in religion, a believer.

JAMES HILLERY, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Darlington; born in Yorkshire, England, Feb. 2, 1823; came to America in 1845; came to La Fayette Co., Wis., the same year, and settled in Seymour in 1856. In 1842, he married Elizabeth Stones, a native of England, born in 1820; Elizabeth Hillery died Jan. 23, 1855, leaving five children, two sons and three daughters. In 1856, he married Mrs. Brunskill, also born in England in 1823; they had one son; his second wife died Dec. 11, 1859; she had two sons by a former marriage. In 1864, he married Mrs. Pratt, also born in England in 1830; he has two daughters by the last marriage. He now owns 210 acres of land, on which he has made all of the improvements. In politics, he is a Republican; in religion, a Primitive Methodist.

ORIN JUDKINS, deceased; was born in Maine in 1832; came to Wisconsin in 1856 and settled in La Fayette Co.; in 1856 he married Ellen Dinan, who was born in Ireland in 1838; they have had four sons—Phillip, Charley, Daniel and William; in 1859, he settled in the town of Seymour. He enlisted, on the 15th of August, 1862, in Co. B, 23d W. V. I.; died in the hospital near Vicksburg, April 9, 1863. Mrs. Judkins now owns 287 acres of land.

F. G. MARSH, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Darlington; born in Windham Co., Vt., Jan. 12, 1823; came to Wisconsin in 1849, and to La Fayette Co. in 1855; settled in the town of Seymour; his wife, Mary A. Kellom, was born in Hillsboro Co., N. H., July 17, 1820; they were married July 4, 1850, and have had seven children—Carlos E., Freeman L., Reuben F.; they have lost four—Lucius A., Bianca, Emeline and Laura A.; he now owns 247 acres of land. On the 25th of May, 1844, he enlisted as a private in the Mexican war; was in all the battles from the siege of Vera Cruz to the taking of the capital of Mexico; was discharged May 25, 1849, with the rank of Sergeant; in the rebellion he enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, as Sergeant in Co. B, 23d W. V. I.; was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant; was mustered out July 4, 1865.

EDWARD McCOMISH, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Darlington; born Sept. 5, 1819, in Ireland; in 1848 he came to this locality; he owns 200 acres of land, which he has cleared and well improved; he built his house in 1870; cost about \$2,500. He married Ann Boyle in 1852; she was born in 1825, in Ireland; they have eight children—James, Ann, Rosa, Margaret, Mary, Catharine, Edward and Elizabeth.

ANDREW O'NEILL, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Shullsburg; born September, 1820, in New Brunswick; in 1846, he came to Benton, and two years later he removed to his present farm, where he has since lived; he owns 200 acres of land, which he has improved. He married Jane Lawler, in 1844; she was born in New Brunswick; they have six children, five sons and one daughter.

BRYAN O'NEILL, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Shullsburg; born Dec. 8, 1814, in Ireland; in 1825, he came with his parents to New Brunswick; in 1842, he came to the United States, and in 1844, he came to Galena, thence to Benton; in 1846, he came to his present farm; he owns 160 acres of land. He married Minerva McFerran in 1868; she was born in Missouri; they have six children—Terrance, Mary, Bryan, John, Charles and Andrew.

JOHN O'NEILL, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Shullsburg; born Oct. 18, 1834, in New Brunswick, British America; in 1846, he came with his parents to La Fayette Co.; he followed farming and mining till 1852, when he went to California; there he continued mining till 1858, when he returned to this locality; he owns 180 acres of land; his father died in 1877, aged 90 years. He has been Clerk of the School Board, Chairman of the Town Board, member of the Side Board, etc.

JAMES W. TRESTRAIL, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Darlington; he was born March 24, 1823, in Cornwall, England; in 1849, he came to Racine, Wis.; thence to Marquette, Wis.; in December, 1850, he came to Shullsburg; he followed the tailoring trade there till 1868, when he came to his present farm, consisting of 160 acres of land. He has been Township Treasurer in Shullsburg, Clerk of the Township, also Clerk of the School Board. He married Jane Naylor in 1857; she was born in Lancashire, England; they have five children—Rosa, Robert J., Laura, Zella and Richard H.

JAMES URMSON, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Darlington; born Feb. 18, 1829, in Lancashire, England; in 1854, he came to Pennsylvania; in 1856, he came to Shullsburg, and started a blacksmithshop; this he continued about five years; this trade he had learned in England, where he had worked at it about fourteen years; in 1861, he came to his present farm; he now owns 160 acres of land, which he has improved. He married Mary A. Naylor, in 1851; she was born in 1829, in Frawden, Lancashire, England; they have three children—John H., Alice and Mary J.

THOMAS VICKERS, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Darlington; he was born, in 1814, in Northumberland, England; in 1850, he came to Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; in 1853, he came to his present farm; he owns 400 acres of land. He married Eliza Burkett, in 1859; she was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1824; they have two children—Sarah J. and Thomas D.

SAMUEL VICKERS, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Darlington; he was born April 11, 1836, in Cumberland, England; in 1850, he came to Jo Daviess Co., Ill.; in 1854, he removed to Seymour Township, where he has since lived; he owns 240 acres of land, which he has improved. He is School Director and Treasurer. Married Miss Mary Lee, in 1865; she was born in Northumberland, England; they have five children—Thomas I., John J., Samuel M., Mary J. and George N.

REV. PETER H. WELBES, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Seymour Township, and St. Peter's Church, Elk Grove Township; P. O. Darlington; he was born April 24, 1853, in Luxemburg, Germany; in 1867, he came to Milwaukee; in 1870, he commenced studying for the priesthood at the Seminary of St. Francis of Sales, and graduated in 1879; in July of this year, he came to Darlington, and was appointed Assistant of St. Mary's Church; this position he held till Oct. 15, 1879, when he was appointed to his present charge.

TOWN OF KENDALL.

TIMOTHY MCGINTY, deceased; born in Donegal Co., Ireland, in 1824; came to America in 1842; went to Pennsylvania and engaged twelve years in mining; he then came to Kendall Township, La Fayette Co., Wis., where his family now reside. In 1846, he married Eunice McGinty, who was born in 1826 in the same county as himself; they have had six children—Neal, who is now at Silver Plume, engaged in mining; Bernard, Mary, James, Kate, now Mrs. Holland, and John. Mr. McGinty died March 2, 1860. Mrs. McGinty now owns 240 acres of land well improved and watered. Bernard, the second son, was born in Pennsylvania in 1851. He has held the office of Assessor two years, Town Clerk one year, Chairman of Town Board, and member of the County Board of Supervisors two years; in 1878, he was elected Representative of the Western District in the State Legislature, on the Democratic ticket, and again in 1880, and has always taken an active part in politics; in 1878, he was the youngest member in the House of Representatives; he also taught school four years.

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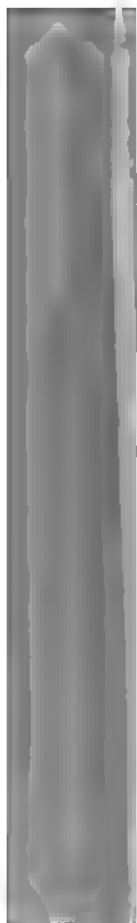
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